

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2008 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

WORKS PUBLISHED BY JUDD & GLASS.

COUNT CAVOUR. His Life and Career. From "Unsere Zeit." Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

EMMANUEL. Cavendish Library, No. 1. By the Rev. JOSEPH PARKER, of Manchester. Post 8vo. Cloth Antique. Price 2s. 6d. The volume consists of a Selection of Passages from Lectures on the Life of the LORD JESUS.

IONA; or, The Early Struggles of Christianity in Scotland. By the Rev. J. H. WILSON, of Aberdeen. Fcp. 8vo. Price 2s. 6d.

THE ECLECTIC. A Monthly Review and Miscellany. Price 1s. 6d.

"This favourite Review continues its career of usefulness under Nonconformist auspices; it is, nevertheless, worthy of all praise as an able and faithful witness to truth, under the most attractive forms of polite literature and popular science."—*Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*.

SERMONS. By the Rev. E. PAXTON HOOD. Crown 8vo. Cloth Antique. Price 6s.

"They are written in a clear, sharp, and forcible style. Sometimes we have passages of music and beauty, and at others animated declamations, or exhortations, which reach a lofty standard of genuine oratory."—*Congregational Pulpit*.

THE PEERAGE OF POVERTY. First Series. By the Rev. E. PAXTON HOOD. Crown 8vo. Cloth, 2s. 6d.; paper cover, 1s. 6d.

"This is a book written in Mr. Hood's peculiar style, and which yet strikes us as one of his best. The book is one from which many a worker would derive strength and encouragement. Mr. Hood is doing no unimportant work in thus furnishing helps to those who, in adverse circumstances, are striving to live well and nobly."—*The Freeman*.

THE WEAVER'S FAMILY. By the Author of "Dives and Lazarus," "A Tale for the Pharisees," &c. Fcp. 8vo. Price 2s. 6d.

HELPS TO TRUTH-SEEKERS; or, Christianity and Scepticism. An Exposition and a Defence. By the Rev. JOSEPH PARKER. Crown 8vo. Cloth, 2s. 6d.; paper cover, 1s. 6d.

"The book abounds in just and sensible observations. Few young men of the class for whom the work is intended could read it without advantage."—*British Quarterly Review*.

A MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND LABOURS OF THE REV. WILLIAM HENDRY STOWELL, D.D. (Glasgow University). Edited by WM. STOWELL, B.A. Crown 8vo., 500 pp. Price 10s.

"The memoir, which is ingeniously framed, is marked by much independence of thought, and bears an air of considerable originality. . . . As was proper, correspondence, both copious and valuable, has been introduced wherever it was appropriate, the whole connected by interesting and animated paragraphs of observation. . . . The name of William Hendry Stowell will occupy an honourable place in the annals of Nonconformity during the nineteenth century."—*British Standard*.

"We can cordially recommend this book to the notice of students, young ministers, and the members of religious bodies generally. It will show the latter that dissenting preachers do sometimes work, and work hard, during the week; it will show the former 'what to do, and how to do it.' Several sermons are appended to the volume, which seem practical and respectable."—*Morning Star*.

LONDON:

JUDD AND GLASS, NEW BRIDGE STREET (E.C.); AND
GRAY'S INN ROAD (W.C.).

"The Cheapest and best Dictionary of Universal Knowledge in the Language. It ought to be in every Englishman's Library."

THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA.

(In Four Divisions.)

CONDUCTED BY CHARLES KNIGHT.

The Following Divisions are Completed:

THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIOGRAPHY.

Six Volumes, Price £3; or, in Three Volumes, half-bound morocco, £3. 12s.

This Cyclopædia of Biography may, without presumption, be stated to be the best Biographical Dictionary extant; unequalled in any language for the universality of its range, its fulness, accuracy, and completeness. It possesses the new and important feature of giving notices of living persons, English and foreign, of contemporary celebrity. No work of a similar nature approaches the English Cyclopædia of Biography in cheapness.

"The cheapness and excellence of this Cyclopædia will secure to it wide circulation and a permanent position. The introduction of the names of living persons makes the work more valuable and attractive. It is remarkable for its correctness."—*Examiner*.

THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA OF GEOGRAPHY.

Four Volumes, Price £2. 2s.; or, in Two Volumes, half-bound morocco, £2. 10s.

The fulness and accuracy of its information renders the Cyclopædia of Geography a necessary manual for every library and newsroom; not presenting a dry catalogue of names of places, but furnishing ample and interesting details of the History, Statistics, and Physical Features of every country in the world, according to the most recent discoveries and investigations.

"By common consent this 'CYCLOPÆDIA OF GEOGRAPHY' seems to be an excellent work. All later discoveries, and the multitude of facts of all magnitudes revealed by our recent wars, and recorded by the penmen of the camp and the ship, have been carefully incorporated with the work, and make it the richest we have."—*Westminster Review*, October, 1858.

THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Four Volumes, Price £2. 2s.; or, in Two Volumes, half-bound morocco, £2. 10s.

This Cyclopædia, embracing the most interesting details of Natural History, presented in the most attractive form of scientific explanation, and illustrated with many hundreds of beautiful wood-engravings, will furnish a most desirable addition to every library. To the medical student the work is indispensable.

"Few things have been more remarkable than the progress of natural history research during the last twenty years, particularly in the lower departments of organized life, in which the microscope has revealed so much to us. The advance of knowledge has been accurately noted in the *English Cyclopædia*. The bare mention of such names as Owen, Edward Forbes, Harvey, Huxley, Walknaer, as authorities in natural science, shows how much has to be stated which was not in the original work. A reference to the names of Liebig, Lehmann, Dr. Carpenter, and Professor Ansted, suggests how much there is of new and curious to be found in chemistry, physiology, and geology."—*Times*.

BRADBURY AND EVANS, 11, BOUVERIE STREET.

Publishing in Monthly Parts, Twenty-four in Number; price 2s. 6d. each; and in Volumes, at intervals of Four Months,

THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA.

(Fourth Division.)

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Vols. I. and II. are completed. Vol. III. will be complete in December.

The following List exhibits the leading departments of the *Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences*; and the names of some of the new Contributors are subjoined. This Division also includes all branches of miscellaneous information not included in either of the other three.

Mathematics.—Astronomy.—Optics.—Mathematical, Astronomical, and Optical Instruments.—Acoustics.—Dynamics.—Electricity.—Magnetism.—Meteorology.

G. B. Airy, A.M., Trinity College, Cambridge, Astronomer Royal.—*E. W. Brayley*, F.R.S.—*Robert Grant*, M.A., F.R.A.S.—*A. De Morgan*, A.M., Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics at University College, London.—*Rev. R. Murphy* (the late), Caius College, Cambridge.—*A. Rass*.—*Rev. R. Sheepshanks*, A.M. (the late), Trinity College, Cambridge.—*George G. Stokes*, A.M., F.R.S., Lucasian Professor, Cambridge.—*Charles Tomlinson*, Lecturer on Science, King's College.—*Robert Willis*, A.M., F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor, Cambridge.

Chemistry.—Materia Medica, Medicine, Surgery.

W. Baily, M.D.—*Dr. Becker* (the late), of Berlin.—*R. Dickson*, M.D.—*J. Fari h*, A.M., Trinity College, Cambridge.—*E. Frankland*, Ph.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Chemistry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—*Dr. Greenhill*, Trinity College, Oxford.—*C. J. Johnstone*, M.D. (the late).—*E. Lankester*, M.D.—*J. Paget*, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—*R. Phillips*, F.R.S. (the late).—*J. Simon*, M.D.—*Southwood T. Smith*, M.D.—*W. Youatt* (the late), Veterinary Surgery.

Fine Arts, Sculpture, Painting, Architecture, &c.—Building and Engineering.—Music and Musical Instruments.

W. Ayrton, F.R.S., F.S.A. (the late).—*G. R. Burnell*, C.E.—*Sir C. L. Eastlake*, President of the Royal Academy.—*W. Hawking*, Professor of Architecture at King's College.—*H. Howard*, R.A. (the late), Professor of Painting, Royal Academy.—*James Thorne* (Fine Arts).—*R. Westmacott*, R.A.—*R. N. Wornum*, Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery.

Navigation and Military Sciences.

Professor Davies, Woolwich.—*Hon. Captain Devereux*, R.N.—*Captain Donnelly*, R.N.—*J. Narrien*, Professor of Mathematics, Royal College, Sandhurst.—*Major Proctor*, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.—*S. M. Saxby*, R.N.

Rural Economy.

Rev. W. Hickey.—*J. Chalmers Morton*.—*Rev. W. L. Rham* (the late), Vicar of Winkfield.

Manufactures and Machinery.

T. Bradley, Professor of Geometrical Drawing, Woolwich, and King's College, London.—*G. R. Burnell*, C.E.—*Edvard Cooper* (the late), Professor of Manufacturing Art and Machinery, King's College, London.—*G. Dodd*.—*E. Norris*, Royal Asiatic Society.—*A. Kass*.—*J. T. Stanesby*.—*A. Ure*, M.D., F.R.S. (the late).

Philology.—Mental Philosophy.—Government and Political Economy.

W. D. Christie, A.M., Trinity College, Cambridge.—*A. De Morgan* (Logic).—*J. Hoppus*, Professor of Mental Philosophy, University College, London.—*T. H. Key*, A.M., Trinity College, Cambridge, and University College, London.—*Charles Knight*.—*George Long*, A.M.—*T. E. May*, Barrister-at-Law, House of Commons.—*Rev. A. J. W. Morrison*, A.M., Trinity College, Cambridge.—*G. R. Porter*, F.R.S. (the late), Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Law and Jurisprudence.

J. T. Abdy, LL.D., Regius Professor of Civil Law, Cambridge.—*J. H. Burton*, Advocate, Edinburgh.—*James E. Davi*, Barrister-at-Law.—*J. C. F. S. Day*, Barrister-at-Law.—*T. Falconer*, Barrister-at-Law.—*James Grant*, Barrister at-Law.—*D. Jardine*, A.M., Barrister-at-Law.—*Robert Malcolm Kerr*, LL.D., Advocate and Barrister-at-Law.—*George Long*, A.M.—*J. J. Lonsdale*, Barrister-at-Law.—*D. MacLachlan*, Barrister-at-Law.—*Mr. Serjeant Manning*.—*John A. Russell*, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Professor of English Law in University College, London.—*Alfred Waddilove*, D.C.L., Advocate, Doctors' Commons, and Barrister-at-Law.

One Shilling Monthly,

With Illustrations,

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE,

Edited by W. M. THACKERAY,

Who will be a regular Contributor to its pages, and with whom will be associated some of the most eminent Writers of the day.

No. I. will be published on the 1st of January, 1860.

CHEAP SERIES OF STANDARD WORKS.

Small Post 8vo. cloth.

GASKELL'S LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTË. New Edition.
2s. 6d.

THE TENANT OF WILDFELL HALL. By EMILY BRONTË.
New Edition. 2s. 6d.

BELOW THE SURFACE. By Sir ARTHUR HALLAM ELTON, Bart.
2s. 6d.

JANE EYRE. By CHARLOTTE BRONTË. 2s. 6d.

SHIRLEY. By CHARLOTTE BRONTË. 2s. 6d.

VILLETTE. By CHARLOTTE BRONTË. 2s. 6d.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS AND AGNES GREY. By EMILY and
ANNE BRONTË. With Memoir by CHARLOTTE BRONTË. 2s. 6d.

MARTINEAU'S DEERBROOK. 2s. 6d.

ROWCROFT'S TALES OF THE COLONIES. 2s. 6d.

ROMANTIC TALES. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentle-
man." 2s. 6d.

DOMESTIC STORIES. By the same Author. 2s. 6d.

AFTER DARK. By WILKIE COLLINS. 2s. 6d.

A LOST LOVE. By ASHFORD OWEN. 2s.

PAUL FERROLL. 2s.

THE SCHOOL FOR FATHERS. By TALBOT GWYNNE. 2s.

THACKERAY'S LECTURES ON THE ENGLISH HUMOURISTS
OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. 2s. 6d.

MARTINEAU'S BRITISH INDIA. 2s. 6d.

RUSKIN'S POLITICAL ECONOMY OF ART. 2s. 6d.

THE TOWN: its Memorable Characters and Events. By LEIGH
HUNT. 45 Engravings. 2s. 6d.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS OF GENERAL BONAPARTE.
With a Map. 2s. 6d.

SMITH, ELDER, & CO., 65, CORNHILL.

THE BRITISH ALMANAC

OF
THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL
KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1860,

BEING BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR.

	Page		Page		Page
PRELIMINARY NOTES.		Lords Lieutenant	54	Royal Veterinary College	74
Explanatory Notices	2	Foreign Ministers in Eng- land, and Queen's Minis- ters abroad	54	Foundation Schools	74
Correspondence of Eras with 1860	2, 3	Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London	55	Scotch Universities	75
Table for finding Sun- rising and Sun-setting	3, 4	SCOTLAND	56	Dublin University	76
High Water at Outports	5	IRELAND	57	Queen's University and Colleges	76
Heights of High Water at the London Docks for 1860	6, 7	COLONIES	60	Maynooth College	77
Occultations of Stars	8, 9	Royal Navy	62	Belfast Institution	77
Memoranda for 1861	9	Army	62	Roman Catholic Univ.	77
Table of Duration of Moonlight	10	East Indian Army	64	Inns of Court	77
Notes for the Year	11	COMMERCE.		Scientific Institutions	77
Eclipses in 1860	11	Bank Directors	65	MISCELLANEOUS INFOR- MATION.	
The Four Quarters of the Year	11	Branch Banks	66	Table of Kings and Queens	81
Terms and Returns	11	Bankers in London	66	Sovereigns and Governors of Countries	81
Quarter Sessions	12	Army Agents	67	Circuits of the Judges	81
Transfer Days	13	Navy Agents	67	Central Criminal Court	82
Holidays at Public Offices	13	EDUCATION.		Allowance to Witnesses	82
THE CALENDAR	14—37	University of Oxford	67	Law & other Public Offices	82
Hebrew and Muhamme- dan Calendars	14—36	— Cambridge	68	Iron-Masters' Quarterly Meetings	83
MISCELLANEOUS REGIS- TER.		— London	69	Hackney Carriage Fares	85
The Royal Family	38	— Durham	70	Metropolitan Water Comps.	85
Chief Officers of the Queen's Household	38	Committee of Education	71	— Gas do.	85
Prince Albert's Household	38	University College, London	71	Fire-Engine Stations	86
Prince of Wales's do.	39	King's College	71	General Post Office	86
The Ministry	39	New College, London	72	London District Post	87
House of Peers	40	College of Preceptors	72	Principal Club Houses	88
House of Commons	44	Owen's Coll., Manchester	73	Fire and Life Insurance Companies	88
Alphabetical List of Mem- bers	49	Manchester New College	73	Exhibitions, &c., open to the Public gratuitously	90
English Bishops & Deans	51	Queen's Coll., Birmingham	73	Cost of Licenses	91
Courts of Law	51	St. David's College	73	Stamps	92
		Royal Mil. Coll., Sandhurst	73	Assessed Taxes	94
		Royal Mil. Acad. Woolwich	74	Rule for calculating In- terest	95
		Royal Naval Coll., Ports- mouth	74	Table to calculate Wages	95
		School of Mines, &c.	74	Weights and Measures	96
		Agricul. Coll., Cirencester	74	Weight of English Coins	96

LONDON:
KNIGHT AND CO., 90, FLEET STREET.

Price One Shilling, stitched in a wrapper; or, bound in cloth with the Companion to
the Almanac, Four-Shillings.

LONDON: PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.

222/2
5/10/90

EXPLANATORY NOTICES.

EXPLANATORY NOTICES.

Explanation of the column headed "Thermometrical Register."

THE Thermometrical Register commences with Nov. 1858, and closes with Oct. 1859, inclusive. These registers have been carefully copied from those made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and which are also deposited with the Royal Society. They show the highest and lowest ranges within each twenty-four hours, from twelve different readings. Each month is placed with its corresponding month, as affording the most ready and advantageous means of comparison, although by this arrangement the register of the last two months of 1858 follows the ten months of 1859, which are all we can give up to the day of publication.

Explanation of the columns headed "Length of day," "Day's increase or decrease," "Day breaks," and "Twilight ends."

THE column headed "Length of day" contains the number of hours and minutes between sunrise and sunset. The column headed "Day's increase" expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *increased* since the shortest day; and, where the column is headed "Day's decrease," it expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *decreased* since the longest day; for example, the length of the longest day in 1860 is put down in the column "Length of day" at 16h. 34m.; and on the 6th of July following we find that the length of the day, or the number of hours and minutes between sunrise and sunset, is set down at 16h. 23m.; hence the day has decreased 11m. since the longest day, and, accordingly, in the column "Day's decrease," we find opposite July the 6th 0h. 11m.

Equation of Time.

IN this Almanac the calculations are all made for *mean time* (given by the clock), instead of *apparent time* (given by the sun-dial), which latter had been used up to the year 1833. It must be obvious that, for all practical purposes, mean time is the most useful; and to obtain it from apparent time, the columns in the Almanac headed "Equation of Time" should be used. The column "Equation of Time" ought, for example, to be consulted when persons are desirous of setting their clock by a sun-dial. When *clock after sun* is written above the number of minutes and seconds opposite to the day, then the clock ought to be set so much slower than the sun-dial, and the contrary.

Moonlight.

THE Moon's age is set down in days and the nearest tenths of days from the time of change. Thus it is New Moon on the 23rd of January at 0h. 17m. morning, and therefore at noon she is 11h. 43m. old, which is set down as five-tenths. The fraction of the day of course continues the same throughout the lunation.

LIST OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF ERAS WITH THE YEAR 1860.

[In those Eras which begin with the Christian year, the year alone is stated; in those which begin at a different season, the month in which the 1st of January, 1860, occurs is also given.]

	Correspondence with 1860.	Abbreviations.
Roman Year	2613	A.U.C.
Year of the World (Constantinopolitan account)	7368	A.M. Const.
Ditto (Alexandrian account)	7352	A.M. Alex.
Ditto (Jewish account)	6th Thebet 5620	A.M.
Era of Nabonassar	10th Pharmuti 2608	Ær. Nab.
Egyptian	24th Cohiac 2606	Ær. Æg.
Julian Period	6573	Jul. Per.
Dioclesian, or of Martyrs	24th Cohiac 1576	Ær. Diocl.
Seleucides, or Grecian	Audynæus 2171	Ær. Seleuc.
Death of Alexander	3d month of 2183	A. Mor. Alex.
Era of Tyre	Audynæus 1984	Ær. Tyr.
Cæsarian of Antioch (Greek)	Audynæus 1908	Cæs. Ant.
Ditto (Syrian)	Canun II. 1907	
Era of Abraham	4th month of 3875	Ær. Abr.
Spanish, or of the Cæsars	1898	A. Cæs.
Persian Era of Yezdegird III. (Parsee account)	1229	An. Pers.
Armenian common year.	7th Kaghots 1309	An. Arm.
Ditto ecclesiastical year	12th Kaghots 1308	
Hegira	7th Jomadhi II. 1276	A.H.
Kaliyug	Poos or Margaly 4961	Cal.
Salivahana	Ditto 1782	Saca.
Vikramaditya	Ditto 1916	Samvat.

		Correspondence with 1860.	Abbreviation.
Bengalee	Poos or Margaly	1266	Beng. Sen.
Fuslee (Bengal account)	Ditto	1267	Fusl.
Ditto (Telinga account)	Ditto	1269	
Era of Collam	4th month of	1035	Collam.
Grahapariivriti	84th year of 21st cycle		Grah.
Brihaspotee (Bengal)	5th year of 85th cycle		Cycl. Brih.
Ditto (Telinga)	54th year of 83rd cycle		
Chinese Year	11th month of Ke we.		

AUXILIARY TABLE FOR FINDING THE TIME OF SUN-RISING AND SETTING.

The time of Sunrise and Sunset in the 'British Almanac' is adapted to the parallel of latitude in which London is situated—viz. 51° 30'.

THE following table has been constructed to show the variations of time through the United Kingdom—namely, between the latitude of 58° and 50° 10' N. The times of sun-rising and sun-setting are computed for the instant that the sun's centre is even with the horizon of the sea. The number of minutes found in this table under the month-day, and in the required latitude, are to be applied to the time of sun-rising and setting found on that day in the Almanac; the result will be the time of his rising and setting at the place required.—Ex. At what time will the sun rise and set on May 21 at Edinburgh? The time of sunrise and sunset on that day in the Almanac is 4h. 2m. A.M., and 7h. 52m. P.M. In the tables in parallel of 56°, in which Edinburgh is found, and under May 21, are 23 minutes; which, subtracted from 4h. 2m., leaves 3h. 39m. for time of sunrise; and, added to 7h. 52m., give 8h 15m. for time of sun-setting.

The places which follow the different parallels are situate within 15 miles of latitude, either north or south of it.

Lat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- 58° 0'—Dornoch, Tain, Dunrobin, Portenleik, Dunclaim.
 57° 30'—Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff, Elgin, Cromarty, Inverness, Applecross.
 57° 0'—Aberdeen, Bervie, Braemar, Laggan, Corpach.
 56° 30'—Forfar, Dundee, Perth, Comrie, Ardochattan.
 56° 0'—Berwick, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Kinross, Stirling, Dumbarton, Glasgow.
 55° 30'—Embleton, Jedburgh, Selkirk, Sanquhar, Lanark, Irvine, Ayr.
 55° 0'—Newcastle, Morpeth, Carlisle, Annan, Dumfries, New Galloway, Wigton.
 54° 30'—Scarborough, Whitby, Hartlepool, Stockton, Richmond, Appleby, Cockermouth, Whitehaven, North part of Isle of Man.
 54° 0'—New Malton, York, Aldborough, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Preston.
 53° 30'—Grimsby, Kingston-upon-Hull, Pontefract, Manchester, Wigan, Liverpool, Beaumaris, Holyhead.
 53° 0'—Lynn Regis, Boston, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Flint, Chester, Denbigh, Caernarvon, Harlech.
 52° 30'—Yarmouth, Norwich, Thetford, Ely, Peterborough, Leicester, Coventry, Lichfield, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Montgomery, Aberystwith.
 52° 0'—Ipswich, Colchester, Cambridge, Hertford, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Brecon, Caermarthen, Cardigan, St. David's.
 51° 30'—LONDON, Ramsgate, Canterbury, Rochester, Chelmsford, Windsor, Wallingford, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Bath, Bristol, Newport, Cardiff, Llandaff, Pembroke.
 51° 0'—Dover, Winchelsea, Brighton, Guildford, Chichester, Winchester, Portsmouth, Southampton, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wells, Ilchester, Taunton, Bridgewater, Minehead, Barnstaple.
 50° 30'—Newport (I. W.), Poole, Weymouth, Exeter, Ashburton, Totnes, Plymouth, Tavistock, Launceston, Bodmin, Camelford, Padstow.
 50° 15'—Truro, Falmouth, Helstone, Penzance.

IRELAND.

- 55° 0'—Carrickfergus, Antrim, Coleraine, Londonderry, Lifford, St. Johnstown.
 54° 30'—Belfast, Killyleagh, Downpatrick, Armagh, Charlemont, Dungannon, Augher, Donegal, Ballyshannon, Enniskillen, Sligo.
 54° 0'—Carlingford, Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, Kells, Cavan, Belturbet, Carrick, Boyle, Castlebar, Killala.
 53° 30'—Dublin, Swords, Naas, Athboy, Mullingar, Philipstown, Kilbeggan, Athlone, Roscommon, Lanesboro', Tulsk, Tuam, Ballinrobe.
 53° 0'—Wicklow, Blessington, Baltinglass, Carlow, Athy, Kildare, Portarlinton, Maryborough, Ballinakill, Banagher, Galway, Ennis.
 52° 30'—Newborough, Enniscorthy, Wexford, Kilkenny, Cullen, Clonmell, Cashel, Killmallock, Limerick, Askeaton.
 52° 30'—Waterford, Dungarvon, Youghal, Tallow, Lismore, Rathcormack, Cork, Mallow, Killarney, Tralee, Ardfer, Dingle.
 51° 30'—Kinsale, Bandon, Clonakilty, Baktimore.

TABLE FOR TIME OF SUN-RISING AND SUN-SETTING.

Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.	
Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Add to time of Sun-r	

HIGH WATER.

The following List, showing the difference of Time, nearly, between London and the Out-ports of the United Kingdom, as well as a few foreign Ports, is derived from Local Tide Tables, and the best books on Navigation.

	h. m.			h. m.	
Aberdeen	sub.	0 54	Hellevoet Sluys	add	0 7
Alderney Pier	add	4 39	Holyhead Harbour	sub.	3 41
Antwerp	—	2 18	Horn Point	—	0 22
Ardrihaig	sub.	2 7	Hull	add	4 22
Ayr Harbour	—	1 57	Hythe	sub.	3 21
Bantry Bay (Castletown)	add	2 7	Ilfracombe	add	3 35
Barnstaple Bar	—	4 23	Jersey (St. Aubyn)	—	4 14
Beachy Head	sub.	3 7	King's Road	—	4 42
Belfast	—	3 24	Kingstown Harbour	sub.	2 57
Berwick	add	0 11	Kinsale Harbour	add	2 36
Blakeney Harbour	—	4 23	Leith	—	0 10
Boulogne	sub.	2 42	Lerwick Harbour	sub.	4 22
Brest Harbour	add	1 40	Little Hampton	—	2 21
Brielle	—	0 53	Liverpool	—	2 44
Brighton	sub.	2 45	Lough Foyle (Londonderry) ..	add	5 52
Bristol	add	5 8	Margate	sub.	1 55
Buchan-ness	sub.	2 7	Milford Haven, entrance to ..	add	3 39
Calais	—	2 18	Montrose	sub.	0 2
Campbelton	—	2 22	Morlaix Road	add	2 46
Cape Clear	add	1 54	Mount's Bay	—	2 20
Cardigan Bar	—	4 38	Newhaven	sub.	2 16
Carmarthen Bay	—	3 52	Newport (Isle of Wight)	—	3 10
Cherbourg	—	5 42	New Shoreham Harbour	—	2 33
Chichester Harbour	sub.	2 22	Orfordness	—	3 7
Christchurch Harbour	—	5 7	Ostend	—	1 47
Cork Harbour (Queenstown) ..	add	2 54	Peel Harbour, Isle of Man ..	—	2 59
Cowes, West	sub.	3 22	Pembroke Dock-Yard	add	4 5
Crinan	add	2 42	Port Glasgow	sub.	1 49
Cromarty	sub.	2 12	Port Patrick	—	2 57
Cuxhaven	—	1 23	Portsmouth Harbour	—	2 26
Dartmouth Harbour	add	4 3	Ramsay Harbour, Isle of Man ..	—	2 55
Devonport Dock-Yard	—	3 36	Ramsgate Harbour	—	2 26
Dieppe	sub.	3 1	Rye Bay	—	2 47
Donegal Bar	add	2 58	Scarborough	add	2 4
Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man ..	sub.	2 55	Scilly Islands	—	2 35
Dover Harbour	—	2 55	Shannon Mouth	—	2 23
Dublin	—	2 57	Sligo Bay	—	3 11
Duncansby Head	—	3 53	Southampton	sub.	3 37
Dundee	add	0 24	Southend and Sheerness	—	1 30
Dunkerque	sub.	1 59	Spurn Point, the	add	3 13
Exmouth Bar	add	4 13	St. Ives	—	2 37
Eyder, Mouth of the	sub.	2 26	St. Malo	—	3 58
Eyemouth	add	0 8	Stromness	sub.	5 7
Falmouth Harbour	—	3 23	Sunderland	add	1 15
Flushing (Walcheren)	sub.	1 7	Tay Bar	sub.	0 1
Folkstone	—	3 21	Texel Road	add	4 38
Fort George	—	2 6	Torbay	—	3 53
Galway	add	2 28	Tynemouth Bar	—	0 43
Glenluce Bay	sub.	3 26	Waterford, Hook Point of	—	3 4
Gravelines	—	2 22	Wells Harbour	—	3 54
Greenock	—	1 59	West Scheldt, entrance	sub.	1 31
Guernsey Pier	add	4 23	Weymouth	add	4 23
Hartlepool	—	1 21	Whitby	—	1 38
Hastings	sub.	3 14	Wigton Bay	sub.	3 7
Hayre de Grace	—	4 16	Wranger Oog	—	2 6
Heligoland	—	2 34	Yarmouth Road	—	4 57

To find the time of High Water at the above Places, it will be necessary to add or subtract the numbers in the above Table, according to the directions here given, to or from the time of High Water at London, as given in the Calendar for the day required.

For example:—On the 4th of January, the morning High Water at London Bridge is 9h. 38m.; the High Water at Dover Harbour is 2h. 55m. earlier; subtract, according to the direction, 2h. 55m. from 9h. 38m., and the time of High Water at Dover Harbour on that day will be found to be at 6h. 43m. in the morning.

TABLE SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCK GATES FOR 1860.

DATE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	17 1	16 11	16 7	16 4	16 9	16 4	15 11	16 1	16 11	17 3	17 10	—
2	16 8	16 6	16 0	15 10	16 0	15 9	16 4	16 10	17 7	18 0	18 0	18 3
3	16 4	16 2	15 9	15 11	15 8	15 9	17 6	—	—	18 5	18 6	18 7
4	16 1	16 1	16 2	16 7	16 1	16 7	18 0	18 7	18 10	19 2	18 9	18 10
5	16 2	16 4	—	17 1	—	17 1	19 2	19 8	19 5	19 8	18 10	18 10
6	16 8	—	17 8	18 3	17 9	18 6	20 1	20 4	19 9	19 9	18 9	18 8
7	17 0	17 5	18 10	19 5	19 1	19 8	20 7	20 8	19 8	19 7	18 6	18 5
8	17 10	18 3	19 11	20 4	20 3	20 7	20 7	20 5	19 5	19 2	18 2	18 0
9	18 9	19 1	20 7	20 9	20 10	21 0	20 2	19 10	18 11	18 7	17 10	17 7
10	19 6	19 10	20 10	20 9	21 0	20 11	19 5	19 0	18 3	17 10	17 5	17 2
11	20 0	20 1	20 7	20 4	20 8	20 4	18 6	17 11	17 6	17 1	16 11	16 8
12	20 1	20 1	19 11	19 5	19 11	19 5	17 4	16 10	16 8	16 5	16 6	16 5
13	19 11	19 8	18 11	18 4	18 9	18 2	16 4	15 11	16 2	16 0	16 4	16 3
14	19 5	19 1	17 8	17 1	17 6	16 11	15 7	15 6	15 11	15 10	16 2	16 3
15	18 7	18 2	16 7	16 0	16 4	15 10	15 5	15 6	15 11	16 1	16 4	16 5
16	17 9	17 3	15 8	15 5	15 5	15 2	15 10	16 1	16 3	16 6	16 7	—
17	16 10	16 6	15 6	15 7	15 3	15 5	16 5	—	16 9	—	16 9	—
18	16 3	16 1	—	15 10	15 8	—	16 9	17 1	17 0	17 3	17 4	17 0
19	16 1	16 2	16 7	16 7	16 1	16 6	17 5	17 9	17 6	17 9	17 11	18 2
20	—	16 5	17 0	17 5	16 11	17 4	18 1	18 4	18 0	18 2	18 5	18 8
21	16 8	17 0	17 9	18 1	17 8	18 1	18 7	18 9	18 4	18 6	18 11	19 0
22	17 3	18 5	18 11	18 8	18 5	18 8	18 11	19 0	18 8	18 9	19 2	19 2
23	17 10	18 1	18 11	19 1	19 1	19 1	19 0	19 1	18 10	18 10	19 3	19 2
24	18 4	18 6	19 3	19 3	19 4	19 4	19 0	18 10	18 9	18 8	19 1	18 11
25	18 8	18 9	19 3	19 2	19 4	19 4	18 9	18 7	18 7	18 5	18 9	18 6
26	18 10	18 10	19 1	19 0	19 2	19 1	18 4	18 1	18 3	18 1	18 3	18 1
27	18 10	18 9	18 10	18 7	18 11	18 8	17 10	17 6	17 10	17 7	17 9	17 6
28	18 8	18 7	18 3	17 11	18 4	18 0	17 2	16 10	17 6	17 4	17 4	17 1
29	18 5	18 2	17 7	17 2	17 8	17 3	16 8	16 6	17 3	17 3	17 0	17 0
30	17 11	17 7	16 10	16 5	16 10	16 5	16 7	16 8	17 3	17 4	17 0	17 0
31	17 3	16 11	16 2	15 11	16	15 11	16	16	17	17	17	17

TABLE SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCK GATES FOR 1860.

DATE.	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
2	17	17 4	17 7	17 10	18 9	18 11	19 0	19 1	18 10	18 10	18 8	18 8
3	17	17 9	18 2	18 5	19 1	19 2	19 2	19 2	18 9	18 7	18 8	18 7
4	18	18 0	18 7	18 9	19 2	19 0	19 1	19 0	18 5	18 3	18 6	18 5
5	18	18 4	18 10	18 11	19 2	19 0	18 10	18 8	18 1	17 9	18 3	18 1
6	18	18 6	18 7	18 11	18 10	18 8	18 5	18 2	17 6	17 2	17 10	17 8
7	18	18 7	18 10	18 9	18 5	18 1	17 10	17 6	16 11	16 8	17 4	17 2
8	18	18 4	18 7	18 5	17 9	17 5	17 2	16 9	16 6	16 6	17 3	17 2
9	18	18 1	17 7	17 11	16 2	15 11	15 10	15 10	16 7	16 9	17 2	17 3
10	17	17 8	16 11	16 6	15 8	15 7	15 11	16 3	17 9	18 2	17 9	17 7
11	17	17 1	16 3	15 11	15 8	15 7	15 11	16 3	17 9	18 7	17 9	17 7
12	16	16 8	15 8	15 11	15 4	16 11	17 9	19 0	19 4	18 7	18 0	18 3
13	16	16 3	15 1	15 11	16 4	17 7	18 5	19 0	19 10	19 4	19 1	19 1
14	15	15 11	16 3	16 6	18 3	18 11	19 6	20 0	19 11	19 11	19 2	19 3
15	16	16 1	16 9	17 3	19 6	20 0	20 4	20 7	19 11	19 9	19 2	19 1
16	16	16 6	17 11	18 6	20 5	20 8	20 8	20 8	19 6	18 4	18 11	18 9
17	16	16 10	17 3	18 7	20 11	20 11	20 8	20 8	19 0	18 8	18 7	18 5
18	17	17 8	18 1	19 4	20 11	20 9	20 1	19 8	18 3	17 10	18 2	17 11
19	18	18 7	19 0	20 8	20 6	20 1	19 3	18 9	17 6	16 6	17 0	16 9
20	19	19 4	20 8	20 9	19 7	19 1	18 2	17 8	16 9	16 1	16 6	16 3
21	19	19 10	20 5	20 2	18 5	17 10	17 1	16 7	16 2	16 1	16 2	16 0
22	20	20 0	20 8	20 3	17 1	16 7	16 2	15 10	16 0	16 2	15 11	15 11
23	19	19 11	18 8	18 1	16 1	15 8	15 8	15 7	16 1	16 2	15 0	15 1
24	19	19 5	17 6	16 11	15 6	15 6	15 9	15 11	16 4	16 7	16 1	16 1
25	18	18 8	16 9	16 0	15 8	15 11	16 2	16 6	16 10	16 4	16 4	16 1
26	17	17 4	15 9	15 8	16 4	16 10	16 2	16 6	17 0	16 7	16 7	16 11
27	16	16 11	15 7	15 10	16 8	16 4	17 2	17 6	17 6	17 3	17 3	17 6
28	16	16 4	16 1	16 5	17 6	17 10	17 9	18 0	18 1	18 1	17 10	18 2
29	16	16 3	16 9	17 2	18 2	18 5	18 3	18 5	18 3	18 5	18 6	18 9
30	—	—	17 6	17 11	18 8	18 10	18 7	18 9	18 7	18 8	19 0	19 2
31	17	17	18	18 6	18	18 10	18 10	18 11	18	18	19 4	19 5

OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON,
VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Disappearance.				Reappearance.			
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Vertex.			N. Point.	Vertex.
			h. m.	h. m.	°	°	h. m.	h. m.	°	°
Jan. 2	101 Piscium	6	22 25	3 39	123	88	23 37	4 51	302	277
4	16 Tauri	5½	10 53	15 58	92	128	11 44	16 48	279	311
4	17 Tauri	4	11 1	18 6	49	84	11 36	16 40	322	355
4	19 Tauri	5	11 9	16 13	131	166	11 49	16 53	239	271
4	20 Tauri	5	11 17	16 21	105	139	12 6†	17 10	266	296
5	χ Tauri	5½	0 7	5 9	73	30	1 1	6 2	320	278
7	ε Geminorum ..	3½	6 55†	11 48	349	356				
7	ω Geminorum ..	6	14 14	19 6	53	89	14 58	19 49	279	312
9	δ Cancri	4	3 47	8 32	94	53	4 43	9 29	232	192
10	18 Leonis	6	5 46	10 27	57	20	6 50	11 31	251	219
10	B. A. C. 3345 ..	6	6 52	11 33	4	332	7 25	12 6	302	275
13	q Virginis	6	11 34	16 2	32	23	1 2 40	17 9	257	259
27	22 Piscium	6	1 2	4 37	163	179	2 4	5 39	269	294
Feb. 4	48 Geminorum ..	6	6 6	9 9	15	356	6 40	9 43	319	312
6	π² Cancri	6	5 47	8 42	21	344	6 32	9 28	292	260
8	p³ Leonis	6	5 23	8 10	52	13	6 18	9 5	253	216
13	4 Scorpii	6	13 55	16 22	92	75	15 8	17 34	231	225
16	φ Sagittarii	3½	14 55†	17 9	37	6	15 37	17 52	328	301
28	19 Tauri	5	7 18	8 46	83	125	8 24	9 52	290	333
28	16 Tauri	5½	7 19	8 48	36	78	7 52	9 21	339	22
28	20 Tauri	5	7 43	9 11	54	97	8 32	10 0	318	1
Mar. 1	139 Tauri	5½	13 56	15 15	24	56	14 21*	15 40	321	351
2	ε Geminorum ..	3½	7 34†	8 50	47	7				
2	ω Geminorum ..	6	14 55	16 10	367	100	15 40†	16 56	267	295
4	δ Cancri	4	6 5	7 14	97	64	7 6	8 15	217	194
5	18 Leonis	6	8 8	9 12	77	57	9 14	10 18	221	215
5	B. A. C. 3345 ..	6	9 2	10 7	41	31	10 8	11 13	255	262
8	q Virginis	6	10 8	11 0	338	315	10 21	11 13	314	294
Apr. 2	43 Leonis	6	14 5†	13 18	328	3				
3	p³ Leonis	6	7 9	6 19	65	30	8 12	7 23	232	203
7	B. A. C. 4984 ..	6	17 40	16 33	51	75	18 43	17 36	282	313
8	π Scorpii	3	11 42†	10 32	56	22	12 44	11 34	206	239
8	B. A. C. 5347 ..	5	16 57†	15 46	169	178				
May 2	q Virginis	6	9 57	7 13	2	339	10 36	7 52	290	271
3	75 Virginis	6	12 11†	9 23	148	136				
22	139 Tauri	5½	13 31†	9 31	172	206				
24	JUPITER	—	8 44	4 34	75	94	9 57	5 47	240	272
25	o² Cancri	6	15 44	11 28	61	99	16 33†	12 18	253	287
June 1	B. A. C. 4984 ..	6	15 42	11 0	29	35	16 38	11 56	294	309
2	B. A. C. 5314 ..	6	12 10†	7 24	128	97	12 47	8 1	196	169
2	B. A. C. 5347 ..	5	14 26	9 40	89	75	15 39	10 53	241	238
4	B. A. C. 691 ..	5½	19 46	14 51	63	78	20 44	15 49	321	344
7	19 Capricorni ..	6	17 47	12 41	73	46	18 47	13 41	333	314
11	22 Piscium	6	19 1	13 39	149	112	19 59	14 36	271	237
15	ε Arietis	4½	19 12	13 34	111	77	20 4	14 25	288	249
29	b Scorpii	5	17 16	10 43	111	125	18 21	11 48	231	255
July 30	χ¹ Sagittarii ..	6	18 43	10 8	36	31	19 9	10 34	359	358
30	χ³ Sagittarii ..	6	19 32†	10 57	198	200				
Aug. 7	101 Piscium	6	23 11	14 4	44	15	23 27	14 20	20	354
27	B. A. C. 6889 ..	6	21 56	11 30	178	197	22 31	12 5	233	257
28	B. A. C. 7202 ..	6	17 21	6 52	117	88	18 38	8 9	286	267
Sept. 1	22 Piscium	6	22 26	11 40	94	78	23 34	12 48	339	336
5	ε Arietis	4½	1 30†	14 29	24	2				
6	17 Tauri	4	22 13†	11 8	198	157				
6	23 Tauri	5	22 15	11 10	115	73	23 17	12 12	283	240
6	η Tauri	3	22 54	11 48	130	87	23 54	12 49	268	226
6	27 Tauri	4	23 37	12 32	91	48	0 42	13 37	308	268
6	28 Tauri	5½	23 40	12 34	109	66	0 48	13 42	290	251
8	125 Tauri	6	22 49	11 36	107	68	23 43	12 30	265	223

* Star setting.

† A near approach.

‡ Star below the horizon.

OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON,
VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Disappearance.				Reappearance.			
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Vertex.			N. Point.	Vertex.
Sept. 28	λ Piscium.....	5	h. m.	h. m.	°	°	h. m.	h. m.	°	°
Oct. 2	μ Arietis	5½	2 0	13 28	49	74	2 21	13 49	16	43
3	9 Tauri.....	6	0 48†	12 0	26	359				
8	d¹ Cancri.....	6	2 54†	14 2	18	6				
20	χ³ Sagittarii ...	6	5 22†	16 10	243	307				
28	10¹ Piscium	6	19 3	5 5	60	58	19 57	5 59	337	343
Nov. 1	k Tauri.....	5½	22 48	8 18	120	88	0 4	9 34	303	283
5	o¹ Cancri.....	6	6 22	6 18	40	6	21 29	6 44	338	302
5	o² Cancri.....	6	3 59	12 58	44	4	4 56	13 54	280	241
6	B. A. C. 3398 ..	6	4 0	12 58	105	65	4 54	13 52	211	179
7	34 Sextantis.....	6	8 23†	17 17	330	311				
9	q Virginis.....	6	5 6†	13 56	335	297				
26	ε Arietis	4½	7 14	15 55	61	24	8 11	16 53	240	206
27	27 Tauri	4	1 11	8 47	100	74	2 28	10 4	306	298
27	28 Tauri	5½	0 6†	7 38	199	147				
30	B.A.C. 2238	6	0 7†	7 39	199	157				
Dec. 15	o Capricorni....	6	5 21	12 41	56	32	6 83	13 53	282	278
19	16 Piscium	6	5 21	5 57	134	162	0 39*	7 0	280	315
20	45 Piscium	6	2 33	8 38	156	186	3 33	9 38	267	302
21	9 Tauri	6	6 15	12 15	82	121	7 5†	13 6	322	0
21	23 Tauri	5	9 25†	12 10	8	46				
27	5 Geminorum ..	6	10 6†	16 41	184	220				
27	8 Geminorum ..	6	21 49	3 24	27	356	22 11	3 46	334	300
28	δ Geminorum ..	3½	2 8	7 38	3	321	2 18	7 48	343	301
29	d¹ Cancri.....	6	2 3	10 16	126	97	5 21	10 47	189	153
30	ξ Leonis	6	4 50	18 19	78	114	13 56	19 16	225	263
31	B.A.C. 3529	6	12 58	16 7	146	154				

* Star setting, † A near approach, ‡ Star below the horizon.

** The mean time given in this Table is the astronomical day of 24 hours, which always begins at noon of the date given in col. 1. Sidereal time is computed from the time of the star passing the meridian till its return.

MEMORANDA FOR NEXT YEAR, 1861.

N.B. As towards the end of each year, or even earlier, information concerning the ensuing year is often wanted, we add to the current Almanac a synopsis of that which is to succeed it, as follows:—

I.—Beginnings of the Months and First Sundays.

Jan. 1, Tuesday.	April 1, Monday.	July 1, Monday.	Oct. 1, Tuesday.
" 6, Sunday.	" 7, Sunday.	" 7, Sunday.	" 6, Sunday.
" 13, "	" 14, "	" 14, "	" 13, "
" 20, "	" 21, "	" 21, "	" 20, "
" 27, "	" 28, "	" 28, "	" 27, "
Feb. 1, Friday.	May 1, Wednesday.	Aug. 1, Thursday.	Nov. 1, Friday.
" 3, Sunday.	" 5, Sunday.	" 4, Sunday.	" 3, Sunday.
" 10, "	" 12, "	" 11, "	" 10, "
" 17, "	" 19, "	" 18, "	" 17, "
" 24, "	" 26, "	" 25, "	" 24, "
March 1, Friday.	June 1, Saturday.	Sept. 1, "	Dec. 1, "
" 3, Sunday.	" 2, Sunday.	" 8, "	" 8, "
" 10, "	" 9, "	" 15, "	" 15, "
" 17, "	" 16, "	" 22, "	" 22, "
" 24, "	" 23, "	" 29, "	" 31, Tuesday.
" 31, "	" 30, "		

II.—Moveable Feasts.

Septuagesima Sunday.....	Jan. 27	Low Sunday	Apr. 7
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday ..	Feb. 10	Rogation Sunday	May 5
Ash Wednesday	" 13	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday ..	" 9
Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent ..	" 17	Whit Sunday.....	" 19
Palm Sunday	Mar. 24	Trinity Sunday	" 26
Good Friday	" 29	Corpus Christi	" 30
Easter Sunday	" 31	First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 1

A TABLE OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT AFTER SUNSET AND BEFORE SUNRISE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Day of Mth.	January 16 h.	Feb. 14 h.	Mar. 12 h.	Apr. 10 h.	May 8 h.	June 8 h.	July 8 h.	Aug. 10 h.	Sept. 12 h.	October 14 h.	Nov. 16 h.	Dec. 16 h.
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

The figures under the name of each month denote the number of hours nearly, between sunset and sunrise. The number of points denote the hours of darkness; and their position indicates the one before, the other after midnight.

PRELIMINARY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

Dominical Letter.....	AG	Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 5
Golden Number	18	Shrove Tuesday	Feb. 21
Cycle of the Sun	21	Easter Sunday	Apr. 8
Epact	7	Whit Sunday	May 27
Roman Indiction.....	3	Trinity Sunday	June 3
Julian Period	6573	Advent Sunday	Dec. 2

The Year 1860 is Leap Year.

ECLIPSES IN 1860.

Jan. 22. SUN. An annular eclipse *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 9h. 54.3m. P.M., mean time at Greenwich, in longitude $99^{\circ} 58'$ E., and latitude $49^{\circ} 20'$ S.; ends on the earth generally on the 23rd at 2h. 59.9m. A.M., in longitude $126^{\circ} 30'$ W., and latitude $15^{\circ} 8'$ S. Central eclipse begins generally on the 22nd at 11h. 35.0m. A.M., in longitude $30^{\circ} 29'$ E., and latitude $69^{\circ} 9'$ S.; ends generally on the 23rd at 1h. 19.2m. A.M., in longitude $88^{\circ} 11'$ W., and latitude $41^{\circ} 59'$ S.

Feb. 7. MOON partially eclipsed, visible at Greenwich; first contact with the Penumbra at 0h. 0.1m. A.M., mean time at Greenwich; first contact with the shadow at 1h. 1.8m. A.M.; middle of the eclipse 2h. 28.7m.; last contact with the shadow 3h. 55.6m.; last contact with the Penumbra at 4h. 57.3m. A.M. Magnitude of the eclipse (moon's diameter = 1) 0.809.

July 18. SUN. A total eclipse visible (as a partial one) at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 11h. 53.8m. A.M., mean time at Greenwich, in longitude $102^{\circ} 14'$ W., and latitude $34^{\circ} 43'$ N.; ends on the earth generally at 4h. 56.6m. P.M., in longitude $18^{\circ} 56'$ E., and latitude $4^{\circ} 16'$ N. Central eclipse at 2h. 8.1m. P.M., in longitude $30^{\circ} 33'$ W., and latitude $56^{\circ} 8'$ N.; ends generally at 3h. 53.2m. P.M., in longitude $39^{\circ} 25'$ E., and latitude $15^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Aug. 1. MOON partially eclipsed, *invisible* at Greenwich. First contact with the Penumbra at 2h. 43.2m. P.M., mean time at Greenwich; first contact with the shadow at 4h. 8.4m.; middle of the eclipse 5h. 24.5m.; last contact with the shadow at 6h. 40.6m.; last contact with the Penumbra at 8h. 5.8m. Magnitude of the eclipse (moon's diameter = 1) 0.443.

THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR.

SPRING Quarter begins	March 20	9h 5 ^m morning.
SUMMER "	June 21	5 43 morning.
AUTUMNAL "	Sept. 22	7 52 afternoon.
WINTER "	Dec. 21	1 51 afternoon.

TERMS AND RETURNS.

HILARY TERM begins 11th January—Ends 31st January.

EASTER TERM begins 15th April—Ends 8th May.

TRINITY TERM begins 22nd May—Ends 12th June.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins 2nd Nov.—Ends 26th Nov.

OXFORD TERMS.

	Begin.	Ends.
Lent Term	Jan. 14.	Mar. 31
Easter Term	Apr. 18.	May 26
Trinity Term	May 30.	July 7
Michaelmas Term ..	Oct. 10.	Dec. 17

The Act will be July 3.

CAMBRIDGE TERMS.

	Begin.	Divides.	Ends.
Lent....	Jan. 13.	Feb. 20 noon.	Mar. 30
Easter..	Apr. 18.	May 27 midn.	July 6

Mich. Oct. 10.. Nov. 12 midn. Dec. 16
The Commencement will be July 3.

TERMS IN ENGLAND

Usually taken in Leases.

25 March Lady Day | 29 Sept. .. Mich. Day
24 June.. Midsum. | 25 Dec. .. Christmas.

IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas...Feb. 2 | Lammas ..Aug. 1
Whitsunday* May 15 | Martinmas..Nov. 11

* The term in Scotch leases does not depend upon the moveable Feast of Whitsuntide, but is permanent.

QUARTER SESSIONS (1860)

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

By the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 70, it is enacted that "in the year 1831, and afterwards, the justices of the peace in every county, riding, or division, for which Quarter-Sessions of the Peace by law ought to be held, shall hold their general Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the first whole week after the 11th of October, in the first week after the 28th of December, in the first week after the 31st of March, and in the first week after the 24th of June." The following list has been computed according to this rule.

The Act 4 and 5 Will. IV. cap. 47, allows a discretionary power to the Justices of Peace as to the time of holding the Spring Quarter Sessions, and empowers them to alter the day for holding the Sessions, so as not to be earlier than the 7th of March, nor later than the 22d of April.

BEDFORD—W. Jan. 4, April 4, July 4, Oct. 17.

BERKS—M. *Abingdon*, Jan. 2, July 2, *Reading*, April 2, Oct. 15.

BUCKS—*Aylesbury*, Tu. Jan. 3, April 3, July 3, Oct. 16.

CAMBRIDGE—*Cambridge County*, F. Jan. 6, April 6, July 6, Oct. 19.

CHESHIRE—M. *Chester*, same as *Berks*.

CORNWALL—*Bodmin*, Tu. same as *Bucks*.

CUMBERLAND—Tu. as *Bucks*, Jan. and June at *Carlisle*, April and Oct. at *Cockermouth*.

DERBYSHIRE—*Derby*, Tu. same as *Bucks*.

DEVONSHIRE—*Exeter*, Tu. same as *Bucks*.

DORSETSHIRE—*Dorchester*, Tu. as *Bucks*.

DURHAM—M. same as *Berks*.

ELY, Isle of—W. as *Bedford*, at *Wisbeach*, Jan. and June, at *Ely*, April and Oct.

ESSEX—*Colchester* and *Harwich*, M. same as *Berks*. *Chelmsford*, Tu. as *Bucks*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*Gloster*, Tu. as *Bucks*.

HAMPSHIRE—*Winchester*, Tu. as *Bucks*.

HEREFORDSHIRE—*Hereford*, M. as *Berks*.

HERTFORDSHIRE—*Hertford*, M. same as *Berks*. *St. Alban's*, the same week.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE—M. same as *Berks*.

KENT—*Canterbury*, Tu. Jan. 3, Fr. Apr. 6, Tu. July 5, Fr. Oct. 19. *Maidstone*, Th. Jan. 5, Tu. Apr. 3, Th. July 5, Tu. Oct. 16.

LANCASHIRE—*Lancaster*, Tu. same as *Bucks*. Adjournments are held at *Preston*, at *Salford*, and at *Kirkdale*.

LEICESTERSHIRE—*Leicester*, M. as *Berks*.

LINCOLNSHIRE—

Parts of Lindsey.

Kirton Fr. Jan. 6, April 6, July 6, Oct. 19

Louth Tu. —, April 10, —, Oct. 23

Spilsby Tu. Jan. 10, —, July 10, —

Bourn and *Boston*, Ja. as *Bucks*; *Steafor*, *and Spalding*, Th. Jan. 5, April 5, July 5, Oct. 18.

MIDDLESEX—General or adjourned Sessions are held at least twice a month at the Sessions House, *Clerkenwell*, usually on the alternate Tuesdays; and adjourned Sessions are also held at Westminster (Broad Sanctuary). The London Sessions are held four times a year at the Guildhall. The *Tower Liberty* Sessions are held eight times a year at the Sessions House, *Wellclose-square*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE—*Usk*, M. as *Berks*.

NORFOLK—*Shire House*, *Norwich*, W. same as *Bedford*.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—*Northampton*, W. as *Bedford*. *Peterborough*, same days.

NORTHUMBERLAND—*Newcastle-on-Tyne*, W. Jan. 4, *Morpeth*, Apr. 4, *Hexham*,

July 4, *Alnwick*, Oct. 17, *Berwick*, F. Oct. 19.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—

Nottingham, M. as *Berks*.

Newark, F. as *Cambridge*.

East Retford, M. after *Newark*.

OXFORDSHIRE—M. as *Berks*. *Banbury*, the preceding Saturday.

RUTLANDSHIRE—*Oakham*, W. as *Bedford*.

SHROPSHIRE—*Shrewsbury*, M. as *Berks*. For the Town, the Friday after.

SOMERSETSHIRE—Tu. *Taunton*, Jan. 3, June 28, July 3. *Wells*, April 3, Oct. 16.

STAFFORDSHIRE—*Stafford*, W. as *Bedford*.

SUFFOLK—*Beccles*, M. as *Berks*, *Woodbridge*, W. as *Bedford*, *Ipswich*, F. as *Cambridge*; and *Bury*, M. as *Berks*.

SURREY—*New Sessions House*, *Newington*, Tu. Jan. 3. *Reigate*, April 3. *Guildford*, July 3. *Kingston*, Oct. 16.

SUSSEX—Eastern Division: *Lewes*, M. same as *Berks*. Western Division: *Petworth*, Th. Jan. 5, and April 5. *Horsham*, July 5. *Chichester*, Oct. 18.

WARWICKSHIRE—*Warwick*, Tu. as *Bucks*.

WESTMINSTER—City, are generally held on the Thursdays preceding the Quarter Sessions for *Middlesex*.

WESTMORELAND—W. *Appleby*, Jan. and June, *Kendal*, April and Oct.

WILTSHIRE—Tu. *Devizes*, Jan. 3. *Salisbury*, April 3. *Warminster*, July 3. *Marlborough*, Oct. 16.

WORCESTERSHIRE—*Worcester*, M. same as *Berks*.

YORKSHIRE—EAST RIDING: *Beverly*, Tu. as *Bucks*. WEST RIDING: *Wakfield*, Tu. Jan. 3. *Sheffield*, F. Jan. 6. *Pontefract*, M. April 2. *Skipton*, M. July 2. *Bradford*, Tu. July 3. *Rotherham*, F. July 6. *Knaresborough*, M. Oct. 15. *Leeds*, Tu. Oct. 16. *Doncaster*, F. Oct. 19. NORTH RIDING: *Northallerton*, Tu. as *Bucks*.

The Quarter Sessions through NORTH and SOUTH WALES are held by the same rule as the foregoing, the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the Sessions shall commence.

It has been found necessary to omit the sessions for *Cities* and *Towns*, as they may be changed according to the will of the Recorder.

* April 6 will be Good Friday: though this is the usual day, there will probably be a change.

TRANSFER DAYS.

The Transfer Days are now Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Dividends are due at the following dates after an interval of three days, or if a Sunday intervenes of four days.

AT THE BANK.

Bank Stock	Apr. 5,	Oct. 10
3 per Cent. Cons.	Jan. 5,	July 5
3 per Cent. 1726		
3 per Cent. Reduc.	Apr. 5,	Oct. 10
New 3 per Cent. Annuity ..	Apr. 5,	Oct. 10
New 5 per Cent. Annuity ..	Jan. 5,	July 5
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 5th Jan. 1860, pursuant to 10th Geo. IV.	Jan. 5,	July 5
Long Ann. ending 1860 ..	Apr. 5,	Oct. 10
Old 3 per Cent. Ann.	Apr. 5,	Oct. 10
3 per Cent. 1751	Jan. 5,	July 5

AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Stock	Jan. 5,	July 5
Interest on India Bonds, due	Mar. 31,	Sep. 30

Tickets for preparing Transfer of Stock must be given in at each Office before 1 o'clock.—At the East India House before 2. Private Transfers may be made at other times than as above, the Books not being shut, by paying at the Bank and India House, 2s. 6d. extra for each Transfer; but no Transfer can be made after 1 o'clock on Saturdays.

Transfer at the Bank must be made by half-past 2 o'clock; at the India House by 3.

Expense of Transfer in

Bk. Stock, 25l. & under, 5s.; above that sum, 12s.
India Stock, 1l. 10s.; non-transfer days, 2s. 6d. extra.

Powers of Attorney for the Sale or Transfer of Stock must be deposited at the Bank, &c. for examination, one day before they can be acted upon; if for receiving Dividends, it is sufficient to present them at the time the first Dividend becomes payable.

The expense of a Power of Attorney is 17. 1s. 6d. for each Stock separately, but for Bank and India Stock, 17. 11s. 6d.; and when required to be made out on the same day, half-past Twelve o'clock is the latest time for receiving orders. The boxes for receiving Powers of Attorney for Sale close at Two o'clock.

All Probates of Wills, Letters of Administration, and other proofs of decease, are required to be left at the Bank, &c., for Registration from two to three clear days, exclusive of holidays.

HOLIDAYS KEPT AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES IN 1860.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1834, much of the money business of the Exchequer is removed to the Bank of England. At the EXCHEQUER all holidays are abolished except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

EXCISE, STAMPS, AND TAXES OFFICES.

Good Friday, April 6. Day appointed to be kept as the Queen's Birthday. Coronation Day, June 28. Prince of Wales's Birthday, Nov. 9. Christmas Day, Dec. 25. All the above days are also ordered to be kept as holidays by the officers and servants of the Custom House and the Dock Companies of the United Kingdom, except the Prince of Wales's Birthday and the Coronation day. At the Stamps and Taxes Office, the Restoration of Charles II., May 29; Whit Monday and Tuesday (May 28 and 29), are kept in addition.

INDIA HOUSE.

Good Friday, April 6. | Christmas Day, December 25.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Good Friday, April 6. | Christmas Day, December 25.

And in the Transfer Offices, 1st May and 1st November in addition.

N.B.—Whenever the 1st May or 1st November falls on a Sunday the holiday will be kept on the Monday following.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Public are admitted on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of Ten and Four during the months of November, December, January, and February; between Ten and Five during the months of September, October, March, and April; and between Ten and Six during the months of May, June, July, and August. The Reading Room is open every day, except holidays, an hour earlier, but closes at the same times.

The Museum is closed between the 1st and 7th January, the 1st and 7th May, and the 1st and 7th September, and on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. Any Special Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by Authority are kept in addition by all the above establishments.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
1. Leipzig fair—manufactured goods and pleasure* (the business commences 3 or 4 days earlier).
8. Quarter Sessions commence on Monday in this week.
5. Half-yearly dividends on some species of Stock become due. See Table of Transfer-days.
8. British Museum opens, 10 till 4; Reading Room, 9 till 4.
9. Fire Insurance due at Christmas must be paid by this day, or the Policy becomes void.
- 18, 19. Melton Mowbray fair—horses, cattle.
26. Brunswick—miscellaneous, including manufactured goods, &c.

Registration.—Births—Persons should cause their children to be registered within forty-two days after birth, by giving personal notice to the registrar of their district, *without any fee whatever.*

Deaths.—Intimation should be given of deaths in the same manner as births. This is of importance to be done early, as the undertaker must have a certificate to give to the minister who reads the funeral service.

As the cause of death is to be entered, sound discretion should be exercised in ascertaining the real nature of the deceased's death, for which important purpose every facility should be given.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

Proper Lessons, Evening.

Jan. 1	1st Sun. aft. Christ. Circumcision	Gen. 17	Rom. 2	Deut. 10, ver. 12	Colos. 2
" 6	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	Luke 3 to ver. 23	Isaiah 49	John 2 to ver. 12
" 8	1st Sun. aft. Epiph.	" 44	Matt. 6	" 46	Rom. 6
" 15	2nd "	" 51	" 13	" 53	" 13
" 22	3rd "	" 55	" 20	" 56	1 Cor. 4
" 29	4th "	" 57	" 26	" 58	" 19

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	1	{ 1 Sun. after Christmas. Circumcision.
2 M	2	
3 Tu	3	
4 W	4	
5 Th	5	
6 F	6	Epiphany, Old Christ. Day
7 S	7	
8 S	8	1 Sunday after Epiphany.
9 M	9	
10 Tu	10	
11 W	11	Hilary Term begins.
12 Th	12	
13 F	13	Camb. Lent Term begins.
14 S	14	Oxf. Lent Term begins.
15 S	15	2 Sunday after Epiphany.
16 M	16	
17 Tu	17	
18 W	18	
19 Th	19	
20 F	20	
21 S	21	
22 S	22	3 Sunday after Epiphany.
23 M	23	
24 Tu	24	
25 W	25	Conversion of St. Paul.
26 Th	26	
27 F	27	
28 S	28	
29 S	29	4 Sunday after Epiphany.
30 M	30	
31 Tu	31	Hilary Term ends.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 4th, at 2h. 8m. A.M., at greatest elongation $22^{\circ} 54'$ W. On the 26th, at 1h. 51m. P.M., in Aphelion.

Venus, in the constellations Capricornus and Aquarius, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 0m. P.M.

Mars, in the constellations Libra and Scorpio, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th, rises at 3h. 3m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 7h. 36m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Gemini. On the 11th, at 4h. 6m. A.M., in opposition to the sun. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 11h. 46h. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 15m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 8h. 30m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 5th, at 4h. 42m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at $4^{\circ} 58' S.$; at 11h. 56m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at $10^{\circ} 14' S.$; on the 6th, at 6h. 47m. P.M., with β Tauri, at $1^{\circ} 19' N.$; on the 8th, at 7h. 41m. P.M., with Jupiter, at $1^{\circ} 35' S.$; at 10h. 37m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $5^{\circ} 1' N.$; on the 10th, at 3h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 11th, at 5h. 2m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at $25^{\circ} 0' N.$; on the 15th, at 4h. 40m. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at $3^{\circ} 12' N.$; on the 16th, at 7h. 34m. P.M., with α 2 Libræ, at $5^{\circ} 53' N.$; on the 17th, at 10h. 38m. A.M., with Mars, at $6^{\circ} 14' N.$; on the 18th, at 3h. 57m. A.M., with β 1 Scorpii, at $6^{\circ} 4' N.$; on the 21st at 8h. 17m. A.M. with Mercury at $1^{\circ} 56' N.$; on the 25th, at 7h. 26m. P.M., with Venus, at $3^{\circ} 59' S.$; at $5^{\circ} 0' P.M.$ in Apogee.

The *Constellation Canis Major*, will be on the meridian about midnight in the beginning, and Gemini and Canis Minor, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 4th Im. at 7h. 34m. $25^{\circ} 6s.$ A.M.; 4th Im. at 2h. 2m. $54^{\circ} 1s.$ A.M.; 7th Im. at 8h. 31m. $25^{\circ} 1s.$ P.M.; 13th Em. at 6h. 11m. $2^{\circ} 6s.$ A.M.; 15th Em. at 6h. 3m. $37^{\circ} 7s.$ A.M.; 16th Em. at 7h. 8m. $11^{\circ} 1s.$ P.M.; 22nd Em. at 2h. 34m. $1^{\circ} 6s.$ A.M.; 23rd Em. at 9h. 2m. $37^{\circ} 1s.$ P.M.; 30th Em. at 10h. 57m. $12^{\circ} 4s.$ P.M.

Second Satellite. 1st Im. at 0h. 28m. $59^{\circ} 4s.$ A.M.; 8th Im. at 3h. 5m. $33^{\circ} 7s.$ A.M.; 18th Em. at 9h. 44m. $34^{\circ} 3s.$ P.M.; 26th Em. at 0h. 21m. $13^{\circ} 0s.$ A.M.

Third Satellite. 6th Im. at 3h. 54m. $32^{\circ} 7s.$ P.M.; 14th Em. at 4h. 10m. $27^{\circ} 8s.$ A.M.

Fourth Satellite. 1st Im. at 7h. 39m. $10^{\circ} 2s.$ P.M.; 18th Em. at 5h. 18m. $13^{\circ} 0s.$ P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1860.	5620.
Jan. 1	6 Thebet.
	5 10 " { Fast, Siege of Jerusa-
	25 1 Sebat.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1860.	Hegira, 1276.
Jan. 1	7 Jomadhi II.
	7 13 " { Fortu-
	8 14 " { nate
	9 15 " { Days.
	24 1 Regeb.

* The Monthly List of Fairs is only a selection of the more important ones. When they fall on Sunday they are usually held the day after. We have also added a few of the German Fairs which are of commercial interest, each of which continues for three weeks.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

January, 1859.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	46°0	40°7	17	49°0
2	40°0	32°2	18	53°0
3	37°5	30°0	19	51°0
4	43°5	32°0	20	51°0
5	43°2	37°3	21	48°5
6	36°8	31°7	22	49°5
7	39°0	32°7	23	46°0
8	36°5	29°0	24	47°0
9	39°2	28°5	25	50°5
10	42°0	32°3	26	49°0
11	49°8	38°3	27	51°7
12	49°3	41°2	28	49°5
13	45°0	35°7	29	50°5
14	40°0	33°1	30	43°0
15	44°5	32°5	31	44°8
16	40°1	29°5		

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 8th day, 3h. 23m. aftern.
 Last Quart...15th day, 6h. 53m. morn.
 New23rd day, 0h. 17m. morn.
 First Quart...31st day, 5h. 11m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 6th, 27°11' N.; 12th, 0°;
 19th, 27°12' S.; 27th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	7 51	0 6	6 3	6 5	16' 18"
6	7 57	0 12	6 2	6 10	16 18
11	8 6	0 21	6 1	6 15	16 18
16	8 18	0 33	5 59	6 21	16 18
21	8 31	0 46	5 56	6 29	16 17
26	8 46	1 1	5 51	6 35	16 17

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.	Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.	Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	° '	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	8 8	3 37	3 59	23 s 3	8·3	11 m 10	6 a 2	morn.	— — 7 13	1
2	8 8	4 5	4 0	22 58	9·3	11 24	6 45	1 11	7 36 8 3	2
3	8 8	4 33	4 1	22 53	10·3	11 41	7 33	2 24	8 32 9 4	3
4	8 8	5 1	4 2	22 47	11·3	0 a 5	8 25	3 44	9 38 10 14	4
5	8 8	5 28	4 3	22 41	12·3	0 40	9 23	5 1	10 51 11 26	5
6	8 7	5 55	4 5	22 34	13·3	1 28	10 24	6 15	12 0 — —	6
7	8 7	6 21	4 6	22 27	14·3	2 33	11 28	7 19	0 30 0 57	7
8	8 7	6 47	4 7	22 19	○	3 58	morn.	8 9	1 23 1 50	8
9	8 6	7 12	4 9	22 11	16·3	5 28	0 31	8 46	2 15 2 39	9
10	8 6	7 37	4 10	22 2	17·3	7 2	1 30	9 9	3 4 3 27	10
11	8 5	8 1	4 11	21 53	18·3	8 31	2 26	9 30	3 50 4 12	11
12	8 4	8 25	4 13	21 44	19·3	9 56	3 18	9 46	4 34 4 58	12
13	8 4	8 48	4 14	21 34	20·3	11 21	4 7	10 2	5 21 5 43	13
14	8 3	9 10	4 16	21 24	21·3	morn.	4 56	10 16	6 5 6 27	14
15	8 2	9 32	4 17	21 13	☾	0 43	5 44	10 32	6 49 7 13	15
16	8 1	9 53	4 19	21 2	23·3	2 7	6 34	10 51	7 38 8 6	16
17	8 0	10 14	4 20	20 50	24·3	3 27	7 26	11 18	8 39 9 15	17
18	8 0	10 33	4 22	20 39	25·3	4 44	8 20	11 52	9 54 10 34	18
19	7 59	10 52	4 24	20 26	26·3	5 49	9 14	0 a 38	11 16 11 56	19
20	7 58	11 11	4 25	20 14	27·3	6 43	10 8	1 35	— — 0 31	20
21	7 56	11 28	4 27	20 1	28·3	7 23	11 0	2 42	1 0 1 26	21
22	7 55	11 45	4 29	19 47	29·3	7 52	11 49	3 54	1 50 2 10	22
23	7 54	12 1	4 30	19 33	●	8 14	0 a 35	5 6	2 29 2 48	23
24	7 53	12 16	4 32	19 19	1·5	8 28	1 18	6 19	3 6 3 23	24
25	7 52	12 31	4 34	19 5	2·5	8 43	2 0	7 28	3 39 3 54	25
26	7 50	12 45	4 36	18 50	3·5	8 53	2 39	8 38	4 9 4 25	26
27	7 49	12 58	4 37	18 35	4·5	9 5	3 18	9 45	4 40 4 55	27
28	7 48	13 10	4 39	18 19	5·5	9 16	3 58	10 55	5 10 5 25	28
29	7 46	13 21	4 41	18 3	6·5	9 29	4 40	morn.	5 40 5 55	29
30	7 45	13 31	4 43	17 47	7·5	9 45	5 24	0 7	6 12 6 29	30
31	7 43	13 41	4 44	17 31	☽	10 4	6 13	1 22	6 49 7 10	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Candlemas-day. Scotch quarter-day. [Gians.
15. Last day for objecting to owner's votes for Guar-
Tenancy.—A yearly tenant must take care that
he gives notice to quit his premises half a year
before the time of the expiration of the current
year of his tenancy. If, by agreement, a quar-
ter's notice is to be sufficient, such notice must
also expire with the tenancy, if that is yearly.

Wills.—After Jan. 1838, all wills made in Eng-
land came under the provisions of the new Wills
Act, of which an abstract was given in British Al-
manac for 1838. By it, all property may be disposed
of by will; all wills must be in writing, and each
must be signed at the bottom or end by the tes-
tator, or, if he is unable, by some person on his
behalf, by his direction, and in his presence; and
two, or more, attesting witnesses (who must be
present at the same time) must also sign the will.
If the testator wishes to acknowledge or reward

the attesting witnesses, he must do it in some other
way than by bequeathing them anything: for lega-
cies to attesting witnesses, or to the wife or hus-
band of an attesting witness, are void. No person
under twenty-one can make a valid will. Wills
are revoked by subsequent marriage; otherwise
a will can only be revoked by destruction, or by
the making of a new one; and alterations in wills
must be made in the same manner as a will is
made. Wills are to be construed as if made im-
mediately before the death of the testator, unless a
contrary intention is expressed; and properties
bequeathed in general terms include all property
in the possession of the testator at his decease,
whether acquired before or after the will was made.

[If persons make their own wills, without legal
assistance, let them express themselves in a plain
simple way, avoiding roundabout phrases, or at-
tempts to imitate legal phraseology.]

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		<i>Proper Lessons, Morning.</i>		<i>Proper Lessons, Evening.</i>	
Feb. 5	Septuagesima Sunday	Gen. 1	Mark 5	Gen. 2	2 Cor. 1
" 12	Sexagesima "	" 3	" 12	" 6	" 8
" 19	Quinquagesima "	" 9 to ver 20	Luke 2	" 12	Galat. 2
" 22	Ash Wednesday	Deut. 1	" 5	Deut. 2	" 5
" 26	1st Sunday in Lent	Gen. 19 to ver. 50	" 9	Gen. 22	Ephes. 3

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces, is a morning star till the 4th, invisible till the 23rd, then an evening star to the end of the month. On the 19th, at 3h. 0m. P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun.

Venus, in the constellation Pisces, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 20m. P.M., and sets at 8h. 15m. P.M.

Mars, in the constellation Scorpio. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 51m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Gemini. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 30m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 12th, at 2h. 25m. A.M., in opposition to the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 11th, at 2h. 12m. A.M., stationary; on the 23rd, at 4h. 26m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

The Moon, on the 2nd, at 1h. 40m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus at 5° 3' S.; on the 5th, at 1h. 29m. A.M., with Jupiter at 10° 50' S.; at 9h. 58m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 5h. 1m. N.; on the 7th, at 0h. 33m. P.M., with Saturn at 20° 43' N.; at 2h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; at 8h. 0m. P.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus), at 20° 11' N.; on the 13th, at 1h. 54m. A.M., with α Libræ, at 50° 54' N.; on the 14th, at 9h. 45m. A.M., with β Scorpii (Antares), at 60° 5' N.; at 7h. 44m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 60° 10' N.; at 10h. 57m. P.M., with Mars, at 5° 17' N.; on the 21st, at 9h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 22nd, at 3h. 57m. A.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at 4° 20' S.; on the 25th, at 6h. 17m. A.M., with Venus, at 5° 29' S.; on the 29th, at 5h. 58m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 10° 11' S.

The Constellations Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo, will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 1st Em. at 5h. 25m. 55^{cs}. P.M.; 5th Em. at 6h. 23m. 17^{os}. A.M.; 7th Em. at 0h. 51m. 56^{cs}. A.M.; 8th Em. at 7h. 20m. 42^{os}. P.M.; 14th Em. at 2h. 46m. 49^{os}. A.M.; 15th Em. at 9h. 15m. 30^{cs}. P.M.; 21st Em. at 4h. 41m. 49^{ls}. A.M.; 22nd Em. at 11h. 10m. 38^{cs}. P.M.

Second Satellite. 2nd Em. at 2h. 57m. 49^{os}. A.M.; 9th Em. at 5h. 34m. 22^{os}. A.M.; 11th Em. at 6h. 52m. 23^{os}. P.M.; 19th Em. at 9h. 28m. 52^{os}. P.M.

Third Satellite. 11th Em. at 8h. 59m. 33^{os}. P.M.; 18th Em. at 8h. 50m. 23^{os}. P.M.; 26th Em. at 0h. 59m. 5^{os}. A.M.; Em. at 4h. 10m. 23^{os}. A.M.

Fourth Satellite. 1st Em. at 1h. 45m. 39^{os}. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 W	32	Salmon-fishing b. in Scotl.
2 Tu	33	{ Purific. of B.V. Mary.
		{ Candlemas.
3 F	34	.. .. .
4 S	35	.. .. .
5 S	36	Septuagesima Sunday.
6 M	37	.. .. .
7 Tu	38	.. .. .
8 W	39	Half-quarter.
9 Th	40	.. .. .
10 F	41	.. .. .
11 S	42	.. .. .
12 S	43	Sexagesima Sunday.
13 M	44	.. .. .
14 Tu	45	Valentine.
15 W	46	.. .. .
16 Tu	47	.. .. .
17 F	48	.. .. .
18 S	49	.. .. .
19 S	50	Quinquagesima Sunday.
20 M	51	Camb. Lent Term div. n.
21 Tu	52	Shrove Tuesday.
22 W	53	Ash Wednesday.
23 Th	54	.. .. .
24 F	55	St. Matthias.
25 S	56	.. .. .
26 S	57	1 Sunday in Lent.
27 M	58	.. .. .
28 Tu	59	.. .. .
29 W	60	Ember Week

<i>Hebrew Calendar.</i>		<i>Mohammedan Calendar.</i>	
1860.	5620	1860.	Hegira 1276.
Feb. 1	8 Sebat.	Feb. 1	9 Rogeb.
24	1 Adar.	5 13	Fortu-
		6 14	nate
			{ Days.
		7 15	{ Day of
		23 1	Victory.
			Shaban.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

February, 1859.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	45.5	35.1	15	50.0	34.0
2	46.8	39.0	16	59.0	41.0
3	40.0	31.1	17	56.8	43.3
4	43.5	30.7	18	51.7	37.5
5	52.2	30.5	19	49.2	33.2
6	46.0	37.5	20	51.0	41.3
7	46.0	32.5	21	56.0	39.8
8	44.0	35.8	22	54.0	41.8
9	49.4	39.3	23	48.0	35.9
10	51.0	40.5	24	54.0	32.9
11	51.0	38.5	25	53.0	31.8
12	52.2	40.0	26	50.8	33.7
13	54.0	40.8	27	52.0	38.2
14	43.0	36.7	28	54.5	30.7

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 7th day, 2h. 35m. morn.
 Last Quart. . . 13th day, 6h. 50m. aftern.
 New 21st day, 7h. 39m. aftern.
 First Quart. . . 29th day, 7h. 55m. aftern.
 ☾'s Dec. 3rd, 27° 13' N.; 9th, 0°;
 15th, 27° 13' S.; 23rd, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 4	1 19	5 44	6 44	16' 16"
6	9 21	1 36	5 38	6 52	16 15
11	9 40	1 55	5 30	7 0	16 14
16	9 58	2 13	5 22	7 8	16 13
21	10 17	2 32	5 13	7 16	16 12
26	10 36	2 51	5 3	7 25	16 11

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h. m.	Clock bef. Sun.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 7 42	m. s. 13 49		h. m. 4 46	o ' ' 17 s 14	d. 9.5	h. m. 10m32	h. m. 7 a 6	h. m. 2m 39	h. m. 7 32	h. m. 7 59	1
2	7 40	13 57		4 48	16 57	10.5	11 12	8 4	3 53	8 32	9 11	2
3	7 39	14 4		4 50	16 39	11.5	0 a 9	9 6	5 1	9 56	10 45	3
4	7 37	14 10		4 52	16 22	12.5	1 22	10 8	5 57	11 31	—	4
5	7 36	14 16		4 54	16 4	13.5	2 50	11 10	6 38	0 9	0 41	5
6	7 34	14 20		4 55	15 46	14.5	4 23	morn.	7 9	1 10	1 36	6
7	7 32	14 24		4 57	15 27	○	5 57	0 8	7 30	2 1	2 25	7
8	7 31	14 27		4 59	15 8	16.5	7 28	1 3	7 49	2 49	3 13	8
9	7 29	14 29		5 1	14 49	17.5	8 55	1 56	8 6	3 34	3 55	9
10	7 27	14 30		5 3	14 30	18.5	10 22	2 47	8 21	4 15	4 37	10
11	7 25	14 31		5 5	14 10	19.5	11 49	3 37	8 38	4 58	5 18	11
12	7 23	14 30		5 7	13 51	20.5	morn.	4 29	8 56	5 38	5 58	12
13	7 21	14 30		5 8	13 31	☾	1 13	5 21	9 20	6 18	6 39	13
14	7 20	14 28		5 10	13 11	22.5	2 32	6 15	9 52	7 3	7 28	14
15	7 18	14 25		5 12	12 50	23.5	3 43	7 10	10 35	7 57	8 32	15
16	7 16	14 22		5 14	12 29	24.5	4 40	8 4	11 29	9 14	10 0	16
17	7 14	14 18		5 16	12 9	25.5	5 24	8 56	0 a 32	10 48	11 34	17
18	7 12	14 14		5 17	11 48	26.5	5 56	9 46	1 43	—	0 14	18
19	7 10	14 9		5 19	11 26	27.5	6 20	10 33	2 54	0 48	1 14	19
20	7 8	14 3		5 21	11 5	28.5	6 37	11 17	4 8	1 36	1 55	20
21	7 6	13 56		5 23	10 43	●	6 50	11 58	5 17	2 14	2 30	21
22	7 4	13 49		5 25	10 22	0.7	7 4	0 a 39	6 29	2 45	3 1	22
23	7 2	13 41		5 27	10 0	1.7	7 14	1 18	7 36	3 16	3 31	23
24	7 0	13 33		5 28	9 38	2.7	7 26	1 58	8 45	3 44	3 57	24
25	6 58	13 24		5 30	9 16	3.7	7 38	2 38	9 55	4 11	4 25	25
26	6 55	13 14		5 32	8 53	4.7	7 53	3 22	11 9	4 39	4 52	26
27	6 53	13 4		5 34	8 31	5.7	8 9	4 8	morn.	5 7	5 22	27
28	6 51	12 53		5 35	8 8	6.7	8 33	4 58	0 24	5 37	5 54	28
29	6 49	12 41		5 37	7 46	☾	9 8	5 53	1 38	6 12	6 34	29

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Auditors and Assessors of Boroughs to be elected under Municipal Reform Act.
1. Bristol, for ten days—miscellaneous.
1. British Museum open from 10 till 5; Reading Room, 9 till 5.
3. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder—goods, &c.
- 4 and 25. Stockport—cattle, &c.
4. Caernarvon—horses and pedlery.
5. Bury, Lanc.—horses and cattle.
5. Wantage—horses, cows, pigs.
7. Buckingham—cattle.
7. Brecknock—leather, hogs, cattle.
- 8 and 9. Nottingham—horses and cattle.
12. Tewkesbury—horses, cattle, and sheep.
15. Last day for publishg. Notice of Election of Guardians, and first day for sending Nominations to Clerk.

16. Louth—cattle and sheep.
- 16 and 17. Tregaron—horses, pigs, pedlery, &c.
20. Launceston—cattle.
21. Derby—cheese.
23. Wrexham—cattle, horses, &c.
26. Liskeard—horses, oxen, sheep, &c.
26. Nantwich—horses, cattle, &c.
26. Last day for sending Nominations of Guardians to Clerk.
27. Cassel—manufactured goods, &c.
27. Bromsgrove (monthly)—cattle, &c.
29. Breslau—manufactured goods, &c.
30. Durham—cattle, sheep, horses, &c. for three days.
31. Interest on East India Bonds due.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
March 4	2nd Sunday in Lent	Gen. 27	Luke 15	Gen. 34	Philip. 3
11	3rd	39	22	42	1 Thes. 2
18	4th	43	John 5	42	1 Tim. 1
25	5th	Exod. 3	12	Exod. 5	2 Tim. 3

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Th	61	St. David.
2 F	62	.. .. .
3 S	63	.. .. .
4 S	64	2 Sunday in Lent.
5 M	65	.. .. .
6 Tu	66	.. .. .
7 W	67	.. .. .
8 Th	68	.. .. .
9 F	69	.. .. .
10 S	70	.. .. .
11 S	71	3 Sunday in Lent.
12 M	72	.. .. .
13 Tu	73	.. .. .
14 W	74	.. .. .
15 Th	75	.. .. .
16 F	76	.. .. .
17 S	77	St. Patrick.
18 S	78	{ 4 Sunday in Lent.
19 M	79	{ Princess Louisa b. 1848.
20 Tu	80	Spring Quarter Commem.
21 W	81	.. .. .
22 Th	82	.. .. .
23 F	83	.. .. .
24 S	84	{ 5 Sunday in Lent.
25 S	85	{ LADY-D. Annunc. of
26 M	86	{ B. V. Mary.
27 Tu	87	.. .. .
28 W	88	.. .. .
29 Th	89	.. .. .
30 F	90	Camb. Lent Term ends.
31 S	91	Oxford Lent Term ends.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Pisces, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 10th, at 1h. 29m. P.M., in Perihelion; on the 16th, at 6h. 58m. A.M., at greatest elongation, 18° 22' E.; on the 23rd, at 8h. 35m. P.M., stationary.

Venus, in the constellations Pisces, Aries and Taurus, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 33m. P.M., and sets at 9h. 48m. P.M.

Mars, in the constellations Scorpio and Sagittarius. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 9m. A.M.; on the 16th, at 10h. 49m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Jupiter, in the constellation Gemini. On the 11th, at 0h. 35m. A.M., stationary.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 58m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 35m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 2h. 0m. P.M., in conjunction with β Tauri, at 1° 21' N.; on the 3rd, at 8h. 37m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 10° 53' S.; at 8h. 25m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 5° 4' N.; on the 5th, at 8h. 29m. P.M., with Saturn, at 20° 33' N.; on the 7th, at 2h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 9th, at 9h. 57m. P.M., in conjunction with α Virginis (Spica), at 30° 7' N.; on the 12th, at 5h. 16m. P.M., with δ Scorpii at 50° 57' N.; on the 13th, at 2h. 59m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 0° 3' N.; on the 14th, at 11h. 39m. A.M., with Mars, at 30° 47' N.; on the 20th, at 1h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 23rd, at 1h. 3m. P.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at 10° 34' S.; on the 26th, at 7h. 19m. A.M., with Venus, at 30° 48' S.; on the 27th, at 4h. 38m. P.M., with Uranus, at 40° 44' S.; at 11h. 50m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 10° 0' S.; on the 28th, at 8h. 16m. P.M., with β Tauri, at 1° 33' N.; on the 30th, at 5h. 5m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 1° 38' S.

The *Constellation Ursa Major*, and the east part of *Leo*, will be on the meridian about midnight in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 1st Em. at 1h. 5m. 47-1s. A.M.; 2nd Em. at 7h. 34m. 33-1s. P.M.; 9th Em. at 8h. 1m. 1-3s. A.M.; 9th Em. at 9h. 29m. 48-6s. P.M.; 16th Em. at 11h. 25m. 8-7s. P.M.; 24th Em. at 1h. 20m. 32-6s. A.M.; 25th Em. at 7h. 49m. 26-2s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 5th Em. at 2h. 41m. 34-4s. A.M.; 15th Em. at 6h. 35m. 53-6s. P.M.; 23rd Em. at 9h. 11m. 52-2s. P.M.; 29th Em. at 11h. 47m. 43-5s. P.M.

Third Satellite. 25th Em. at 8h. 12m. 53-7s. P.M.

Fourth Satellite. 8th Im. at 7h. 48m. 47-8s. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1860.	5620.
Mar. 1	7 Adar.
7	13 "
8	14 "
14	"
15	"
24	1 Nisan

Mohammedan Calendar.

1860.	Hegira, 1276.
Mar. 1	8 Shaban.
6	13 "
7	14 "
8	15 "
15	Barak's night.
23	1 "
	Month of Abstinence.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

March, 1859.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	56.2	41.8	17	53.2
2	53.8	36.7	18	55.0
3	59.0	44.0	19	53.8
4	63.0	49.3	20	56.6
5	63.5	44.0	21	49.0
6	59.0	42.5	22	49.0
7	59.0	43.9	23	49.8
8	49.5	34.5	24	53.0
9	47.5	32.7	25	58.2
10	53.0	29.7	26	55.2
11	55.4	36.0	27	56.0
12	58.0	50.0	28	56.0
13	58.0	50.0	29	56.5
14	53.3	49.2	30	43.0
15	50.5	38.5	31	42.0
16	55.2	42.0		23.9

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 7th day, 0h. 44m. aftern.
 Last Quart. ... 14th day, 9h. 8m. morn.
 New 22nd day, 1h. 56m. aftern.
 First Quart. ... 30th day, 6h. 52m. morn.

D's Dec. 1st, 27° 9' N.; 7th, 0°;
 14th, 27° 5' S.; 21st, 0°; 28th, 26° 57' N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	10 52	3 7	4 54	7 32	16' 10"
6	11 13	3 28	4 43	7 41	16 9
11	11 31	3 46	4 32	7 50	16 7
16	11 52	4 7	4 19	8 0	16 6
21	12 11	4 26	4 7	8 9	16 5
26	12 31	4 46	3 53	8 20	16 3

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.		Sonthing of the Moon.		Moon sets.		High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.			°	'		d.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	Morn.		Aftern.
1	h. m. 6 47	m. s. 12 30		h. m. 5 39	° ' " 7 s 23	d. 8.7		h. m. 9m55		h. m. 6 a 51		h. m. 2m47		h. m. 6 58	h. m. 7 24	1
2	6 45	12 17		5 41	7 0	9.7		10 58		7 50		3 46		7 56	8 37	2
3	6 43	12 4		5 43	6 37	10.7		0 a 16		8 50		4 32		9 26	10 17	3
4	6 40	11 51		5 44	6 14	11.7		1 44		9 49		5 6		11 5	11 50	4
5	6 38	11 37		5 46	5 51	12.7		3 18		10 45		5 31		—	0 27	5
6	6 35	11 23		5 48	5 27	13.7		4 50		11 39		5 51		0 56	1 21	6
7	6 34	11 8		5 50	5 4	○		6 21		morn.		6 8		1 44	2 6	7
8	6 31	10 53		5 51	4 41	15.7		7 50		0 31		6 26		2 28	2 49	8
9	6 29	10 37		5 53	4 17	16.7		9 19		1 23		6 41		3 10	3 30	9
10	6 27	10 21		5 55	3 54	17.7		10 49		2 16		7 0		3 50	4 9	10
11	6 25	10 5		5 56	3 30	18.7		morn		3 10		7 22		4 30	4 50	11
12	6 23	9 49		5 58	3 7	19.7		0 12		4 5		7 51		5 10	5 30	12
13	6 20	9 32		6 0	2 43	20.7		1 30		5 2		8 31		5 50	6 11	13
14	6 18	9 15		6 1	2 19	○		2 33		5 57		9 21		6 34	7 0	14
15	6 16	8 58		6 3	1 56	22.7		3 22		6 51		10 23		7 29	8 3	15
16	6 13	8 41		6 5	1 32	23.7		3 59		7 43		11 34		8 47	9 34	16
17	6 11	8 23		6 7	1 8	24.7		4 24		8 30		0 a 44		10 20	11 5	17
18	6 9	8 6		6 8	0 45	25.7		4 44		9 15		1 57		11 46	—	18
19	6 7	7 48		6 10	0 s 21	26.7		4 58		9 57		3 8		0 20	0 46	19
20	6 4	7 30		6 12	0 N 3	27.7		5 12		10 38		4 17		1 7	1 27	20
21	6 2	7 12		6 13	0 27	28.7		5 22		11 17		5 26		1 46	2 2	21
22	6 0	6 53		6 15	0 50	●		5 25		11 57		6 34		2 17	2 30	22
23	5 58	6 35		6 17	1 14	0.9		5 48		0 a 38		7 45		2 43	2 57	23
24	5 55	6 17		6 18	1 38	1.9		6 2		1 21		8 58		3 11	3 26	24
25	5 53	5 58		6 20	2 1	2.9		6 18		2 6		10 13		3 41	3 55	25
26	5 51	5 40		6 22	2 25	3.9		6 39		2 55		11 26		4 9	4 24	26
27	5 48	5 21		6 23	2 48	4.9		7 10		3 48		morn.		4 39	4 55	27
28	5 46	5 3		6 25	3 12	5.9		7 51		4 43		0 37		5 13	5 32	28
29	5 44	4 45		6 27	3 35	6.9		8 47		5 51		1 37		5 52	6 14	29
30	5 42	4 26		6 28	3 58	7.9		9 58		6 39		2 28		6 39	7 9	30
31	5 40	4 8		6 30	4 21	8.9		11 19		7 36		3 5		7 43	8 25	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Frankfort-on-the-Maine—government securities of all countries, manufactured goods, &c.

2. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.

4. East Ilsley, and every other Wed. till July—sheep.

5. Dividends on several species of Stock become due.—See Transfer Days.

5. The returns for making the assessment of direct taxes are delivered very soon after this day. The person making the return rates himself for the persons and articles subject to taxes kept and used by him between the 5th April, 1858, and the 5th April, 1859. If he wishes to give up keeping any servant or other matter assessed, he should do so on the 4th April, or he will be liable to another year's tax.

5. Gloucester—cheese.

5. Voting papers for Guardians to be delivered.

7. Voting papers to be collected.

9. Uncollected voting papers may be delivered till noon. 10. Clerk to ascertain the numbers and validity of the votes, and make return of persons elected.

9. Fire insurance due at Lady Day must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.

9. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.

9. Warwick—horses, cows, sheep.

10, 11. Shrewsbury—cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

16, 17, 18. Howden—horses, last day cattle.

23. Lincoln—sheep and pedlery (a week).

28 and 30. Louth—sheep, horses, cattle, &c.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
April 1	Palm Sunday	Exod. 9	Matt. 26	Exod. 10	Heb. 5 to v. 11
.. 6	Good Friday	Gen. 22 to v. 20	John 13	Isaiah 53	1 Peter 2
.. 8	Easter Sunday	Exodus 12	Rom. 6	Exod. 14	Acts 2, v. 22
.. 15	1st Sunday after Easter	Numb. 16	Acts 12	Numb 22	James 4
.. 22	2nd ..	.. 23, 24	.. 19	.. 25	2 Peter 1
.. 29	3rd ..	Deut. 4	.. 26	Deut. 5	1 John 3

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	92	<i>Palm Sunday.</i>
2 M	93	.. .. .
3 Tu	94	.. .. .
4 W	95	.. .. .
5 Th	96	.. .. .
6 F	97	{ <i>Good Friday.</i> <i>Old Lady Day.</i>
7 S	98	<i>Prince Leopold born 1853.</i>
8 S	99	<i>Easter Sunday.</i>
9 M	100	.. .. .
10 Tu	101	.. .. .
11 W	102	.. .. .
12 Th	103	.. .. .
13 F	104	.. .. .
14 S	105	<i>Prs. Beatrice, b. 1857.</i>
15 S	106	{ <i>Low Sunday.</i> <i>Easter Term begins.</i>
16 M	107	.. .. .
17 Tu	108	.. .. .
18 W	109	<i>Ox. & Camb. E. Terms beg.</i>
19 Th	110	.. .. .
20 F	111	.. .. .
21 S	112	.. .. .
22 S	113	<i>2 Sunday after Easter.</i>
23 M	114	<i>St. George.</i>
24 Tu	115	.. .. .
25 W	116	{ <i>St. Mark. Prs. Alice</i> <i>born, 1843.</i>
26 Th	117	.. .. .
27 F	118	.. .. .
28 S	119	.. .. .
29 S	120	<i>3 Sunday after Easter.</i>
30 M	121	.. .. .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Pisces, is an evening star till the 2nd, then a morning star to the end of the month. On the 2nd, at 10h. 17m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun. On the 15th, at 7h. 52m. A.M., stationary; on the 23rd, at 1h. 8m. P.M., in Aphelion. On the 30th, at 8h. 0m. P.M., at greatest elongation 26° 39' W.

Venus, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 54m. P.M., and sets at 11h. 17m. P.M.

Mars, in the constellation Sagittarius. On the 15th, rises at 1h. 29m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 5h. 18m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Gemini. On the 5th, at 7h. 51m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 51m. P.M.; on the 20th, at 0h. 51m. P.M., stationary.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 38m. P.M.

The Moon, on the 2nd, at 3h. 46m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 2° 32' N.; at 5h. 34m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 2° 19' N.; on the 4th, at noon in Perigee; on the 7th, at 8h. 39m. P.M., in conjunction with α Libræ, at 5° 38' N.; on the 9th, at 2h. 40m. A.M., with β Scorpil, at 5° 45' N.; on the 11th, at 11h. 56m. P.M., with Mars, at 1° 46' N.; on the 16th, at 3h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 19th, at 10h. 47m. A.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at 6° 22' S.; on the 24th, at 0h. 21m. A.M., with Uranus, at 4° 29' S.; at 5h. 19m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 9° 49' S.; on the 25th, at 0h. 24m. A.M., with Venus, at 0° 44' S.; at 1h. 39 m. A.M., with α Tauri, at 1° 46' N.; on the 27th, at 3h. 31m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 1° 8' S.; on the 29th, at 10h. 27m. A.M., with Saturn, at 2° 44' N.

The *Constellations* Virgo and Centaurus, and the east part of Ursa Major, will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 1st Em. at 9h. 44m. 53^{ss}. P.M., 3th Em. at 11h. 40m. 22^{4s}. P.M.; 16th Em. at 1h. 35m. 52^{1s}. A.M.; 24th Em. at 10h. 0m. 10^{es}. P.M.

Second Satellite. 6th Em. at 2h. 23m. 26^{5s}. A.M.; 23rd Em. at 8h. 52m. 10^{2s}. P.M.

Third Satellite. 1st Im. at 8h. 49m. 44^{9s}. P.M.; 2nd Em. at 0h. 13m. 8^{1s}. A.M.; 5th Im. at 0h. 49m. 6^{es}. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1860.	5620.
Apr. 1 9	Nisan.
7 15	Passover.
8 16	2nd Day.
13 21	7th Day.
14 22	{ End of Pass- over.
23 1	Jyar

Mohammedan Calendar.

1860.	Hegira, 1276.
Apr. 1 10	Ramadan.
4 13	{ Fortunate
5 14	{ Days.
6 15	{
22 1	Shawall.
23 2	{ Grand
24 3	{ Bairam.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

April, 1859.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 5th day, 10h. 0m. aftern.
 Last Quart. ... 13th day, 1h. 34m. morn.
 New 21st day, 5h. 45m. morn.
 First Quart. ... 28th day, 2h. 36m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 4th, 0°; 10th, 26° 51' S.
 17th, 0°; 25th, 26° 44' N.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	48.1	25.3	16	48.8
2	53.0	37.0	17	48.7
3	65.0	44.0	18	45.0
4	68.0	47.5	19	53.0
5	69.0	43.5	20	53.7
6	79.0	45.5	21	53.5
7	78.8	49.0	22	56.0
8	60.0	48.5	23	53.5
9	61.1	50.1	24	53.0
10	59.8	46.4	25	56.5
11	59.6	39.5	26	64.5
12	52.0	37.8	27	49.8
13	47.6	36.5	28	52.8
14	54.0	30.3	29	67.0
15	47.0	34.1	30	48.3

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	12 55	5 10	3 37	8 33	16' 2"
6	13 14	5 29	3 23	8 44	16 0
11	13 33	5 48	3 8	8 56	15 59
16	13 53	6 8	2 52	9 9	15 58
21	14 12	6 27	2 37	9 23	15 56
26	14 30	6 45	2 20	9 28	15 55

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.		h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
2	5 37	3 50		6 32	4 N 45	9.9	0 a 48	8 a 31	3 m 33	9 14	10 4	2
3	5 35	3 31		6 33	5 8	10.9	2 17	9 24	3 54	10 51	11 31	3
4	5 32	3 13		6 35	5 31	11.9	3 46	10 16	4 12	—	0 2	4
5	5 30	2 56		6 37	5 53	12.9	5 13	11 7	4 29	0 31	0 55	5
6	5 28	2 38		6 38	6 16	13.9	6 43	11 59	4 44	1 18	1 39	6
7	5 26	2 20		6 40	6 39	14.9	8 12	morn.	5 1	2 0	2 20	7
8	5 23	2 3		6 42	7 1	15.9	9 42	0 53	5 21	2 42	3 4	8
9	5 21	1 46		6 43	7 24	16.9	11 5	1 50	5 49	3 25	3 45	9
10	5 19	1 29		6 45	7 46	17.9	morn.	2 47	6 21	4 5	4 25	10
11	5 17	1 13		6 47	8 8	18.9	0 17	3 45	7 12	4 46	5 7	11
12	5 15	0 56		6 48	8 30	19.9	1 14	4 42	8 12	5 28	5 50	12
13	5 12	0 40		6 50	8 52	20.9	1 56	5 35	9 19	6 13	6 39	13
14	5 10	0 25		6 52	9 14	21.9	2 26	6 25	10 32	7 7	7 39	14
15	5 8	0 10		6 53	9 36	22.9	2 50	7 12	11 45	8 17	8 59	15
16	5 6	aft. 5		6 55	9 57	23.9	3 5	7 55	0 a 56	9 42	10 23	16
17	5 4	0 20		6 57	10 18	24.9	3 19	8 36	2 5	10 59	11 33	17
18	5 2	0 34		6 58	10 39	25.9	3 30	9 16	3 15	—	0 3	18
19	5 0	0 48		7 0	11 0	26.9	3 42	9 55	4 22	0 26	0 44	19
20	4 58	1 1		7 2	11 21	27.9	3 55	10 36	5 33	1 2	1 19	20
21	4 55	1 14		7 3	11 42	28.9	4 8	4 18	6 44	1 36	1 52	21
22	4 53	1 26		7 5	12 2	29.9	4 25	0 a 3	8 0	2 7	2 23	22
23	4 51	1 38		7 7	12 22	30.9	4 45	0 52	9 15	2 40	2 56	23
24	4 49	1 50		7 8	12 42	31.9	5 13	1 44	10 27	3 12	3 29	24
25	4 47	2 1		7 10	13 2	32.9	5 51	2 39	11 32	3 45	4 1	25
26	4 45	2 12		7 12	13 21	33.9	6 43	3 36	morn.	4 19	4 39	26
27	4 43	2 22		7 13	13 41	34.9	7 50	4 34	0 25	4 59	5 19	27
28	4 41	2 31		7 15	14 0	35.9	9 6	5 30	1 5	5 42	6 7	28
29	4 39	2 41		7 19	14 19	36.9	10 30	6 24	1 36	6 35	7 6	29
30	4 37	2 49		7 18	14 37	37.9	11 57	7 16	1 57	7 41	8 21	30
31	4 35	2 57		7 20	14 56	38.9	1 a 22	8 6	2 16	9 4	9 45	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
1. Reading—horses and cattle.
1. Holiday at Bank.
2. Leipzig—books, Russian and Polish produce, manufactured goods, &c.
2. Coventry—horses, cows, and sheep.
2. Oswestry—cattle, sheep, and pigs.
4. Northampton—horses.
4. Boston—sheep and cattle.
7. Royal Academy Exhibition opens.
7. Bourne—horses, cattle, and sheep.
7. 8. Southampton—cattle and cheese.
7. Abingdon—cattle.
7. Lewes—cattle.
8. British Museum opens, from 10 till 6; Reading Room, 9 till 6.
10. Stroud—cattle, sheep, and pigs.
12. Askrig—cattle.
12. Totnes—horses, sheep, and cattle.
- 14 and 15. Ripon—horses and sheep.
- 12, 13, 14. Leicester—horses, cows, and sheep.
14. Thetford—sheep and lambs.
14. Wells—horses and cattle.
15. Whitsunday, Scotch Quarter-day.
21. Swindon—cattle, pigs, and sheep.
23. Quakers' General Meeting begins in London
- 24 and 25. Holidays at Stamps and Taxes Office.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
May		Deut. 6	Matt. 4	Deut. 7	Rom. 5
6	4th Sunday after Easter	" 8	" 11	" 9	" 12
13	5th Rogation Sunday	" 10	Luke 24, v. 44	2 Kings 2	Ephes. 4 to v. 17
17	Holy Thurs. Ascension Day	" 12	Matt. 18	Deut. 13	1 Cor. 3.
20	Sunday after Ascension Day	" 16 to v. 18	Acts 10 to v. 34	Isaiah 11	Acts 19 to v. 21
27	Whit Sunday				

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Pisces, Aries and Taurus, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 10h. 32m. A.M.

Venus, in the constellations Gemini and Cancer, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 9th, at 7h. 23m. P.M., at greatest elongation $45^{\circ} 24'$ E. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 11m. P.M., and sets at 11h. 48m. P.M.

Mars, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus. On the 15th, rises at 6h. 21m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 4h. 14m. A.M.; on the 31st, passes the meridian at 3h. 30m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellations Gemini and Cancer is an evening star towards the end of the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 58m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 9th, at midnight, in quadrature with the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 0h. 47m. P.M.; on the 29th, at 2h. 6m. A.M., in conjunction with the sun.

The Moon, on the 2nd, at 11h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 3rd, at 6h. 42m. P.M., in conjunction with α Virginis (Spica), at $80^{\circ} 4'$ N.; on the 5th, at 6h. 47m. A.M., with α 2 Libræ at $50^{\circ} 33'$ N.; on the 6th, at 0h. 39m. P.M., with β 1 Scorpii at 5h. 37m. N.; at 10h. 0m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at $0^{\circ} 19'$ S.; on the 10th, at 8h. 52m. A.M., with Mars at $0^{\circ} 40'$ S.; on the 14th, at 2h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 19th, at 8h. 52m. A.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at $7^{\circ} 35'$ S.; on the 21st, at 9h. 46m. A.M., with Uranus at $4^{\circ} 19'$ S.; at 11h. 59m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at $9^{\circ} 43'$ S.; on the 22nd, at 7h. 55m. A.M., with β Tauri, at $1^{\circ} 54'$ N.; on the 24th, at 8h. 38m. A.M., with Venus at $1^{\circ} 40'$ N.; at 3h. 50m. P.M.; with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $50^{\circ} 44'$ N.; at 4h. 44m. P.M., with Jupiter, at $0^{\circ} 32'$ S.; on the 26th, at 5h. 54m. P.M., with Saturn at $30^{\circ} 4'$ N.; on the 27th, at $6^{\circ} 48'$ A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus) at $2^{\circ} 49'$ N.; on the 29th at 3h. 0m. A.M. in Perigee; on the 31st at 2h. 95m. A.M., in conjunction with α Virginis (Spica), at $3^{\circ} 12'$ N.

The Constellations Ursa Minor, Corona Borealis, Serpens, and Libra, will be on the meridian at midnight near the middle of the month, and Scorpio near the end.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 1st Em. at 11h. 55m. 30th 8s. P.M.; 10th Em. at 8h. 20m. 2nd 3s. P.M.; 17th Em. at 10h. 15m. 26th 8 P.M.

Third Satellite. 7th Em. at 8h. 16m. 34th 1s. P.M.; 14th Im. at 8h. 50m. 9th 6s. P.M.

Fourth Satellite. 14th Im. at 8h. 2m. 55th 7s. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1860. 5620

May 1	9 Jyar.	Fast.
2 10	{	Death of Eljah.
	{	Fast.
19 27	{	Death of Samuel.
22 1	Sivan.	
27 6	"	Pentecost.
28 7	"	2nd Day.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1860. 1276

May 1	10 Shawall.	{
4, 5, 6	13, 14, 15	{ Fortunate days.
21	1 Dhu'l-kada.	

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	122	{ St. Philip and St. James.
2 W	123	{ Prince Arthur b. 1850.
3 Tu	124	" " " " " "
4 F	125	" " " " " "
5 S	126	" " " " " "
6 S	127	4 Sunday after Easter.
7 M	128	" " " " " "
8 Tu	129	Easter Term ends.
9 W	130	Half-Quar. Day.
10 Th	131	" " " " " "
11 F	132	" " " " " "
12 S	133	" " " " " "
13 S	134	{ Rogation Sunday.
		{ Old May Day.
14 M	135	" " " " " "
15 Tu	136	" " " " " "
16 W	137	" " " " " "
17 Th	138	Holy Thurs. Ascens. Day.
18 F	139	" " " " " "
19 S	140	" " " " " "
20 S	141	Sunday after Ascension.
21 M	142	" " " " " "
22 Tu	143	Trinity Term begins.
23 W	144	" " " " " "
24 Th	145	Queen Victoria b. 1819.
25 F	146	Princess Helena b. 1846.
26 S	147	Oxford Easter Term ends.
27 S	148	{ Whit Sunday.
		{ Camb. East. Term div. m
28 M	149	" " " " " "
29 Tu	150	" " " " " "
30 W	151	{ Ember Week.
		{ Oxford Trinity Term b.
31 Th	152	" " " " " "

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

May, 1859.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	58·8	41·1	17	52·5	48·5
2	56·0	40·5	18	57·0	48·5
3	57·8	40·5	19	67·9	49·5
4	62·5	40·2	20	61·2	49·5
5	60·1	36·5	21	58·3	48·7
6	62·5	33·1	22	62·0	43·7
7	72·0	39·5	23	70·3	40·5
8	66·5	46·0	24	73·0	41·5
9	63·0	38·0	25	72·0	43·0
10	56·0	42·7	26	72·0	47·5
11	67·5	43·0	27	73·8	43·8
12	62·0	40·8	28	70·0	47·5
13	64·0	38·8	29	70·0	55·4
14	66·5	39·7	30	77·0	54·7
15	64·0	39·7	31	74·0	52·5
16	66·0	45·5			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 5th day, 7h. 2m. morn.
 Last Quart... 12th day, 7h. 16m. aftern.
 New 20th day, 6h. 46m. aftern.
 First Quart... 27th day, 8h. 4m. aftern.

♂'s Dec. 1st, 0°; 7th, 26° 40' S.;
 15th, 0°; 22nd 26° 36' N.; 28th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	14 47	7 2	2 3	9 54	15° 54''
6	15 5	7 20	1 44	10 12	15 53
11	15 21	7 36	1 24	10 32	15 52
16	15 37	7 52	1 0	10 57	15 51
21	15 50	8 5	0 27	11 37	15 50
26	16 2	8 17	No real Night	15 49	

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock aft. Sun.	Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.	Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	4 34	3 5	7 21	15 N 14	10·3	2 a 47	8 a 56	2m 32	10 22 10 58	1
2	4 32	3 12	7 23	15 32	11·3	4 14	9 47	2 49	11 31 11 59	2
3	4 30	3 19	7 25	15 49	12·3	5 41	10 39	3 5	— — 0 21	3
4	4 28	3 25	7 26	16 7	13·3	7 10	11 33	3 24	0 48 1 12	4
5	4 26	3 30	7 28	16 24	○	8 36	morn.	3 46	1 35 1 58	5
6	4 24	3 35	7 29	16 41	15·3	9 54	0 31	4 19	2 21 2 43	6
7	4 23	3 40	7 31	16 57	16·3	11 0	1 29	5 0	3 5 3 26	7
8	4 21	3 44	7 33	17 14	17·3	11 50	2 28	5 56	3 46 4 7	8
9	4 19	3 47	7 34	17 30	18·3	morn.	3 24	7 2	4 27 4 49	9
10	4 18	3 49	7 36	17 45	19·3	0 24	4 16	8 14	5 11 5 33	10
11	4 16	3 51	7 37	18 1	20·3	0 51	5 5	9 27	5 55 6 20	11
12	4 15	3 53	7 39	18 16	☾	1 9	5 50	10 42	6 46 7 12	12
13	4 13	3 54	7 40	18 31	22·3	1 24	6 32	11 51	7 40 8 14	13
14	4 11	3 54	7 42	18 45	23·3	1 37	7 12	1 a 1	8 51 9 25	14
15	4 10	3 54	7 43	18 59	24·3	1 48	7 52	2 9	9 58 10 30	15
16	4 8	3 53	7 45	19 13	25·3	2 1	8 32	3 18	10 59 11 27	16
17	4 7	3 51	7 46	19 27	26·3	2 14	9 13	4 29	11 54 — —	17
18	4 6	3 49	7 48	19 40	27·3	2 30	9 58	5 43	0 16 0 35	18
19	4 4	3 46	7 49	19 53	28·3	2 48	10 45	6 59	0 54 1 13	19
20	4 3	3 43	7 50	20 5	●	3 13	11 36	8 12	1 33 1 53	20
21	4 2	3 39	7 52	20 18	0·7	3 50	0 a 32	9 22	2 12 2 31	21
22	4 0	3 35	7 53	20 29	1·7	4 39	1 30	10 20	2 50 3 9	22
23	3 59	3 30	7 55	20 41	2·7	5 41	2 28	11 5	3 28 3 48	23
24	3 58	3 25	7 56	20 52	3·7	6 57	3 26	11 39	4 9 4 30	24
25	3 57	3 19	7 57	21 3	4·7	8 19	4 21	morn.	4 51 5 13	25
26	3 56	3 13	7 58	21 13	5·7	9 45	5 13	0 2	5 37 6 3	26
27	3 55	3 6	8 0	21 23	☽	11 9	6 3	0 22	6 32 7 2	27
28	3 54	2 59	8 1	21 33	7·7	0 a 33	6 52	0 39	7 34 8 7	28
29	3 53	2 52	8 2	21 42	8·7	1 55	7 40	0 56	8 41 9 16	29
30	3 52	2 44	8 3	21 51	9·7	3 19	8 30	1 9	9 49 10 21	30
31	3 51	2 35	8 4	22 0	10·7	4 46	9 23	1 28	10 52 11 23	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

5. Malmesbury—cattle, corn, cheese.
 6. Worcester—cattle, &c.
 6. Grimsby—sheep.
 11. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.
 12, 13. Shrewsbury—cattle, horses, sheep.
 13. Whittlesea—horses and cattle.
 14. Montgomery—cattle, pigs.
 20. Overseers to fix on church doors and public places notices to persons qualified to vote for counties to make claims.—N.B. Persons on the register need not make a new claim unless they have changed their qualification or place of abode.
 18. Droitwich—cattle, cheese, wool.
 20. Northampton—horses.

20. Naumburg—manufactured goods, &c.
 20. Kidderminster—horses, cattle, cheese.
 21. Horncastle—horses and cattle.
 24. Bromsgrove (monthly)—cattle, &c.
 24, 25, 26. Boughton Green, Northamptonshire—miscellaneous.
 24. Cambridge for a week—miscellaneous.
 27. Wycombe—wool.
 27. Wigan—horses and horned cattle.
 28. Higham Ferrars—horses and cattle.
 29. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder—manufactured goods, &c.
 29. Spalding—cattle and horses.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

			<i>Proper Lessons, Morning.</i>		<i>Proper Lessons, Evening.</i>	
June	3	Trinity Sunday	Gen. 1	Matt. 3	Gen. 19	1 John 5
"	10	1st Sun. aft. Trinity	Josh. 10	Mark 11	Josh. 23	2 Cor. 8
"	17	2nd "	Judge 4	Luke 1	Judge 5	Galat. 1
"	24	3rd " St. John Baptist	1 Sam. 2	Matt. 3	1 Sam. 3	Matt. 14 to v. 13.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 F	153	.. .. .
2 S	154	.. .. .
3 S	155	Trinity Sunday.
4 M	156	.. .. .
5 Tu	157	.. .. .
6 W	158	.. .. .
7 Th	159	Corpus Christi.
8 F	160	.. .. .
9 S	161	.. .. .
10 S	162	1 Sunday after Trinity.
11 M	163	St. Barnabas.
12 Tu	164	Trinity Term ends.
13 W	165	.. .. .
14 Th	166	.. .. .
15 F	167	.. .. .
16 S	168	.. .. .
17 S	169	2 Sunday after Trinity.
18 M	170	.. .. .
19 Tu	171	.. .. .
20 W	172	Access. of Q. Vict., 1837.
21 Th	173	{ Longest Day.
22 F	174	{ Summer Quarter beg.
23 S	175	.. .. .
24 S	176	3 Sunday after Trinity.
25 M	177	{ MIDSUMMER DAY.
26 Tu	178	{ Nat. of St. John Baptist.
27 W	179	.. .. .
28 Th	180	Q. Vict. crowned, 1838.
29 F	181	St. Peter.
30 S	182	.. .. .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Taurus, Gemini and Cancer, is a morning star at the beginning of the month, and from the 6th, an evening star to the end of the month. On the 3rd, at 2h. 12m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 0° 16' N.; on the 6th, at 0h. 45m. P.M., in Perihelion, at 4h. 33m. P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun; on the 29th, at 2h. 33m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 1° 7' N.

Venus, in the constellation Cancer, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 1st, at 0h. 2m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 2° 13' N.; on the 11th, at greatest brilliancy; on the 26th, at 7h. 19m. A.M., stationary.

Mars, in the constellation Capricornus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 89m. A.M.; on the 18th, at 5h. 32m. A.M., stationary.

Jupiter, in the constellation Cancer, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 20m. P.M., and sets at 1h. 21m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 2m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 10h. 53m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 3h. 20m. P.M., in conjunction with α^2 Libræ, at 5° 37' N.; on the 2nd, at 9h. 39m. P.M., with β^1 Scorpii, at 5° 36' N.; on the 3rd, at 7h. 40m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 0° 18' S.; on the 7th, at 8h. 22m. A.M., with Mars, at 3° 18' S.; on the 11th, at 3h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 17th, at 8h. 21m. P.M., in conjunction with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 9° 45' S.; at 8h. 55m. P.M., with Uranus, at 4° 15' S.; on the 18th, at 4h. 6m. P.M., with β Tauri, at 1° 54' N.; on the 20th, at 1h. 4m. A.M., with Mercury, at 0° 24' N.; at 10h. 52m. P.M., with β Gemini (Pollux), at 5° 50' N.; on the 21st, at 9h. 2m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 0° 6' N.; at 7h. 4m. P.M., with Venus, at 0° 25' N.; on the 23rd, at 8h. 42m. A.M., with Saturn, at 3° 26' N.; at 9h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee, at 0h. 35m. P.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus), at 20° 59' N.; on the 27th, at 8h. 18m. A.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at 3° 22' N.; on the 28th, at 9h. 52m. P.M., with α^2 Libræ, at 5° 43' N.; on the 30th, at 4h. 47m. A.M., with β^1 Scorpii, at 5° 40' N.; at 2h. 23m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 0° 15' S.

The *Constellations* Draco, Hercules, and Ophiuchus, are on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 9th Em. at 10h. 30m. 6:38. P.M.; 25th Em. at 8h. 49m. 7:58. P.M.

Second Satellite. 1st Em. at 11h. 4m. 39:28. P.M.

Third Satellite. 19th Em. at 8h. 18m. 2:38. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1860. 5620.

June

1 11 Sivan.
 21 1 Thammuz.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1860. Hegira, 1276.

June 1 12 Dhu'l-kada.

2 13 " } Fortu-
 3 14 " } date

4 15 " } Days.

20 1 Dhu'l-hajja.

29 10 " } Kurban
 Baïram.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

June, 1859.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	74.0	49.1	16	71.0	50.5
2	75.0	58.5	17	70.5	47.0
3	71.8	55.9	18	75.5	48.2
4	79.0	57.5	19	69.0	56.0
5	77.2	59.9	20	67.0	51.7
6	76.2	53.3	21	69.0	47.2
7	75.5	55.5	22	76.0	55.3
8	79.8	50.9	23	70.4	55.2
9	76.0	54.7	24	73.2	48.5
10	70.0	53.5	25	78.8	43.5
11	72.1	54.3	26	81.3	62.1
12	67.0	55.5	27	80.0	60.0
13	77.0	55.9	28	73.0	57.5
14	69.8	48.5	29	72.7	52.8
15	74.0	48.5	30	76.0	48.5

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 3rd day, 4h. 45m. aftern.
 Last Quart. ... 11th day, 1h. 4m. aftern.
 New 19th day, 5h. 23m. morn.
 First Quart. ... 26th day, 0h. 35m. morn.
 D's Dec. 3rd, 26° 34' S.; 11th, 0°;
 18th, 26° 35' N.; 25th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 15	8 30			15' 48''
6	16 23	8 38			15 47
11	16 29	8 44		No real Night,	15 47
16	16 33	8 48		but constant	15 47
21	16 34	8 49		Twilight.	15 46
26	16 33	D.de.1			15 46

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock aft. Sun.	Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.	Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	morn. aftern.	
1	3 50	2 26	8 5	22 N 8	11.7	6 a 11	10 a 17	1 m 48	11 53 —	1
2	3 50	2 17	8 6	22 16	12.7	7 33	11 15	2 15	0 22 0 49	2
3	3 49	2 8	8 7	22 23	○	8 43	morn.	2 52	1 16 1 42	3
4	3 48	1 58	8 8	22 30	14.7	9 40	0 13	3 42	2 7 2 30	4
5	3 48	1 47	8 9	22 37	15.7	10 21	1 11	4 44	2 51 3 12	5
6	3 47	1 37	8 10	22 43	16.7	10 51	2 5	5 55	3 34 3 55	6
7	3 47	1 26	8 11	22 49	17.7	11 13	2 56	7 9	4 15 4 35	7
8	3 46	1 15	8 12	22 54	18.7	11 29	3 43	8 24	4 55 5 15	8
9	3 46	1 3	8 13	22 59	19.7	11 43	4 27	9 36	5 36 5 56	9
10	3 45	0 51	8 13	23 4	20.7	11 54	5 8	10 45	6 16 6 38	10
11	3 45	0 39	8 14	23 8	☾	morn.	5 48	11 55	7 2 7 26	11
12	3 45	0 27	8 15	23 12	22.7	0 6	6 27	1 a 1	7 50 8 17	12
13	3 44	0 15	8 15	23 15	23.7	0 20	7 8	2 12	8 47 9 17	13
14	3 44	0 2	8 16	23 18	24.7	0 35	7 51	3 24	9 47 10 17	14
15	3 44	bef. 11	8 16	23 21	25.7	0 51	8 36	4 39	10 47 11 18	15
16	3 44	0 24	8 17	23 23	26.7	1 13	9 26	5 54	11 48 —	16
17	3 44	0 37	8 17	23 25	27.7	1 44	10 20	7 6	0 15 0 39	17
18	3 44	0 50	8 18	23 26	28.7	2 29	11 18	8 10	1 3 1 26	18
19	3 44	1 3	8 18	23 27	●	3 27	0 a 17	9 0	1 48 2 10	19
20	3 44	1 16	8 18	23 27	1.3	4 40	1 17	9 39	2 32 2 53	20
21	3 44	1 29	8 18	23 28	2.3	6 2	2 14	10 6	3 15 3 38	21
22	3 45	1 42	8 19	23 27	3.3	7 30	3 9	10 28	4 0 4 23	22
23	3 45	1 55	8 19	23 26	4.3	8 56	4 0	10 45	4 45 5 8	23
24	3 45	2 8	8 19	23 25	5.3	10 21	4 50	11 2	5 31 5 55	24
25	3 46	2 21	8 19	23 24	6.3	11 43	5 38	11 17	6 20 6 46	25
26	3 46	2 33	8 19	23 22	☽	1 a 7	6 27	11 34	7 13 7 40	26
27	3 47	2 46	8 19	23 19	8.3	2 31	7 18	11 53	8 8 8 40	27
28	3 47	2 58	8 18	23 17	9.3	3 56	8 11	morn.	9 14 9 48	28
29	3 48	3 10	8 18	23 13	10.3	5 16	9 6	0 17	10 22 10 58	29
30	3 48	3 22	8 18	23 10	11.3	6 31	10 3	0 49	11 34 —	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Quarter sessions commence this week.
 5. Newcastle-under-Lyme—wool.
 5. Dividends on several descriptions of Stock become due.
 5. Annual licence to be taken out by Pawnbrokers, and by Appraisers who are not Auctioneers.
 5. Hertford—horses, cattle, &c.
 9. Fire insurance due at Midsummer must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.
 9. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.
 10, 11. Shrewsbury—wool.
 13. Thetford—wool.
 19. Assessed taxes and poor-rates due on Jan. 5, must be paid on or before this day by all electors of

cities or boroughs, or they will be disqualified from voting at an election.

20. Last day for paying taxes and rates, and for sending in claims for voting in counties.

23. Conference of Wesleyan Methodists commences at London.

31. Overseers to make out lists of county and borough electors, and fix on church and chapel doors for two succeeding Sundays.

Royal Academy closes.

Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Canterbury, about the middle of this month.

British Association for the Advancement of Science meets at Oxford this month.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

			<i>Proper Lessons, Morning.</i>			<i>Proper Lessons, Evening.</i>		
July	1	4th Sunday after Trinity	1 Sam.	12	Luke 13	1 Sam.	13	Philip. 1
"	8	5th	"	15	" 20	"	17	Coloss. 4
"	15	6th	"	2 Sam. 12	John 8	2 Sam.	19	2 Thess. 2
"	22	7th	"	21	" 10	"	24	2 Tim. 1
"	29	8th	1 Kings	13	" 17	1 Kings	17	Heb. 1

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Cancer and Leo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 1st, at 6h. 32m. P.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 30° 9' N.; on the 13th, at 7h. 2m. A.M., at greatest elongation, 26° 37' E.; on the 20th, at 6h. 23m. P.M., in Aphelion; on the 26th, at 11h. 38m. A.M., stationary.

Venus, in the constellations Cancer and Gemini. On the 7th, at 10h. 29h. P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 30° 47' S.; on the 19th, at 1h. 13m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 27th, at 6h. 33m. A.M., in Aphelion.

Mars, in the constellations Capricornus and Sagittarius. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 24m. A.M.; on the 17th, at 1h. 8m. P.M., in opposition to the sun.

Jupiter, in the constellation Cancer, is an evening star till the 24th, invisible till near the end of the month, then a morning star. On the 29th, at 11h. 8m. A.M., in conjunction with the sun. On the 31st, rises 10 minutes before the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 16m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 2m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 4th, at 2h. 40m. P.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 50° 19' S.; on the 8th, at 10h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 15th, at 5h. 45m. A.M., in conjunction with a Tauri (Alcebaran), at 90° 48' S.; at 8h. 49m. A.M., with Uranus, at 40° 13' S.; on the 16th, at 1h. 36m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 10° 52' N.; on the 18th, at 7h. 56m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 50° 51' N.; at 1h. 38m. P.M., with Venus, at 60° 13' S.; on the 19th, at 4h. 2m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 0° 44' N.; on the 20th, at 10h. 27m. A.M., with Mercury, at 0° 12' S.; at 4h. 35m. P.M., with Saturn, at 30° 46' N.; at 7h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; at 8h. 10m. P.M., in conjunction with a Leonis (Regulus), at 30° 3' N.; on the 24th, at 1h. 5m. P.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at 40° 26' N.; on the 26th, at 3h. 19m. A.M., with α2 Libræ, at 50° 47' N.; on the 27th, at 10h. 28m. A.M., with β1 Scorpii, at 50° 43' N.; at 8h. 11m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 0° 16' S.; on the 31st, at 7h. 53m. A.M., with Mars, at 50° 30' S.

The *Constellations* Cygnus, Aquila, and Sagittarius will be on the meridian at midnight about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites

Are not visible this month, Jupiter being too near to the sun.

Hebrew Calendar.
 1860. 5C20.
 July 1 11 Thammuz.

7 17 " { Fast.
 " { Capture
 " { of Jeru-
 " { salem.
 20 1 Ab.
 28 9 " { Fast, De-
 " { struction
 " { of Temple.

Mohammedan Calendar.
 1860. Hegira, 1276.

July 1 12 Dhu'l- { Fortu-
 2 13 hajja { nate
 3 14 " { Days.
 20 1 Moharem { New Year,
 " { 1277.
 29 10 Ashura.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	183	4 Sunday after Trinity.
2 M	184	.. .. .
3 Tu	185	{ Oxford Act. and Camb. Commencement.
4 W	186	.. .. .
5 Th	187	[Old Midsummer day.
6 F	188	Camb. Easter Term ends.
7 S	189	{ Oxford Trin. Term ends. Thomas à Becket.
8 S	190	5 Sunday after Trinity.
9 M	191	.. .. .
10 Tu	192	.. .. .
11 W	193	.. .. .
12 Th	194	.. .. .
13 F	195	.. .. .
14 S	196	.. .. .
15 S	197	{ 6 Sunday after Trinity. St. Swithin.
16 M	198	.. .. .
17 Tu	199	.. .. .
18 W	200	.. .. .
19 Th	201	.. .. .
20 F	202	{ Mohammedan year, 1277, begins.
21 S	203	.. .. .
22 S	204	7 Sunday after Trinity.
23 M	205	.. .. .
24 T	206	.. .. .
25 W	207	St. James.
26 Th	208	.. .. .
27 F	209	.. .. .
28 S	210	.. .. .
29 S	211	8 Sunday after Trinity.
30 M	212	.. .. .
31 T	213	.. .. .

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

July, 1859.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	73.0	40.0	17	88.8
2	76.2	54.5	18	88.0
3	80.0	57.5	19	84.0
4	80.0	57.5	20	83.0
5	79.6	52.9	21	79.0
6	84.5	55.0	22	81.0
7	83.8	56.5	23	69.3
8	81.0	57.7	24	72.0
9	81.2	54.9	25	77.0
10	83.5	55.0	26	82.8
11	87.4	57.9	27	85.0
12	92.5	58.5	28	83.0
13	92.0	59.2	29	77.9
14	80.8	53.5	30	75.2
15	83.8	52.1	31	79.5
16	53.2	57.0		61.8

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full..... 3rd day, 4h. 7m. morn.
 Last Quart... 11th day, 5h. 58m. morn.
 New 18th day, 2h. 19m. aftern.
 First Quart... 25th day, 5h. 40m. morn.

♂'s Dec. 1st, 26° 36' S.; 8th, 0°; 16th,
 26° 37' N.; 22nd, 0°; 28th, 26° 37' S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 29	0 5			15° 46''
6	16 23	0 11			15 46
11	16 14	0 20		No real	15 46
16	16 4	0 30		Night.	15 46
21	15 52	0 42			15 47
26	15 38	0 56	1 2	11 5	15 47

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon Sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.										Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 3 49	m. s. 3 33	h. m. 8 18	° ' 23 N 6	d. 12.3	h. m. 7 a 32	h. m. 11 a 0	h. m. 1 m 33	h. m. 0 7	h. m. 0 38	1			
2	3 50	3 44	8 17	23 1	13.3	8 18	11 55	2 30	1 6	1 32	2			
3	3 50	3 55	8 17	22 57	○	8 52	morn.	3 37	1 57	2 19	3			
4	3 51	4 6	8 17	22 51	15.3	9 17	0 48	4 51	2 41	3 3	4			
5	3 52	4 17	8 16	22 46	16.3	9 34	1 36	6 5	3 24	3 43	5			
6	3 53	4 27	8 16	22 40	17.3	9 49	2 21	7 20	4 2	4 19	6			
7	3 54	4 36	8 15	22 33	18.3	10 1	3 4	8 30	4 36	4 54	7			
8	3 55	4 46	8 14	22 27	19.3	10 14	3 44	9 40	5 11	5 28	8			
9	3 56	4 54	8 14	22 19	20.3	10 26	4 24	10 48	5 46	6 3	9			
10	3 57	5 3	8 13	22 12	21.3	10 40	5 3	11 55	6 22	6 41	10			
11	3 58	5 11	8 12	22 4	☾	10 55	5 45	1 a 6	7 1	7 22	11			
12	3 59	5 19	8 11	21 56	23.3	11 13	6 28	2 19	7 44	8 9	12			
13	4 0	5 26	8 10	21 47	24.3	11 41	7 15	3 33	8 40	9 14	13			
14	4 1	5 33	8 9	21 38	25.3	morn.	8 7	4 47	9 48	10 32	14			
15	4 2	5 39	8 8	21 28	26.3	0 17	9 2	5 53	10 57	11 34	15			
16	4 3	5 45	8 7	21 19	27.3	1 9	10 1	6 50	—	0 8	16			
17	4 5	5 50	8 6	21 8	28.3	2 16	11 1	7 34	0 37	1 4	17			
18	4 6	5 55	8 5	20 58	☉	3 36	0 a 3	8 7	1 31	1 56	18			
19	4 7	5 59	8 4	20 47	0.9	5 4	0 58	8 21	2 19	2 42	19			
20	4 8	6 3	8 3	20 36	1.9	6 34	1 52	8 50	3 5	3 27	20			
21	4 10	6 6	8 2	20 24	2.9	8 2	2 44	9 8	3 49	4 11	21			
22	4 11	6 9	8 0	20 12	3.9	9 28	3 34	9 25	4 33	4 55	22			
23	4 12	6 11	7 59	20 0	4.9	10 54	4 24	9 40	5 17	5 28	23			
24	4 14	6 12	7 58	19 47	5.9	0 a 18	5 15	9 59	6 0	6 23	24			
25	4 15	6 13	7 56	19 35	☽	1 44	6 7	10 21	6 46	7 11	25			
26	4 17	6 13	7 55	19 21	7.9	3 5	7 1	10 50	7 37	8 6	26			
27	4 18	6 13	7 53	19 8	8.9	4 21	7 57	11 30	8 29	9 17	27			
28	4 19	6 12	7 52	18 54	9.9	5 26	8 54	morn.	9 57	10 38	28			
29	4 21	6 10	7 50	18 40	10.9	6 16	9 49	0 22	11 20	11 59	29			
30	4 22	6 8	7 49	18 25	11.9	6 53	10 42	1 25	—	0 33	30			
31	4 24	6 5	7 47	18 10	12.9	7 20	11 31	2 37	1 1	1 27	31			

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Annual Licence to be taken out by Hawkers and Pedlars.
1. Lammas, Scotch Quarter-day.
4. Brunswick—manufactured goods, &c.
6. Doncaster—wool.
6. Barnard Castle—wool.
- 10 and 21. Horncastle—horses and cattle.
14. Louth—horses, cattle, sheep.
17. Cassel—manufactured goods, &c.
21. Rugby—horses, cows, sheep, cheese.
24. Frankfort-on-the-Maine—government securities of all countries, manufactured goods, &c.
25. Last day for leaving with overseers objections to county electors.
25. Last day for service of objections on electors

in counties or their tenants, and for service on overseers of objections to borough electors; also the last day to claim as borough electors.

27. Daventry—horses, cattle, sheep.

29. Overseers of parishes and townships to send lists of electors and lists of objections to the clerk of the peace for the county, or to the town clerk in cities or boroughs.

30. Spalding—horses.

31. All taxes and rates payable on March 1st must be paid on or before this day by persons claiming to be enrolled as Burgesses under the new Municipal Corporations Act.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.				Proper Lessons, Evening.			
August 5	9th Sun. after Trinity	1 Kings	18 Acts	3	1 Kings	19	Heb. 8
" 12	10th "	"	21	"	"	22	James 2
" 19	11th "	2 Kings	5	"	2 Kings	9	1 Peter 4
" 26	12th "	"	10	"	"	18	1 John 3

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Leo, is invisible till the 11th, then a morning star throughout the month. On the 10th, at 5h. 51m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 19th, at 1h. 5m. P.M., stationary; on the 27th, at 6h. 8m. P.M., at greatest elongation, $18^{\circ} 12' W$.

Venus, in the constellations Gemini and Cancer, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 9th, at 0h. 22m. P.M., stationary; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 42m. A.M.; on the 23rd, at greatest brilliancy.

Mars, in the constellation Sagittarius. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 50m. P.M.; on the 19th, at 1h. 38m. A.M., stationary.

Jupiter, in the constellation Cancer, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 1h. 15m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 0h. 29m. P.M., on the 22nd, at 11h. 35m. A.M., in conjunction with the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 5m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 5th, at 1h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 11th, at 2h. 55m. P.M., in conjunction with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at $9^{\circ} 46' S$; at 7h. 56m. P.M., with Uranus, at $4^{\circ} 8' S$; on the 12th, at 11h. 11m. A.M., with β Tauri, at $1^{\circ} 53' N$; on the 14th, at 10h. 25m. A.M., with Venus, at $7^{\circ} 50' S$; at 6h. 15m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $5^{\circ} 52' N$; on the 16th, at 0h. 39m. A.M., with Jupiter, at $1^{\circ} 22' N$; at 4h. 16m. A.M., with Mercury, at $2^{\circ} 43' S$; on the 17th, at 5h. 55m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at $3^{\circ} 2' N$; at 8h. 6m. A.M., with Saturn, at $4^{\circ} 8' N$; at 11h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 20th, at 8h. 55m. P.M., in conjunction with α Virginis (Spica), at $3^{\circ} 22' N$; on the 22nd, at 9h. 25m. A.M., with α Libræ, at $5^{\circ} 43' N$; on the 23rd, at 4h. 6m. P.M., with β Scorpii, at $5^{\circ} 39' N$; on the 24th, at 1h. 4m. A.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at $0^{\circ} 19' S$; on the 27th, at 10h. 9m. A.M., with Mars, at $4^{\circ} 29' S$.

The *Constellations* Cepheus, the west part of Pegasus, Aquarius, and the east part of Capricornus, will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites

Are not visible this month, Jupiter being too near to the sun.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 W	214	Lammas.
2 Th	215	.. .. .
3 F	216	.. .. .
4 S	217	.. .. .
5 S	218	9 Sunday after Trinity.
6 M	219	Prince Alfred b. 1844.
7 Tu	220	.. .. .
8 W	221	.. .. .
9 Th	222	.. .. .
10 F	223	.. .. .
11 S	224	Half-Quarter.
12 S	225	10 Sunday after Trinity.
13 M	226	Grouse Shooting begins.
14 Tu	227	.. .. .
15 W	228	.. .. .
16 Th	229	.. .. .
17 F	230	Duchess of Kent b. 1786.
18 S	231	.. .. .
19 S	232	11 Sunday after Trinity.
20 M	233	.. .. .
21 Tu	234	Black Cock shooting beg.
22 W	235	.. .. .
23 Th	236	.. .. .
24 F	237	St. Bartholomew.
25 S	238	.. .. .
26 S	239	{ 12 Sunday after Trin. Prince Consort b. 1819.
27 M	240	.. .. .
28 Tu	241	.. .. .
29 W	242	.. .. .
30 Th	243	.. .. .
31 F	244	.. .. .

Hebrew Calendar. 1860.

Aug. 5610.

1 13 Ab.

3 15 ,, { Tubeab, a little

19 1 Elul. { Festival.

25 7 ,, { Dedication of the walls by

Nehemiah.

Mohammedan Calendar. 1860.

Aug. 1277.

1 13 Moharem

2 14 ,, } Fortunate

3 15 ,, } Days.

19 1 Saphar.

31 13

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

August, 1859.

Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1 78.0	56.5	17 68.5	53.5
2 75.5	52.5	18 78.0	61.7
3 80.0	51.5	19 84.0	56.5
4 76.5	58.1	20 85.0	53.7
5 75.8	51.0	21 75.0	55.5
6 70.0	48.9	22 80.0	47.5
7 78.2	55.5	23 83.0	52.7
8 81.0	63.3	24 85.0	52.5
9 63.5	55.7	25 91.3	54.9
10 66.0	54.5	26 74.0	62.3
11 73.0	55.3	27 78.8	57.2
12 81.0	51.5	28 70.0	53.5
13 80.8	54.7	29 76.9	51.8
14 76.0	60.1	30 66.0	48.5
15 70.0	56.0	31 64.9	46.5
16 74.7	47.5		

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 1st day, 5h. 33m. aftern.
 Last Quart. .. 9th day, 9h. 23m. aftern.
 New 16th day, 10h. 19m. aftern.
 First Quart. ... 23rd day, 0h. 49m. aftern.
 Full 31st day, 8h. 57m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 5th, 0°; 12th, 26° 36' N.; 18th, 0°; 25th, 26° 34' S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	15 21	1 13	1 31	10 37	15' 48''
6	15 4	1 30	1 51	10 17	15 49
11	14 47	1 47	2 9	9 58	15 49
16	14 29	2 5	2 24	9 41	15 50
21	14 11	2 23	2 39	9 25	15 51
26	13 52	2 42	2 52	9 9	15 52

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.	Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.	Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	° '	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. h. m.	
1	4 25	6 1	7 46	17 N 55	○	7 a 40	morn.	3 m 50	1 51 2 13	1
2	4 27	5 57	7 44	17 40	14.9	7 57	0 17	5 4	2 33 2 52	2
3	4 28	5 52	7 42	17 24	15.9	8 10	1 1	6 17	3 9 3 25	3
4	4 30	5 47	7 41	17 8	16.9	8 21	1 42	7 27	3 40 3 55	4
5	4 31	5 41	7 39	16 52	17.9	8 34	2 21	8 35	4 10 4 25	5
6	4 33	5 34	7 37	16 36	18.9	8 46	3 1	9 43	4 40 4 55	6
7	4 35	5 27	7 35	16 19	19.9	9 1	3 41	10 52	5 10 5 25	7
8	4 36	5 20	7 34	16 2	20.9	9 18	4 23	0 a 2	5 40 5 57	8
9	4 38	5 12	7 32	15 44	21.9	9 39	5 8	1 16	6 14 6 32	9
10	4 39	5 3	7 30	15 27	22.9	10 12	5 56	2 27	6 53 7 16	10
11	4 41	4 53	7 28	15 9	23.9	10 55	6 49	3 36	7 43 8 15	11
12	4 42	4 44	7 26	14 51	24.9	11 54	7 45	4 37	8 53 9 36	12
13	4 44	4 33	7 24	14 33	25.9	morn.	8 44	5 26	10 21 11 5	13
14	4 46	4 22	7 22	14 14	26.9	1 7	9 43	6 4	11 44 —	14
15	4 47	4 11	7 20	13 55	27.9	2 30	10 41	6 31	0 18 0 47	15
16	4 49	3 59	7 18	13 36	●	4 2	11 38	6 53	1 14 1 40	16
17	4 50	3 46	7 16	13 17	0.6	5 33	0 a 32	7 12	2 3 2 25	17
18	4 52	3 33	7 14	12 58	1.6	7 2	1 24	7 29	2 47 3 8	18
19	4 53	3 20	7 12	12 38	2.6	8 30	2 16	7 45	3 29 3 50	19
20	4 55	3 6	7 10	12 18	3.6	9 58	3 8	8 4	4 10 4 30	20
21	4 57	2 51	7 8	11 58	4.6	11 26	4 1	8 24	4 50 5 11	21
22	4 58	2 36	7 6	11 38	5.6	0 a 51	4 56	8 53	5 33 5 55	22
23	5 0	2 21	7 4	11 18	6.6	2 11	5 53	9 30	6 17 6 41	23
24	5 1	2 5	7 2	10 57	7.6	3 19	6 49	10 18	7 7 7 35	24
25	5 3	1 49	6 59	10 37	8.6	4 14	7 45	11 18	8 9 8 51	25
26	5 5	1 32	6 57	10 16	9.6	4 55	8 38	morn.	9 37 10 22	26
27	5 6	1 15	6 55	9 55	10.6	5 25	9 28	0 27	11 5 11 47	27
28	5 8	0 58	6 53	9 34	11.6	5 47	10 15	1 39	— 0 22	28
29	5 9	0 40	6 51	9 12	12.6	6 3	10 59	2 53	0 50 1 15	29
30	5 11	0 22	6 49	8 51	13.6	6 18	11 40	4 5	1 34 1 52	30
31	5 13	0 3	6 46	8 29	○	6 29	morn.	5 14	2 10 2 28	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
1. Overseers of Parishes in Boroughs to make out 'Burgess Lists' under Municipal Reform Act, to be delivered to Town Clerk this day, who is to affix them to the Town Hall till after the 15th.
1. Bristol, ten days—leather & wool, horses & cattle.
- 2 to 9. (Two Sundays preceding the 15th) Lists of objections to county electors, and also claims and objections respecting borough lists, to be affixed to church doors, &c.
- 4, 5, 6. Barnet—sheep, Welsh cattle, and horses.
8. British Museum opens, from 10 till 5; Reading Room, 9 till 5.
15. Claims of persons omitted in the *Burgess Lists*, and objections to persons improperly in-

- serted therein, to be given to the Town Clerk in writing on or before this day; notice of the objection to be also given to the person objected to.
17. Swindon—cattle, sheep, pigs.
 18. Bury (Lanc.)—cattle, horses, woollen cloths.
 21. Naumburg—manufactured goods, &c.
 21. Reading—cheese, hogs, &c.
 23. Lists of claimants, and of persons objected to, to be fixed by Town Clerk in some public place of each Borough from this day till Oct. 1.
 25. Howden, for six days—horses.
 26. Louth—horses, cattle, sheep.
 27. Leipzig—books, Russian and Polish produce, manufactured goods, &c.; lasts three weeks.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

Proper Lessons, Evening.

Sept.	2	13th Sun. after Trinity	2 Kings	19	Matt.	3	2 Kings	23	Rom.	3
"	9	14th	Jerem.	5	"	10	Jerem.	22	"	10
"	16	15th	"	35	"	17	"	36	1 Cor.	1
"	23	16th	Ezek.	2	"	24	Ezek.	13	"	8
"	30	17th	"	14	Mark	3	"	18	"	15

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is a morning star till the 19th, invisible to the 25th, then an evening star to the end of the month. On the 2nd, at 6h. 6m. P.M., in Perihelion; on the 7th, at 2h. 48m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 0° 11' N.; on the 22nd, at 2h. 25m. A.M., in superior conjunction with the sun.

Venus, in the constellations Cancer and Leo, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 28th, at noon at greatest elongation, 46° 10' W.; on the 25th, at 2h. 2m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 2° 10' S.

Mars, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 8h. 9m. P.M., and sets at 1h. 44m. P.M. On the 16th, at 5h. 13m. P.M., in Perihelion.

Jupiter, in the constellations Cancer and Leo, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 36m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 10h. 42h. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 4th, at 5h. 10m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun; on the 17th, at 4h. 22m. A.M., stationary.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 11h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 7th, at 10h. 39m. P.M., in conjunction with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 9° 38' S.; on the 8th, at 4h. 44m. A.M., with Uranus, at 3° 57' S.; at 7h. 30m. P.M., with β Tauri, at 2° 1' N.; on the 11th, at 4h. 13m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 5° 58' N.; at 11h. 29m. P.M., with Venus, at 3° 12' S.; on the 12th, at 9h. 15m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 2° 5' N.; on the 13th, at 4h. 40m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 3° 3' N.; on the 14th, at 6h. 49m. A.M., with Saturn, at 4° 29' N.; at 11h. 39m. P.M., with Mercury, at 6° 3' N.; on the 15th, at 8h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 17th, at 6h. 16m. A.M., in conjunction with α Virginis (Spica), at 3° 15' N.; on the 18th, at 5h. 34m. P.M., with α Libræ, at 5° 33' N.; on the 19th, at 11h. 19m. P.M., with β Scorpii, at 5° 28' N.; on the 20th, at 8h. 42m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 0° 30' S.; on the 24th, at 7h. 24m. A.M., with Mars, at 3° 53' S.; on the 29th, at 1h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee.

The *Constellation* Pegasus will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 8th 1m. at 2h. 34m. 52.5s. A.M.; 15th 1m. at 4h. 28m. 41.8s. A.M.

Second Satellite. 27th 1m. at 2h. 44m. 8.0s. A.M.

Third Satellite. 29th Em. at 4h. 6m. 11.0s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1860.	5620.
Sept.	
1 14 Elul.	
4 17 "	{ Expulsion of the Greeks.
17 1 Tisri	New Year, 5621.
19 3 "	{ Fast. Death of Gedaliah.
26 10 "	{ Fast. Day of Atonement.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1860.	Hegira, 1277.
Sept.	
1 14 Saphar	{ Fortunate
2 15 "	{ Days.
17 1 Rabi'u I	
27 11 "	{ Birth of Moham.
29 13 "	{ Fortunate
30 14 "	{ Days.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	245	Partridge Shooting begins.
2 S	246	13 Sunday after Trinity.
3 M	247	.. .. .
4 Tu	248	.. .. .
5 W	249	.. .. .
6 Th	250	.. .. .
7 F	251	.. .. .
8 S	252	.. .. .
9 S	253	14 Sunday after Trinity.
10 M	254	.. .. .
11 Tu	255	.. .. .
12 W	256	.. .. .
13 Th	257	.. .. .
14 F	258	Salmon Fish. in Scotl. ends.
15 S	259	.. .. .
16 S	260	15 Sunday after Trinity.
17 M	261	Jewish year, 5621, beg.
18 Tu	262	.. .. .
19 W	263	Ember Week.
20 Th	264	.. .. .
21 F	265	St. Matthew.
22 S	266	Autumnal Quarter begins.
23 S	267	16 Sunday after Trinity.
24 M	268	.. .. .
25 Tu	269	.. .. .
26 W	270	.. .. .
27 Th	271	.. .. .
28 F	272	.. .. .
29 S	273	{ MICHAELMAS DAY. St. Michael.
30 S	274	17 Sunday after Trinity.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

September, 1859.

Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1 68.8	47.0	16 67.0	45.8
2 67.2	48.5	17 65.0	49.3
3 68.8	55.3	18 64.0	43.2
4 67.0	46.5	19 66.5	49.2
5 70.2	46.5	20 68.0	41.5
6 69.5	52.5	21 68.0	46.7
7 68.5	49.5	22 64.0	45.7
8 72.0	53.8	23 68.5	47.8
9 68.0	53.7	24 76.0	62.0
10 67.5	47.2	25 70.0	57.4
11 68.0	43.5	26 67.0	55.3
12 73.2	41.5	27 63.0	53.8
13 64.0	45.0	28 67.2	52.7
14 58.6	44.2	29 67.0	49.1
15 64.5	46.3	30 61.5	49.2

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. ... 8th day, 11h. 7m. morn.
 New 15th day, 6h. 9m. morn.
 First Quart. ... 21st day, 11h. 24m. aftern.
 Full 30th day, 1h. 39m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 1st, 0°; 8th, 26° 28' N.; 15th, 0°; 21st, 26° 23' S.; 28th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	13 30	3 4	3 7	8 50	15° 54''
6	13 11	3 23	3 19	8 36	15 55
11	12 52	3 42	3 30	8 21	15 56
16	12 32	4 2	3 40	8 8	15 57
21	12 13	4 21	3 50	7 54	15 59
26	11 53	4 41	3 59	7 41	16 0

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m.	s.	h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
2	5 14	0	16	6 41	8 N 7	15.6	6 a 42	0 m 20	6 m 24	2 44	2 58	2
3	5 16	0	35	6 42	7 45	16.6	6 55	1 0	7 31	3 12	3 26	3
4	5 17	0	54	6 40	7 23	17.6	7 8	1 40	8 40	3 40	3 54	4
5	5 19	1	14	6 37	7 1	18.6	7 25	2 21	9 50	4 8	4 22	5
6	5 21	1	33	6 35	6 39	19.6	7 44	3 5	11 2	4 36	4 50	6
7	5 22	1	54	6 33	6 16	20.6	8 12	3 51	0 a 13	5 5	5 21	7
8	5 24	2	14	6 31	5 54	21.6	8 49	4 41	1 22	5 39	5 57	8
9	5 25	2	34	6 28	5 31	22.6	9 39	5 34	2 26	6 17	6 40	9
10	5 27	2	55	6 26	5 9	23.6	10 44	6 30	3 17	7 6	7 37	10
11	5 29	3	15	6 24	4 46	24.6	morn.	7 27	3 58	8 18	9 7	11
12	5 30	3	36	6 22	4 23	25.6	0 1	8 25	4 31	9 54	10 40	12
13	5 32	3	57	6 19	4 0	26.6	1 27	9 21	4 54	11 22	11 58	13
14	5 33	4	18	6 17	3 37	27.6	2 57	10 15	5 13	—	0 27	14
15	5 35	4	39	6 15	3 14	28.6	4 26	11 8	5 31	0 54	1 18	15
16	5 37	5	0	6 12	2 51	29.6	5 56	0 a 1	5 50	1 39	1 59	16
17	5 38	5	21	6 10	2 28	1.2	7 27	0 54	6 7	2 20	2 41	17
18	5 40	5	42	6 8	2 4	2.2	8 57	1 49	6 28	3 2	3 23	18
19	5 41	6	3	6 5	1 41	3.2	10 28	2 45	6 54	3 43	4 4	19
20	5 43	6	24	6 3	1 18	4.2	11 52	3 43	7 28	4 25	4 46	20
21	5 45	6	45	6 1	0 54	5.2	1 a 8	4 42	8 14	5 7	5 29	21
22	5 46	7	6	5 59	0 31	6.2	2 9	5 39	9 11	5 51	6 14	22
23	5 48	7	27	5 56	0 N 8	7.2	2 55	6 34	10 18	6 41	7 13	23
24	5 50	7	48	5 54	0 s 16	8.2	3 28	7 25	11 29	7 49	8 31	24
25	5 51	8	8	5 52	0 39	9.2	3 53	8 13	morn.	9 18	10 3	25
26	5 53	8	29	5 49	1 3	10.2	4 11	8 58	0 42	10 45	11 24	26
27	5 54	8	49	5 47	1 26	11.2	4 26	9 40	1 56	11 59	—	27
28	5 56	9	9	5 45	1 49	12.2	4 39	10 20	3 5	0 26	0 48	28
29	5 58	9	29	5 42	2 13	13.2	4 50	10 59	4 15	1 7	1 25	29
30	5 59	9	49	5 40	2 36	14.2	5 3	11 39	5 21	1 42	1 57	30
31	6 1	10	8	5 38	2 59	15.2	5 17	morn.	6 29	2 11	2 25	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Mayor and assessors to hold an open court to revise the *Byegess Lists* under the Municipal Reform Act, some time between the 1st and 15th Oct.; three clear days' notice of such court being given. The revised list to be kept by the Town Clerk, and persons therein entered to be entitled to vote, according to the Act, from the 1st Nov.

1. Dudley—horses, cattle, wool, and cheese.

2. Howden—horses, cattle, &c.

2. Nottingham—cheese, geese, &c.

6. Reading—hops.

9. Annual licence to be taken out by Bankers, or others issuing promissory notes for money payable on demand, and allowed to be re-issued.

9. Weyhill—hops and sheep.

10. Half-yearly dividend on various descriptions of Stock becomes due.

10, 11, 12. Leicester—cheese, horses, and cattle.

11. Holbeach—horses.

14. Fire Insurance due at Michaelmas must be paid by this day, or the policy becomes void.

15. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.

18. Haverfordwest—cattle, horses, and sheep.

19. Market Harborough—cattle, leather, &c.

20. Devizes—cattle, sheep, hogs.

20. Hereford—cattle, sheep, butter, hops.

29. Horncastle—horses and cattle.

31. Newcastle-upon-Tyne—cattle, sheep, &c.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

			<i>Proper Lessons, Morning.</i>		<i>Proper Lessons, Evening.</i>	
Oct. 7	18th Sunday after Trinity		Ezek. 20	Mark 10	Ezek. 24	2 Cor. 6
„ 14	19th „		Dan. 8	Luke 1 to v. 39	Dan. 6	„ 13
„ 21	20th „		Joel 2	„ 7	Micah 6	Ephes. 1
„ 28	21st „		Habak. 2	„ 14	Prov. 1	Philip. 2
St. Simon and St. Jude						

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 M	275	Pheasant Shooting begins.
2 Tu	276	.. .. .
3 W	277	.. .. .
4 Th	278	.. .. .
5 F	279	.. .. .
6 S	280	.. .. .
7 S	281	18 Sunday after Trinity.
8 M	282	.. .. .
9 Tu	283	.. .. .
10 W	284	{ Oxford and Camb. Mich. Terms begin.
11 Th	285	Old Michaelmas Day.
12 F	286	.. .. .
13 S	287	.. .. .
14 S	288	19 Sunday after Trinity.
15 M	289	.. .. .
16 Tu	290	.. .. .
17 W	291	.. .. .
18 Th	292	St. Luke.
19 F	293	.. .. .
20 S	294	.. .. .
21 S	295	20 Sunday after Trinity.
22 M	296	.. .. .
23 Tu	297	.. .. .
24 W	298	.. .. .
25 Th	299	.. .. .
26 F	300	.. .. .
27 S	301	.. .. .
28 S	302	{ 21 Sunday after Trinity. St. Simon and St. Jude.
29 M	303	.. .. .
30 Tu	304	.. .. .
31 W	305	.. .. .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Virgo, Libra, and Scorpio, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 16th, at 11h. 39m. A.M., in Aphelion.

Venus, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 14th, at 10h. 9m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 1° 30' S.; on the 31st, passes the meridian at 9h. 3m. A.M.

Mars, in the constellations Capricornus and Aquarius. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 7m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 8h. 2m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 8h. 56m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 5m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 5th, at 4h. 43m. A.M., in conjunction with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at 9° 25' N.; at 10h. 42m. A.M., with Uranus, at 3° 44' S.; on the 6th, at 1h. 57m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 2° 15' N.; on the 8th, at 0h. 21m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 6° 12' N.; on the 10th, at 3h. 45m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 2° 50' N.; on the 11th, at 2h. 59m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 3° 13' N.; at 10h. 41m. A.M., with Venus, at 2° 51' N.; at 4h. 37m. P.M., with Saturn, at 4° 57' N.; on the 13th, at 7h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 14th, at 5h. 10m. P.M., in conjunction with a Virginis (Spica), at 3° 10' N.; on the 15th, at 7h. 20m. P.M., with Mercury, at 4° 2° N.; on the 16th, at 3h. 47m. A.M., with α Libræ, at 5° 24' N.; on the 17th, at 8h. 43m. A.M., with β^2 Scorpii, at 5° 16' N.; at 5h. 49m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 0° 43' S.; on the 22nd, at 6h. 58m. P.M., with Mars, at 4° 8' S.; on the 26th, at 7h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee.

The *Constellations* Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus, will be on the meridian about midnight, in the middle, and Aries, at the end of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite, 1st Im. at 2h. 44m. 22^{ds}. A.M.; 3rd Im. at 4h. 37m. 52^{ds}. A.M.; 17th Im. at 0h. 59m. 39^{ds}. A.M.; 24th Im. at 2h. 52m. 56^{ds}. A.M.; 31st Im. at 4h. 46m. 9^{ds}. A.M.

Second Satellite, 4th Im. at 5h. 18m. 46^{ds}. A.M.; 29th Im. at 2h. 20m. 26^{ds}. A.M.

Third Satellite, 5th Im. at 4h. 31m. 35^{ds}. A.M.

<i>Hebrew Calendar.</i>		<i>Mohammedan Calendar.</i>	
1860.	5621.	1860.	Hegira, 1277.
Oct.		Oct.	
		t 15	Rabin I.
1 15	Tisri. { Feast of Tabernacles.	17 1	Rabin II.
2 16	„ { Second Day.	29 13	„ { Fortu-
7 21	„ { Feast of Branches.	30 14	„ { nate
8 22	„ { Feast of the Law.	31 15	„ { Days.
17 1	Cheavan.		

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

October, 1859.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	68.4	57.0	17	62.5
2	68.0	55.5	18	58.0
3	73.0	57.3	19	58.0
4	61.0	55.2	20	60.0
5	70.8	52.5	21	44.0
6	71.5	56.5	22	49.5
7	73.0	59.5	23	39.7
8	65.5	58.9	24	39.0
9	65.3	49.5	25	49.0
10	62.1	54.7	26	52.0
11	58.0	51.5	27	43.2
12	62.9	45.7	28	56.0
13	60.7	44.5	29	50.0
14	66.0	48.8	30	47.5
15	60.0	50.5	31	51.0
16	64.5	52.3		

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. .. 7th day, 11h. 4m. aftern.
 New 14th day, 2h. 37m. aftern.
 First Quart... 21st day, 2h. 10m. aftern.
 Full 29th day, 6h. 49m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 6th, 26°-14' N.; 12th, 0°;
 18th, 26°-8' S.; 25th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	11 33	5 1	4 9	7 29	16' 1"
6	11 13	5 21	4 18	7 17	16 3
11	10 54	5 40	4 26	7 6	16 4
16	10 34	6 0	4 35	6 55	16 6
21	10 16	6 18	4 43	6 45	16 7
26	9 57	6 37	4 51	6 36	16 8

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h.	m.					h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.	
1	6 3	10	28	5 36	30° 23'	16.2	5 a 33	0 m 20		7 m 39	2 39	2 53	1
2	6 4	10	47	5 33	3 46	17.2	5 51	1 3		8 50	3 8	3 23	2
3	6 6	11	5	5 30	4 9	18.2	6 15	1 49		10 3	3 37	3 52	3
4	6 7	11	23	5 29	4 32	19.2	6 50	2 37		11 11	4 6	4 21	4
5	6 9	11	41	5 27	4 56	20.2	7 35	3 29		0 a 16	4 38	4 55	5
6	6 11	11	59	5 24	5 19	21.2	8 32	4 23		1 11	5 13	5 34	6
7	6 12	12	16	5 22	5 42	22	9 44	5 18		1 55	5 56	6 21	7
8	6 14	12	32	5 20	6 5	23.2	11 2	6 14		2 30	6 48	7 21	8
9	6 16	12	48	5 18	6 28	24.2	morn.	7 8		2 55	8 2	8 46	9
10	6 18	13	4	5 16	6 50	25.2	0 27	8 1		3 16	9 32	10 17	10
11	6 19	13	19	5 13	7 13	26.2	1 55	8 54		3 35	10 58	11 33	11
12	6 21	13	34	5 11	7 36	27.2	3 22	9 45		3 52	—	0 1	12
13	6 23	13	48	5 9	7 58	28.2	4 49	10 37		4 8	0 26	0 48	13
14	6 24	14	1	5 7	8 20	29	6 20	11 31		4 28	1 9	1 31	14
15	6 26	14	15	5 5	8 43	0.9	7 52	0 a 28		4 51	1 52	2 14	15
16	6 28	14	27	5 2	9 5	1.9	9 23	1 27		5 23	2 35	2 57	16
17	6 29	14	39	5 0	9 27	2.9	10 45	2 27		6 5	3 19	3 41	17
18	6 31	14	50	4 58	9 49	3.9	11 55	3 27		6 59	4 3	4 26	18
19	6 33	15	1	4 56	10 10	4.9	0 a 49	4 25		8 5	4 48	5 11	19
20	6 35	15	11	4 54	10 32	5.9	1 27	5 19		9 17	5 34	5 58	20
21	6 36	15	20	4 52	10 53	6.9	1 56	6 9		10 30	6 23	6 52	21
22	6 38	15	29	4 50	11 15	7.9	2 16	6 55		11 45	7 25	8 3	22
23	6 40	15	37	4 48	11 36	8.9	2 32	7 38		morn.	8 43	9 24	23
24	6 42	15	45	4 46	11 57	9.9	2 46	8 19		0 55	10 4	10 44	24
25	6 43	15	51	4 44	12 17	10.9	2 57	8 58		2 5	11 19	11 45	25
26	6 45	15	57	4 42	12 38	11.9	3 11	9 38		3 12	—	0 8	26
27	6 47	16	3	4 40	12 58	12.9	3 23	10 19		4 19	0 28	0 47	27
28	6 49	16	7	4 38	13 18	13.9	3 40	11 1		5 29	1 4	1 21	28
29	6 51	16	11	4 36	13 38	14.9	3 58	11 46		6 38	1 38	1 53	29
30	6 52	16	14	4 34	13 58	15.9	4 20	morn.		7 51	2 8	2 24	30
31	6 54	16	16	4 33	14 17	16.9	4 52	0 34		9 1	2 39	2 55	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Borough Councillors to be elected.
1. Holiday at Bank Transfer Office.
1. Saffron Walden—cows.
1. Newcastle-under-Lyne—cattle.
2. Frankfort-on-the-Oder—manufactured goods, &c.
5. Beverley—cattle, horses, and sheep.
5. Cirencester—cattle, sheep, horses, &c.
7. Rochdale—horses, cattle, and woollen cloths.
- 8, 9. Leeds—cattle, horses, and hardware.
9. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected.
11. Martinmas, Scotch Quarter-day.
12. Warwick—horses, cows, and sheep.
12. King's Lynn—cattle.
13. Loughborough—horses, cows, and sheep.
13. Kingston, Surrey—horses, cattle, &c.

15. *Certificate* to be taken out yearly by any person admitted as an attorney or solicitor, or as a proctor or writer to the signet, or admitted and enrolled as a notary public, and by every sworn clerk, clerks in court, &c.; by any member of an inn of court in England, acting as conveyancer, special pleader, draftsman in equity, not being at the bar.
16. Llandoverly—cattle and pigs.
17. 18. Andover—sheep, cheese, hops.
19. Boston. (three days)—horses.
22. Guildford—horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.
23. Louth—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.
23. Gloucester—cattle, pigs, horses, &c.
30. Warrington, for nine days—horses, horned cattle, and cloth.
30. Wells—oxen, horses, sheep, and hogs.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
Nov. 4	22nd Sunday after Trinity	Prov. 2	Luke 20	Prov. 3	Coloss. 4
" 11	23rd " "	" 11	John 3	" 12	2 Thess. 2
" 18	24th " "	" 13	" 10	" 14	2 Tim. 1
" 25	25th " "	" 15	" 17	" 16	Heb. 1

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	306	<i>All Saints.</i>
2 F	307	<i>All Souls. Mich. T. beg.</i>
3 S	308	.. .. .
4 S	309	<i>22 Sunday aft. Trinity.</i>
5 M	310	.. .. .
6 Tu	311	.. .. .
7 W	312	.. .. .
8 Th	313	.. .. .
9 F	314	{ <i>Prince of Wales b. 1811.</i>
10 S	315	{ <i>Lord Mayor's Day.</i>
11 S	316	{ <i>23 Sunday after Trinity.</i>
12 M	317	{ <i>St. Martin. Half Qtr.</i>
13 Tu	318	<i>Camb. Mich. T. div. m.</i>
14 W	319	.. .. .
15 Th	320	.. .. .
16 F	321	.. .. .
17 S	322	.. .. .
18 S	323	<i>21 Sunday after Trinity.</i>
19 M	324	.. .. .
20 Tu	325	.. .. .
21 W	326	<i>Princess Royal b. 1840.</i>
22 Th	327	<i>St. Cecilia.</i>
23 F	328	.. .. .
24 S	329	.. .. .
25 S	330	<i>25 Sunday after Trinity.</i>
26 M	331	<i>Mich. Term ends.</i>
27 Tu	332	.. .. .
28 W	333	.. .. .
29 Th	334	.. .. .
30 F	335	<i>St. Andrew.</i>

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation *Scorpio*, is an evening star till the 26th, then a morning star to the end of the month. On the 7th, at 3h. 39m. P.M., at greatest elongation, $22^{\circ} 53'$ E.; on the 17th, at 11h. 52m. P.M., stationary; on the 28th, at 0h. 55m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 29th, at 11h. 16m. A.M., in Perihelion.

Venus, in the constellation *Virgo*, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 16th, at 5h. 45m. P.M., in Perihelion.

Mars, in the constellation *Aquarius*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 17m. P.M.; on the 23rd, at 2h. 28m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Jupiter, in the constellation *Leo*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 15m. A.M.; on the 18th, at 3h. 19m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation *Leo*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 4m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation *Taurus*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 0h. 59m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 10h. 14m. A.M., in conjunction with a *Tauri* (*Aldebaran*), at $9^{\circ} 14'$ S.; at 2h. 56m. P.M., with *Uranus*, at $3^{\circ} 35'$ S.; on the 4th, at 6h. 25m. P.M., with β *Geminorum* (*Pollux*), at $0^{\circ} 28'$ N.; on the 7th, at 6h. 5m. A.M., with *Jupiter*, at $3^{\circ} 38'$ N.; on the 8th, at 5h. 23m. A.M., with *Saturn*, at $5^{\circ} 29'$ N.; on the 10th, at 4h. 51m. A.M., with *Venus*, at $7^{\circ} 4'$ N.; on the 11th, at 3h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 3h. 41m. A.M., in conjunction with a *Virginis* (*Spica*), at $3^{\circ} 14'$ N.; on the 13th, at 7h. 21m. P.M., with β *Scorpii*, at $5^{\circ} 9'$ N.; on the 14th, at 4h. 20m. A.M., with a *Scorpii* (*Antares*), at $0^{\circ} 51'$ S.; at 2h. 39m. P.M., with *Mercury*, at $0^{\circ} 57'$ N.; on the 20th, at 2h. 59m. P.M., with *Mars*, at $4^{\circ} 52'$ S.; on the 22nd, at 11h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 29th, at 4h. 49m. P.M., in conjunction with a *Tauri* (*Aldebaran*), at $9^{\circ} 10'$ S.; at 7h. 30m. P.M., with *Uranus*, at $3^{\circ} 35'$ S.

The *Constellations* *Persens* and *Eridanus* arc on the meridian at midnight, in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 7th Im. at 6h. 39m. $19^{\circ} 48'$ A.M.; 9th Im. at 1h. 7m. $34^{\circ} 98'$ A.M.; 16th Im. at 3h. 0m. $41^{\circ} 28'$ A.M.; 23rd Im. at 4h. 53m. $45^{\circ} 28'$ A.M.; 24th Im. at 11h. 22m. $1^{\circ} 28'$ P.M.; 30th Im. at 6h. 46m. $43^{\circ} 18'$ A.M.

Second Satellite. 5th Em. at 4h. 55m. $30^{\circ} 48'$ A.M.; 22nd Im. at 11h. 24m. $12^{\circ} 68'$ P.M.; 30th Im. at 1h. 59m. $44^{\circ} 98'$ A.M.

Third Satellite. 2nd Em. at 11h. 55m. $55^{\circ} 58'$ P.M.; 10th Im. at 0h. 20m. $54^{\circ} 38'$ A.M.; Em. at 3h. 54m. $20^{\circ} 58'$ A.M. 17th Im. at 4h. 18m. $34^{\circ} 18'$ A.M.

Fourth Satellite. 15th Im. at 2h. 10m. $43^{\circ} 48'$ A.M.; Em. at 6h. 56m. $15^{\circ} 78'$ A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1860. 5621.
Nov. 1 16 Chesvan.
15 1 Chislen.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1860. Hegira, 1277.
Nov. 1 16 Rabi' II.
15 1 Jomadh I.
27 13 .. } Fortu-
28 14 .. } nate
29 15 .. } Days.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

November, 1858.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	46.5	28.2	16	39.3
2	52.0	36.0	17	42.4
3	54.0	33.2	18	41.6
4	52.0	40.5	19	33.5
5	51.4	43.8	20	37.0
6	51.0	37.0	21	42.2
7	50.5	35.5	22	43.5
8	49.5	38.0	23	34.0
9	47.0	29.3	24	30.5
10	43.0	26.8	25	49.5
11	49.5	30.0	26	58.0
12	45.9	30.0	27	50.0
13	45.0	31.4	28	53.8
14	45.8	39.5	29	53.8
15	43.0	33.7	30	43.5

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. ... 6th day, 9h. 16m. morn.
 New 13th day, 0h. 36m. morn.
 First Quart. ... 20th day, 8h. 53m. morn.
 Full 28th day, 11h. 37m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 2nd, 26° 1' N.; 8th, 6°; 15th,
 25° 58' S.; 22nd, 6°; 29th, 25° 55' N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 35	6 59	4 59	6 27	16' 10"
6	9 17	7 17	5 8	6 19	16 11
11	9 0	7 34	5 16	6 12	16 12
16	8 45	7 49	5 23	6 6	16 13
21	8 30	8 4	5 30	6 2	16 14
26	8 17	8 17	5 35	5 58	16 15

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h.	m.		h.	m.			h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 6 56	m. s. 16 18	4 31	14 s 37	17.9	h. m. 5 a 34	h. m. 1 m 25	10 m 7	3 12	3 28	1			
2	6 58	16 18	4 29	14 56	18.9	6 28	2 19	11 6	3 44	4 2	2			
3	7 0	16 18	4 27	15 14	19.9	7 35	3 14	11 54	4 21	4 39	3			
4	7 1	16 17	4 25	15 33	20.9	8 50	4 9	0 a 31	4 59	5 21	4			
5	7 3	16 15	4 24	15 51	21.9	10 12	5 3	0 59	5 44	6 10	5			
6	7 5	16 13	4 22	16 9	☾	11 33	5 55	1 20	6 36	7 8	6			
7	7 7	16 9	4 20	16 27	23.9	morn.	6 45	1 38	7 44	8 24	7			
8	7 8	16 5	4 19	16 44	24.9	0 57	7 35	1 55	9 6	9 44	8			
9	7 10	15 59	4 17	17 2	25.9	2 21	8 25	2 13	10 21	10 57	9			
10	7 12	15 53	4 16	17 18	26.9	3 49	9 16	2 30	11 28	11 54	10			
11	7 14	15 46	4 14	17 35	27.9	5 16	10 10	2 51	—	0 19	11			
12	7 15	15 38	4 13	17 51	28.9	6 48	11 7	3 18	0 43	1 8	12			
13	7 17	15 29	4 11	18 7	☉	8 14	0 a 7	3 54	1 32	1 55	13			
14	7 19	15 20	4 10	18 23	1.5	9 31	1 8	4 42	2 18	2 42	14			
15	7 21	15 9	4 8	18 38	2.5	10 35	2 9	5 45	3 4	3 27	15			
16	7 22	14 58	4 7	18 53	3.5	11 21	3 6	6 57	3 50	4 12	16			
17	7 24	14 46	4 6	19 8	4.5	11 55	4 0	8 13	4 34	4 56	17			
18	7 26	14 33	4 5	19 22	5.5	0 a 18	4 48	9 28	5 19	5 43	18			
19	7 27	14 19	4 3	19 36	6.5	0 36	5 33	10 41	6 6	6 30	19			
20	7 29	14 5	4 2	19 50	☽	0 52	6 15	11 51	6 55	7 23	20			
21	7 31	13 50	4 1	20 3	8.5	1 3	6 55	morn.	7 54	8 29	21			
22	7 32	13 33	4 0	20 16	9.5	1 17	7 35	0 59	9 4	9 37	22			
23	7 34	13 17	3 59	20 28	10.5	1 30	8 15	2 6	10 9	10 41	23			
24	7 36	12 59	3 58	20 41	11.5	1 45	8 57	3 15	11 10	11 37	24			
25	7 37	12 41	3 57	20 52	12.5	2 3	9 41	4 25	—	0 2	25			
26	7 39	12 22	3 56	21 4	13.5	2 23	10 28	5 37	0 24	0 43	26			
27	7 40	12 2	3 55	21 15	14.5	2 52	11 19	6 48	1 3	1 23	27			
28	7 42	11 41	3 54	21 25	☉	3 31	morn.	7 57	1 42	1 59	28			
29	7 43	11 29	3 54	21 35	16.5	4 23	0 13	8 59	2 18	2 36	29			
30	7 45	10 58	3 53	21 45	17.5	5 26	1 9	9. 51	2 54	3 12	30			

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Rotherham—cattle and horses.
1. Bury St. Edmunds—cattle.
4. Dursley—cattle and pedlery.
4. Atherstone—horses and fat cattle.
6. Bodmin—cattle and sheep.
6. Higham Ferrars—horses, horned cattle, and sheep.
- 10, 11. Bradford, Yorkshire—hogs and pedlery.
- 10, 11. Bewdley—hogs, cattle, horses, &c.
- 11, 12. Shrewsbury—cattle, sheep, pigs, &c.
11. Boston—cattle.
13. Baldock—horses and cheese.
17. Hornsea—horses and cattle.
17. Wellington—cattle.
18. Thirsk—horses, cattle, sheep, and leather.
28. Bridgewater—cattle, &c.
30. Cheltenham—cattle and pedlery.
31. *Last day of the year.*—Those who have not been accustomed to keep an account of personal or household expenses should begin from this day. Those in trade who have not been accustomed to take an annual account of stock should begin from this day. Without cash-books and without stock-books, trade is little better than a game of chance.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.			Proper Lessons, Evening.		
Dec. 2	Advent Sunday	Isaiah 1	Acts 3	Isaiah 2	Heb. 8
" 9	2nd Sun. in Advent	" 5	" 9	" 24	James 2
" 16	3rd "	" 25	" 16	" 26	1 Peter 4
" 23	4th "	" 30	" 23	" 32	1 John 3
" 25	Christmas Day	" 9 to v. 8.	Luke 2 to v. 15	" 7, v. 10 to v. 17	Titus 3, v. 4 to v. 9
" 30	1st Sun. after Christmas	" 37	Acts 27	" 38	8 John

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	336	.. .. .
2 S	337	1 Sunday in Advent.
3 M	338	.. .. .
4 Tu	339	.. .. .
5 W	340	.. .. .
6 Th	341	.. .. .
7 F	342	.. .. .
8 S	343	Grouse Shooting ends.
9 S	344	2 Sunday in Advent.
10 M	345	.. .. .
11 Tu	346	.. .. .
12 W	347	.. .. .
13 Th	348	.. .. .
14 F	349	.. .. .
15 S	350	.. .. .
16 S	351	{ 3 Sunday in Advent.
17 M	352	{ Camb. Mich. Term ends.
18 Tu	353	{ Oxford Mich. Term ends.
19 W	354	.. .. .
20 Tu	355	Ember Week.
21 F	356	{ St. Thomas. Shortest D.
22 S	357	{ Winter Quarter begins.
23 S	358	.. .. .
24 M	359	4 Sunday in Advent.
25 Tu	360	.. .. .
26 W	361	CHRISTMAS DAY.
27 Th	362	St. Stephen.
28 F	363	St. John.
29 S	364	Innocents.
30 S	365	.. .. .
31 M	366	1 Sunday after Christmas.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Scorpio, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 7th, at 3h. 6m. P.M., stationary; on the 16th, at 3h. 49m. P.M., at greatest elongation, 21° 27' W.

Venus, in the constellations Virgo and Libra, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 29m. A.M.

Mars, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 5h. 32m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo. On the 13th, at 5h. 42m. A.M., stationary; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 22m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 1st, at 3h. 6m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun; on the 20th, at 8h. 0m. P.M., stationary.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 1st, at 11h. 0m. P.M., in opposition to the sun; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 10h. 52m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 11h. 58m. P.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 6° 40' N.; on the 4th, at 3h. 14m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 4° 4' N.; at 4h. 45m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 3° 43' N.; on the 5th, at 2h. 4m. P.M., with Saturn, at 5° 57' N.; on the 8th, at 9h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 9th, at 10h. 35m. P.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 7° 12' N.; at 11h. 55m. P.M., with α Libræ, at 5° 25' N.; on the 11th, at 2h. 24m. A.M., with Mercury, at 6° 58' N.; at 5h. 14m. A.M., with β Scorpii, at 5° 9' N.; on the 19th, at 2h. 55m. P.M., with Mars, at 5° 32' S.; on the 20th, at 7h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 26th, at 1h. 12m. A.M., in conjunction with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 9° 13' S.; at 1h. 52m. A.M., with Uranus, at 3° 41' S.; at 9h. 53m. P.M., with β Tauri, at 2° 34' N.; on the 31st, at 8h. 15m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 4° 16' N.

The *Conjunction* Taurus, will be on the meridian at midnight in the beginning, and Orion and Auriga, in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 2nd Im. at 1h. 13m. 32s. A.M.; 9th Im. at 3h. 8m. 64s. A.M.; 10th Im. at 9h. 36m. 21s. P.M.; 16th Im. at 5h. 1m. 104s. A.M.; 17th Im. at 11h. 29m. 256s. P.M.; 23rd Im. at 6h. 54m. 162s. A.M.; 25th Im. at 1h. 22m. 322s. A.M.

Second Satellite. 7th Im. at 4h. 35m. 249s. A.M.; 14th Im. at 7h. 11m. 123s. A.M.; 24th Im. at 11h. 4m. 354s. P.M.

Third Satellite. 15th Im. at 8h. 8m. 369s. P.M.; Em. at 11h. 42m. 185s. P.M.; 23rd Im. at 0h. 6m. 212s. A.M.; Em. at 3h. 40m. 36s. A.M.

Fourth Satellite. 2nd Em. at 0h. 55m. 422s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.
1860. 5621.	1860. Hegira, 1276.
Dec. 1 17 Chisleu.	Dec. 1 17 Jomadhi I.
9 25 .. { Dedication	4 20 .. { Taking of
14 1 Thebit.	15 1 Jomadhi II.
24 11 .. { Fast, Siege	27 13 .. { Fortu-
31 18 .. { of Jeru-	28 14 .. { nate
	29 15 .. { Days.
	31 17 ..

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

December, 1858.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest
1	46·8	40·5	17	41·2
2	51·0	39·6	18	51·0
3	51·9	33·5	19	48·5
4	52·0	46·2	20	46·5
5	49·2	38·5	21	53·5
6	37·0	30·5	22	49·8
7	39·0	30·3	23	52·2
8	39·5	34·7	24	43·0
9	40·0	35·5	25	47·5
10	39·8	33·1	26	49·8
11	37·5	31·5	27	44·0
12	37·7	35·3	28	45·0
13	46·0	34·8	29	45·0
14	40·0	27·0	30	43·8
15	43·0	33·5	31	44·0
16	40·0	34·5		

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart... 5th day, 6h. 0m. aftern.
 New.....12th day, 0h. 48m. aftern.
 First Quart. .20th day, 6h. 10m. morn.
 Full28th day, 3h. 17m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 6th, 0°; 12th, 25° 55' S.; 19th, 0°; 26th, 25° 55' N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	8 6	8 28	5 42	5 56	16' 16''
6	7 57	8 37	5 48	5 55	16 17
11	7 51	8 43	5 52	5 55	16 17
16	7 46	8 48	5 56	5 56	16 18
21	7 45	8 49	5 59	5 58	16 18
26	7 44	D.in.1	6 2	6 1	16 18

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h.	m.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	7 46	10	36	3 52	21 s 54	18·5	6 a 40	2 m 4	10m31	3 30	3 50	1
2	7 48	10	12	3 52	22 3	19·5	8 0	2 59	11 2	4 11	4 32	2
3	7 49	9	49	3 51	22 12	20·5	9 22	3 52	11 25	4 53	5 14	3
4	7 50	9	24	3 51	22 20	21·5	10 44	4 42	11 44	5 37	6 2	4
5	7 52	8	59	3 50	22 27	☾	morn.	5 31	0 a 1	6 27	6 53	5
6	7 53	8	34	3 50	22 35	23·5	0 6	6 20	0 19	7 23	7 56	6
7	7 54	8	8	3 50	22 41	24·5	1 29	7 9	0 34	8 30	9 6	7
8	7 55	7	41	3 49	22 48	25·5	2 54	8 0	0 54	9 41	10 16	8
9	7 56	7	14	3 49	22 53	26·5	4 19	8 53	1 15	10 51	11 23	9
10	7 57	6	46	3 49	22 59	27·5	5 46	9 50	1 47	11 53	—	10
11	7 58	6	18	3 49	23 4	28·5	7 7	10 50	2 29	0 22	0 51	11
12	7 59	5	50	3 49	23 8	☉	8 17	11 51	3 25	1 19	1 45	12
13	8 0	5	22	3 49	23 12	1·0	9 11	0 a 50	4 33	2 9	2 32	13
14	8 1	4	53	3 49	23 16	2·0	9 50	1 46	5 48	2 55	3 18	14
15	8 2	4	24	3 49	23 19	3·0	10 20	2 38	7 5	3 39	4 0	15
16	8 3	3	54	3 49	23 21	4·0	10 39	3 25	8 22	4 20	4 40	16
17	8 4	3	25	3 49	23 24	5·0	10 56	4 9	9 33	5 2	5 23	17
18	8 4	2	55	3 50	23 25	6·0	11 11	4 51	10 45	5 42	6 2	18
19	8 5	2	25	3 50	23 26	7·0	11 23	5 31	11 52	6 21	6 41	19
20	8 6	1	55	3 50	23 27	☽	11 37	6 11	morn.	7 3	7 26	20
21	8 6	1	25	3 51	23 27	9·0	11 51	6 52	1 0	7 50	8 17	21
22	8 7	0	55	3 51	23 27	10·0	0 a 6	7 34	2 9	8 49	9 21	22
23	8 7	0	25	3 52	23 27	11·0	0 25	8 20	3 18	9 55	10 28	23
24	8 7	bef. 5		3 53	23 26	12·0	0 50	9 9	4 31	11 1	11 33	24
25	8 8	0	35	3 53	23 24	13·0	1 25	10 2	5 40	—	0 3	25
26	8 8	1	4	3 54	23 22	14·0	2 12	10 58	6 46	0 29	0 53	26
27	8 8	1	34	3 55	23 19	15·0	3 11	11 54	7 43	1 15	1 37	27
28	8 8	2	3	3 56	23 16	☉	4 24	morn.	8 28	1 59	2 21	28
29	8 8	2	32	3 57	23 13	17·0	5 44	0 51	9 3	2 42	3 2	29
30	8 8	3	1	3 58	23 9	18·0	7 8	1 46	9 29	3 23	3 43	30
31	8 8	3	30	3 59	23 4	19·0	8 32	2 38	9 50	4 4	4 24	31

MISCELLANEOUS REGISTER.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, born May 24, 1819; married Feb. 10, 1840, to Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Prince Consort, born Aug. 26, 1819.

Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840, *Princess Royal*; married Jan. 25th, 1858, to Prince Frederic William of Prussia.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841.

Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.

Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844.

Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

George Frederic, Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover), born May 27, 1819; married Feb. 18, 1843, Mary Alexandrina, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe Altenburg, by whom he has a son and two daughters.

George William, Duke of Cambridge, born Mar. 26, 1819; Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822; Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833; mar. June 28, 1843, the Hered. Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Her Majesty's Mother.

Victoria Maria Louisa (Princess Dowager of Leiningen), Duchess of Kent, widow of Edward Duke of Kent, sister of the King of the Belgians, born Aug. 17, 1786.

The QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD, &c.

Hered. Joint Great Chamberlain of England, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby—*Sec.* Robert Burrell.

Hered. Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk—*Sec.* W. A. Blunt.

Lord Steward, Earl St. Germans—*Treas.* Viscount Bury—*Comp.* Lord Proby—*Master of Household*, Col. T. M. Biddulph—*Sec. to Board of Green Cloth*, Edward M. Browell.

Id. Chamberlain, Viscount Sydney.

Vice-Chamberlain, Viscount Castlerosse—*Lords in Waiting*, Earl of Caithness, Viscount Torrington, Lord Camoys, Lord Rivers, Lord Byron, Lord De Tabley, Lord Cremorne, Lord Methuen, —*Grooms in Waiting*, Gen. Sir E. Bowater, Sir H. Seton, bart., Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Stovin, Lieut.-Colonel R. N. F. Kingscote, Lieut.-Col. Hon. M. Sackville West, W. H. F. Cavendish, Hon. Col. A. F. Liddell, Rear-Admiral Hon. Henry Keppel—*Extra Grooms in Waiting*, Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, Lieut.-General Berkeley Drummond—*Compt. of Accounts*, Hon. S. C. B. Ponsonby—*Keeper of Privy Purse*, Colonel Hon. C. B. Phipps—*Master of Cere-*

monies, Hon. Major-Gen. Sir E. Cust—*Poet Laureate*, Alfred Tennyson—*Examiner of Plays*, W. B. Donne—*Principal Portrait Painter*, Sir G. Hayter.

Mistress of the Robes, Duch. of Sutherland.

Ladies of the Bedchamber—Duchess of Athol, Marchioness of Ely, Countess of Gainsborough, Countess of Desart, Countess of Caledon, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Churchill, Lady Macdonald—*Extra Ladies*, Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, Countess of Mount Edgumbe, Lady Portman—*Maids of Honour*, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Hon. Miss Stanley, Hon. L. M. Kerr, Hon. Flora C. J. Macdonald, Hon. Beatrice Byng, Hon. Mary Bulteel, Hon. Emily Cathcart, Hon. H. C. Stopford—*Bedchamber Women*, Lady C. Barrington, Lady C. Copley, Viscountess Forbes, Viscountess Chewton, Lady Codrington, Lady S. E. Lindsay, Hon. Mrs. G. Campbell, Hon. Mrs. A. Gordon.

Gold Stick in Waiting, Visc. Combermere and Lord Gough.

Master of the Horse, Marquis of Ailesbury—*Chief Equerry & Clerk Marshal*, Col. Lord Alfred Paget—*Equerries in Ordinary*, Maj.-Gen. Hon. C. Grey, Lord A. C. L. Fitzroy, Hon. Maj.-Gen. A. N. Hood, Col. F. H. G. Seymour—*Extra Equerry*, Col. T. M. Biddulph.

Mas. of Buck Hounds, Earl of Bessborough.

Hered. Gr. Falconer, Duke of St. Albans.

Hered. Grand Almoner, Marq. of Exeter.

Lord High Almoner, Bp. of Oxford.—*Sec.* Jos. Hanby. *Sub-Almoner*, Rev. Dr. Jelf.

Clerk of the Closet, Bishop of Chester—*Deputy Clerks of the Closet*, the Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppel, the Rev. John Vane, M.A., and the Rev. Lord W. Russell.

Dean of the Chapel, Bishop of London. *Domestic Chaplain*, Dean of Windsor. *Sub-Dean*—Rev. F. Garden, M.A.

Physicians, Sir Jas. Clark, Bt., M.D., Sir H. Holland, M.D. *Phys. in Ord.*, Robert Ferguson, M.D. *Phys. Ext.*, T. Watson, M.D., Wm. Baley, M.D. *Physician Accoucheur*, Sir C. Locock, Bt. *Serjeant Surgeons*, Sir B. C. Brodie, Bt., W. Lawrence. *Phys. to Household*, Sir J. Forbes.

Captain of Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, Lord Foley.

Captain of Royal Body Guard of Yeomen Guard, Earl of Ducie.

PRINCE CONSORT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Groom of the Stole, Earl Spencer.

Treasurer, Col. Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps.

Lords in Waiting, Lord George Lennox and Lord Waterpark.

Librarian, Dr. Becker.

Private Sec., Major-Gen. Hon. Chas. Grey.

Clerk Marshal, Col. Hon. A. N. Hood.

Equerries, Hon. Capt. D. C. Fitzgerald de Ros, Capt. C. T. Du Plat, and Hon. Col. A. E. Hardinge. *Extra Equerry*, Hon. Col. Alexander Gordon—*Addit. Equerry*, Lieut.-Col. H. F. Ponsonby.

Gent. Ushers.—Rear-Adm. Blake and Maj.-Gen. C. W. Ridley.

Grooms of Bedchamber, Major-Gen. Wyld and Col. Francis Seymour.

Surgeon.—J. M. Arnott.

PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.
Governor—Col. Hon. Robert Bruce.
Treasurer and Cofferer—Col. Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps.
Chancellor and Keeper of Great Seal—Rt. Hon. Lord Kingsdown.
Sec. to Duchy of Cornwall—J. R. Gardiner.
Privy Seal—Sir William Dunbar, bt.
Attorney-General—W. J. Alexander.

MINISTRY OF ENGLAND.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister), Viscount Palmerston.
Lord President of the Council, Earl Granville.
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Campbell.
Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

Secretaries of State—

Home, Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, bt.
Foreign, Lord John Russell.
Colonial, Duke of Newcastle.
War, Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert.
India, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wood, bt.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Duke of Somerset.

Chief Sec. of State for Ireland, Right Hon. E. Cardwell.

Postmaster-General, Earl of Elgin.

Pres. of Board of Trade, Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson.

President of Poor Law Board, Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, bt.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

President, Earl Granville.
Clerk in Ordinary, Hon. W. L. Bathurst.
Chief Clerk, C. A. Hamilton.
Vice-Pres. for Education—Right Hon. R. Lowe.

THE PRIVY SEAL.

Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll.
Patent Clerk, Ralph Eden.

THE TREASURY.

Lords Commissioners, Viscount Palmerston, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir William Dunbar, bt., John Bagwell, and E. H. K. Hugesen.

Sec., Hon. H. Brand and Samuel Laing.
Assistant-Sec., G. A. Hamilton.
Solicitor, H. R. Reynolds.

THE EXCHEQUER.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Comptroller, Lord Monteagle.
Assistant Ditto, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Ryan.
Chief Clerk, Francis F. Ottey.
Senior Clerk (Bill Office), H. W. Chisholm.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Home—*Principal Sec.*, Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, bart.—*Under Secs.*, G. Clive, M.P., Horatio Waddington—*Private Sec.*, Maurice Drummond.

Foreign—*Principal Sec.*, Lord John Russell—*Under Secs.*, Lord Wodehouse, Edm. Hammond—*Private Secs.*, Hon. G. F. S. Elliott, G. Russell—*Accountant*, G. S. Frederick.

Colonial—*Principal Sec.*, Duke of Newcastle—*Under Secs.*, C. S. Fortescue,

H. Merivale—*Private Sec.*, G. D. Engleheart.

War—*Principal Sec.*, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert—*Under Secs.*, Earl of Ripon and Sir Benjamin Hawes—*Assistant Under Sec.*, John R. Godley—*Sec. for Military Correspondence*, Sir Edward Ingard—*Chief Clerk*, Henry R. Drewry—*Private Secs.*—to *Principal Sec.* J. M. Maynard; to *Earl of Ripon*, B. M. Seton; to *Sir B. Hawes*, J. W. Cooper.—*Accountant-Gen.*, R. C. Kirby.

India—*Principal Sec.*, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wood, bart.—*Priv. Sec.*, H. R. Grenfell.

Council Elected—Charles Mills, Sir James Weir Hogg, bt., Elliot Macnaghten, Ross Donnelly Mangles, William Joseph Eastwick, Henry Thoby Prinsep, Col. H. M. Durand—*Appointed*, Sir Frederic Currie, bt., Major-Gen. Sir R. J. Hussey Vivian, J. Pollard Willoughby, Sir John Lawrence, Sir Henry Montgomery, bt., Sir Proby T. Cautley, Wm. Arbuthnot, and Sir T. E. Perry.

Under Secs., T. G. Baring, M.P., Sir G. R. Clerk, bt.—*Assist. Sec.*, Jas. C. Melville.

THE ARMY.

Horse Guards—*Commander of the Forces*, Duke of Cambridge—*Military Secretary*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Yorke—*Adj.-General*, Major-Gen. Sir G. A. Wetherill—*Quartermaster-Gen.*, Major-Gen. Sir Richard Airey—*Judge-Advocate Gen.*, T. E. Headlam, M.P.—*Chaplain-Gen.*, Rev. G. R. Gleig—*Director-Gen. of Medical Dep.*, Thos. Alexander.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty—*Lords Commissioners*, Duke of Somerset, Vice-Adm. Sir R. S. Dundas, Rear-Adm. Hon. F. T. Pelham, Capt. Chas. Eden, Capt. Chas. Frederic, Samuel Whitbread, M.P.

Secs., Lord Clarence Paget, W. G. Romaine—*Hydrographer*, Capt. John Washington—*Astron. Royal*, Prof. Airy.
Civil Departments—*Accountant-Gen.*, Sir R. M. Bromley—*Surveyor*, Rear-Adm. Sir B. W. Walker, bt.—*Storekeeper-Gen.*, Hon. R. Dundas—*Comptroller of Victualling*, Chas. Richards—*Director-Gen. of Medical Department*, Sir J. Liddell, M.D.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

Paymaster-Gen., Hon. W. F. Cowper.
Assistant Do., M. H. Foster.

BOARD OF TRADE.

President, Rt. Hon. T. Milner Gibson.
Vice-President, Hon. W. F. Cowper.
Secretaries, J. Booth and Sir J. E. Tennent.
Statistical Department—*Director*, A. W. Fonblanque.

Corn Department—*Comptroller of Corn Returns*, H. F. Jadis.
Marine Department—T. H. Farrer.

Railway Department—*Sec.*, Capt. Galtor—*Inspectors of Railways*, Capt. Tyler, Lt.-Col. Yolland, and Capt. George Ross.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir G. Grey.
Attorney-Gen., T. F. Ellis.

Vice-Chancellor, W. M. James.

OFFICE OF WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Commissioners, Right Hon. H. Fitzroy,

the Secretaries of State, the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Private Sec., Alfred Bonham Carter.—*Sec.*, Alf. Austing—*Assistant-Sec.*, G. Russell.—*Solicitor*, Jn. Gardiner—*Architect and Surveyor*, Jas. Pennethorne.—*Con. Surv. to Chief Coms.*, H. Arthur Hunt.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Commissioners, Hon. C. A. Gore and Hon. J. K. Howard—*Solicitors*, H. Watson and J. Gardiner.

THE MINT.

Master, Thomas Graham—*Deputy and Comptroller*, W. H. Barton—*Chief Medallist*, James Wyon.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart.—*Dep.*, F. Goulburn, T. P. Dickenson, Rear-Adm. E. Saurin, Hon. Grenville Berkeley, R. W. Grey.

Sec., Wm. Maclean—*Sol.*, F. J. Hamel.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

Chairman, Chas. Pressly—*Deputy*, Charles J. Herries—Alfred Montgomery, Henry

Roberts, Sir Alex. Duff Gordon, James Disraeli—*Sec.*, T. Keogh—*Solicitor*, Jos. Timm—*Receiver-Gen.*, J. Brotherton

POST OFFICE.—*Postmaster-General*, Earl of Elgin—*Private Sec.*, Oldham T. Barlow—*Secretary*, Rowland Hill—*Assistant Secs.*, John Tilley and Fred. Hill—*Sec. in Edinburgh*, F. Abbott—*Sec. in Dublin*, G. C. Cornwall.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—*Chairman*, Edw. Romilly—*Sec.*, C. Z. Macaulay.

POOR LAW BOARD.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.—*Lord President of the Council*, Lord Privy Seal, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Secretaries, Chas. Gilpin, M.P., H. Fleming.—*Assist.-Sec.* W. G. Lumley, H. Fletcher.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE.

Sec., under the Home Department, Tom Taylor.

Medical Inspector, under Privy Council, J. Simon.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

* * The titles here given are those by which the noblemen sit in the House of Peers.

Speaker, The Lord High Chancellor... *Chairman of Comm.* Lord Redesdale.

Princes of the Blood Royal.....	3
Dukes	20
Marquesses	21
Earls	110
Viscounts.....	22
Barons	212

* Marked thus are Scotch Peers.

o ————— Irish Peers.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

Wales, Albert Edward, Prince of, 1841, * o
Cambridge, Prince George William Fred. Chas., 1801.

Cumberland, George Frederick, 1799, o

ARCHBISHOPS.

Canterbury, John Bird Sumner, 1848

Dublin, R. Whateley, 1831, b

York, Thomas Musgrave, 1847

DUKES.

Beaufort, Henry C. F. Somerset, 1682

Bedford, Francis Russell, 1694

Brandon, W. A. A. Hamilton, 1711
(Hamilton-Douglas, D. *)

Buckingham and Chandos, Rich. P. C. Grenville, 1822, o

Cleveland, Henry Vane, 1833

Devonshire, Wm. Cavendish, 1694

Grafton, Henry Fitzroy, 1675

Leeds, Geo. Godolphin Osborne, 1694, *

Manchester, W. Drogo Montagu, 1719

Marlborough, J. W. Spencer Churchill, 1702

Newcastle, Hy. Pelham F. P. Clinton, 1756

Norfolk, Henry G. Fitz-Alan Howard, 1483

Northumberland, Algernon Percy, 1766

Portland, Wm. John Scott-Bentinck, 1716

Richmond, Charles Gordon Lennox, 1675, *

Rutland, C. Cecil J. Manners, 1703

St. Albans, W. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, 1684

Somerset, Edw. Adolph. Seymour, 1546

Sutherland, Geo. Granville S. L. Gower, 1833

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, 1814

MARQUESSSES.

Abercorn, James Hamilton, 1790, * o

Ailesbury, G. W. F. Brudenell-Bruce, 1821

Peers of Scotland (elected 1857) ...	16
Peers of Ireland (28 elected for life) ..	28
English Archbishops and Bishops ..	26
Irish representative Archbishops and Bishops	4

Total..... 462

a Marked thus are Scotch Representative Peers.
b ————— Irish Representative Peers.

Ailsa, Arch. Kennedy, 1831 (Cassilis, E. *)

Anglesey, Henry Paget, 1815

Bath, John Alex. Thynne, 1789

Breadalbane, John Campbell, 1831, *

Bristol, Fred. William Hervey, 1826

Bute, John P. Crichton Stuart, 1796, *

Camden, Geo. Chas. Pratt, 1812

Cholmondeley, G. H. Cholmondeley, 1815

Dalhousie, James A. Ramsay, 1849, *

Exeter, Brownlow Cecil, 1801

Hastings, H. W. C. P. Hastings, 1816, o

Hertford, R. I. Seymour-Conway, 1793, o

Lansdowne, Henry F. Petty, 1784

Normanby, Constantine H. Phipps, 1838, o

Northampton, C. Douglas Compton, 1812

Salisbury, J. B. W. Gascoigne-Cecil, 1789

Townshend, John Townshend, 1787

Tweeddale, George Hay, 1694, a

Westmeath, Geo. Tho. J. Nugent, 1822, b

Westminster, Richard Grosvenor, 1831

Winchester, John Paulet, 1551.

EARLS.

Abergavenny, Rev. Wm. Neville, 1784

Abingdon, Montagu Bertie, 1682

Airlie, D. A. D. Ogilvy, 1639, a

Albemarle, G. T. Keppel, 1696

Amherst, William Pitt Amherst, 1826

Ashburnham, Bertram Ashburnham, 1730

Aylesford, Heneage Finch, 1714

Bandon, F. Bernard, 1800, b

Bantry, Richard White, 1816, b

Bathurst, Henry Geo. Bathurst, 1772

Beauchamp, Hen. Beauchamp Lygon, 1815

Belmore, S. R. Lowry-Corry, 1797, b

Berkeley, T. M. Fitzhardinge, 1679

Beverley, George Percy, 1790
 Bradford, G. A. F. H. Bridgeman, 1815
 Brooke and Warwick, George Guy Greenville, 1746 and 1759
 Brownlow, J. W. S. Brownlow Cust, 1815
 Buckinghamshire, Rev. Aug. Edw. Hampden-Hobart, 1746
 Cadogan, George Cadogan, 1800
 Caithness, Alexander Sinclair, 1455, *a*
 Camperdown, R. D. Duncan Haldane, 1831
 Canning, C. J. Canning, 1859.
 Cardigan, James Thos. Brudenell, 1661
 Carlisle, Geo. Wm. Fred. Howard, 1661
 Carnarvon, H. H. Molyneux Herbert, 1793
 Cathcart, Alan Frederic Cathcart, 1814, *
 Cawdor, John Fred. Campbell, 1827
 Charlemont, Francis W. Caulfeild, 1763, **b*
 Chesterfield, George Stanhope, 1628
 Chichester, Henry Thomas Pelham, 1801
 Clarendon, G. W. Fred. Villiers, 1776
 Cottenham, Charles Edw. Pepys, 1850
 Coventry, George Wm. Coventry, 1697
 Cowley, Hen. Rich. C. Wellesley, 1857
 Cowper, Francis Cowper, 1718
 Craven, William Craven, 1801
 Dartmouth, William Walter Legge, 1711
 De Grey and Ripon, 1816 and 1833, Geo. Fred. S. Robinson
 Delawarr, Geo. John Sackville West, 1761
 Denbigh, W. Basil Percy Feilding, 1622, *o*
 Derby, Edw. Geoffrey Smith Stanley, 1485
 Desart, J. O. O'Connor Coffe, 1793, *b*
 Devon, William R. Courtenay, 1553
 Doncaster, Walter F. M. Douglas Scott, 1662 (Buccleuch and Queensberry, D.)*
 Ducie, Hen. John Moreton, 1837
 Durham, Geo. Fred. D'Arcy Lambton, 1833
 Eflingham, Henry Howard, 1837
 Eldon, John Scott, 1821
 Ellenborough, Edward Law, 1844
 Ellesmere, G. Granville Fras. Egerton, 1846
 Erne, John Creighton, 1789, *b*
 Essex, Arthur Algernon Capel, 1661
 Ferriers, Sewallis Edw. Shirley, 1711
 Fitzwilliam, Wm. Thos. Spencer Wentworth Fitzwilliam, 1746, *o*
 Fortescue, Hugh Fortescue, 1789
 Gainsborough, Charles Noel Noel, 1841
 Graham, J. Graham, 1722 (Montrose, D.)*
 Granville, G. G. Leveson-Gower, 1833
 Grey, Henry George Grey, 1806
 Guilford, Rev. Francis North, 1752
 Haddington, G. Baillie Hamilton, 1619, *a*
 Hardwicke, Charles Philip Yorke, 1754
 Harewood, Henry Thynne Lascelles, 1812
 Harrington, L. F. C. Stanhope, 1741
 Harrowby, Dudley Ryder, 1809
 Hillsborough, A. W. B. S. T. W. Hill, 1772 (Downshire, M., *o*)
 Home, C. Alex. Ramey-Home, 1605, *a*
 Howe, R. Wm. Penn Howe Curzon, 1821
 Huntingdon, F. T. H. Hastings, 1529
 Ilchester, William Thomas Horner Fox-Strangways, 1756
 Innes, J. H. R. I. Ker, 1837 (Roxburgh, D.)*
 Jersey, Victor Albert Geo. Child-Villiers, 1697, *o*
 Lanesborough, G. J. D. Butler-Danvers, 1756, *b*
 Leicester, T. W. Coke, 1837
 Leven and Melville, D. L. Melville, 1641, *a*
 Lichfield, Thomas George Anson, 1831
 Lindsey, G. A. F. A. Bertie, 1626
 Lonsdale, William Lowther, 1807

Lovelace, William King, 1838
 Lucan, Geo. Chas. Bingham, 1795, *b*
 Macclesfield, T. A. W. Parker, 1721
 Malmesbury, James Howard Harris, 1800
 Mansfield, Wm. David Murray, 1776 *
 Manvers, Chas. Herbert Pierrepont, 1806
 Mayo, Robert Bourke, 1785, *b*
 Minto, W. Hugh E. M. Kyninmound, 1813
 Morley, Edmund Parker, 1815
 Morton, Shelto John Douglas, 1458, *a*
 Mountcashel, Stephen Moore, 1781, *b*
 Mount Edgcumbe, E. A. Edgcumbe, 1789
 Munster, Wm. George Fitz-Clarence, 1831
 Nelson, Horatio Nelson, 1805
 Onslow, Arthur George Onslow, 1801
 Orford, Horatio Wm. Walpole, 1806
 Orkney, Thos. J. H. Fitzmaurice, 1696, *a*
 Pembroke and Montgomery, Robt. Henry Herbert, 1551
 Pomfret, Geo. Wm. Rich. Fermor, 1721
 Portarlington, H. J. R. Dawson-Damer, 1785, *b*
 Portsmouth, Isaac Newton Fellowes-Wallop, 1743
 Poulett, John Poulett, 1706
 Powis, Edw. James Herbert Clive, 1804, *o*
 Radnor, William Pleydell-Bouverie, 1765
 Romney, Charles Marsham, 1801
 Rosse, Wm. Parsons, 1806, *b*
 Rosslyn, J. A. St. Clair Erskine, 1801
 Saint Germans, Edw. Granville Elliot, 1815
 Sandwich, John William Montagu, 1660
 Scarborough, R. G. Lumley-Savile, 1690, *o*
 Selkirk, Dunbar James Douglas, 1646, *a*
 Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1672
 Shrewsbury and Talbot, 1442 and 1784, Henry John Chetwynd Talbot
 Somers, Charles Somers Cocks, 1821
 Spencer, John Poyntz Spencer, 1765
 Stamford and Warrington, G. H. Grey, 1628
 Stanhope, Philip Henry Stanhope, 1718
 Stradbroke, J. E. Cornwallis Rous, 1821
 Strafford, J. Byng, 1847
 Strange, G. A. F. J. Murray, 1786 (Atholl, D.)*
 Strathmore, T. G. L. Bowes, 1606, *a*
 Suffolk & Berkshire, Chas. J. Howard, 1603
 Tankerville, Charles Bennett, 1714
 Vane, G. H. R. C. Vane-Tempest, 1823
 Verulam, John Walter Grimston, 1815, * *o*
 Waldegrave, Wm. Fred. Waldegrave, 1729
 Westmoreland, Fras. W. Henry Fane, 1624
 Wicklow, William Howard, 1793, *b*
 Wilton, Thos. Egerton, 1801
 Winchelsea and Nottingham, Geo. James Finch-Hatton, 1628
 Winton, Arch. Wm. Montgomerie, 1859 (Eglintoun, E.)*
 Yarborough, C. A. Worsley Pelham, 1837
 Zetland, Thomas Dundas, 1838
 VISCOUNTS.
 Bangor, Edw. Ward, 1781 *b*.
 Bolingbroke & St. John, H. St. John, 1712
 Canterbury, Ch. John Manners Sutton, 1835
 Clancarty, W. T. le Poer Trench, 1823, *o*
 Combermere, Stapleton S. Cotton, 1826
 De Vesci, Thos. Vesey, 1776, *b*
 Doneraile, Hayes St. Leger, 1785, *b*
 Dungannon, A. Hill-Trevor, 1766, *b*
 Eversley, C. S. Lefevre, 1857
 Exmouth, Edward Pellew, 1816
 Falmouth, Evelyn Boscawen, 1720
 Gordon, G. Hamilton, 1814 (Aberdeen, E.)*
 Gough, Hugh Gough, 1849

Hardinge, Chas. Stewart Hardinge, 1846
 Hereford, Rob. Devereux, 1549
 Hill, Rowland Hill, 1842
 Hood, Francis Wheler Hood, 1796, *o*
 Hutchinison, R. John H. Hutchinson, 1821
 (Donoughmore, E. *o*)
 Leinster, Augustus Frederick Fitzgerald,
 1747, *o* (Leinster, D.)
 Lifford, James Hewitt, 1781 *b*
 Maynard, Henry Maynard, 1766
 Melville, Henry Dundas, 1802
 St. Vincent, Carnegie R. J. Jervis, 1801
 Sidmouth, Rev. W. L. Addington, 1805
 Stratford de Redcliffe, S. Canning, 1852
 Strathallan, W. H. Drummond, 1686, *a*
 Sydney, John Robert Townshend, 1789
 Torrington, George Byng, 1721

BISHOPS.

Bangor, C. Campbell, 1859 (no seat)
 Bath and Wells, Lord Auckland, 1847
 Carlisle, H. Montague Villiers, 1856
 Cashel, Robert Daly, 1842, *b*
 Chester, John Graham, 1848
 Chichester, A. T. Gilbert, 1842
 Derry, Wm. Higgin, 1849, *b*
 Durham, C. T. Longley, 1856
 Ely, Thomas Turton, 1845
 Exeter, Henry Phillpotts, 1830
 Gloucester and Bristol, Chas. Baring, 1856
 Hereford, R. D. Hampden, 1847
 Lichfield, John Lonsdale, 1843
 Limerick, Henry Griffin, 1853, *b*
 Lincoln, J. Jackson, 1853
 Llandaff, A. Ollivant, 1819
 London, A. C. Tait, 1856
 Manchester, J. P. Lee, 1847
 Norwich, Hon. J. T. Pelham, 1857
 Oxford, Samuel Wilberforce, 1845
 Peterborough, G. Davys, 1839
 Ripon, Robert Bickersteth, 1856
 Rochester, George Murray, 1827
 St. Asaph, T. Vowler Short, 1846
 St. David's, Connop Thirlwall, 1840
 Salisbury, W. Kerr Hamilton, 1854
 Winchester, Chas. Rich. Sumner, 1827
 Worcester, H. Pepys, 1841

BARONS.

Abercromby, G. Ralph Abercromby, 1801.
 Abinger, Robert Campbell Scarlett, 1835
 Arundell of Wardour, H. B. Arundell, 1650
 Ashburton, W. B. Baring, 1835
 Audley, Geo. E. Thicknesse Tuchet, 1296
 Aveland, J. G. Heathcote, 1856
 Bagot, William Bagot, 1780
 Bateman, Wm. B. Bateman Hanbury, 1837
 Bayning, Rev. Henry W. Powlett, 1797
 Beaumont, Henry Stapleton, 1433
 Belpier, Edw. Strutt, 1856
 Berners, H. W. Wilson, 1455
 Berwick, Richard Noel Hill, 1784
 Blantyre, Charles Stuart, 1606, *a*
 Blayne, Cadwallader D. Blayne, 1621, *b*
 Bolton, William Henry P. O. Powlett, 1797
 Boston, George Ives Irby, 1761
 Boyle, R. Edm. St. Lawrence Boyle, 1711
 (Cork & Orrery, E. *o*)
 Braybrooke, R. C. Neville-Griffin, 1788
 Brodrick, C. Brodrick, 1796 (Midleton, V. *o*)
 Brougham and Vaux, H. Brougham, 1830
 Broughton de Gysford, J. C. Hobhouse, 1851
 Byron, George Anson Byron, 1643
 Calthorpe, Fred. Gough Calthorpe, 1796
 Camoys, Thos. Stonor, 1344
 Campbell, John Campbell, 1841, *Id. Chan.*

Carew, Robert Shapland Carew, 1838, *o*
 Carington, Robert John Carington, 1797, *o*
 Carleton, Rich. Boyle, 1786 (Shannon, E. *o*)
 Carysfort, Granville Leveson Proby, 1801
 (Carysfort, E. *o*)
 Castlemaine, R. Haudcock, 1812, *b*
 Chaworth, Wm. Brabazon, 1831 (Meath,
 E. *o*)
 Chelmsford, Fred. Thesiger, 1858
 Chesham, Chas. Compton Cavendish, 1858
 Churchill, Francis George Spencer, 1815
 Churston, J. B. Yarde Buller, 1858
 Clanbrassill, R. Jocelyn, 1821 (Roden, E. *o*)
 Clandeboye, F. Temple Blackwood, 1850
 (Dufferin, L. *o*)
 Clanwilliam, Richard Meade, 1828 (Clan-
 william, E. *o*)
 Clarina, Eyre Massey, 1800, *b*
 Clements, Wm. Sydney Clements, 1831
 Leitrim, E. *o*)
 Clifford of Chudleigh, C. Hugh Clifford, 1672
 Clifton, John Bligh, 1608 (Darnley, E. *o*)
 Clinton, Chas. Rodolph Trefusis, 1299
 Clonbrock, Robert Dillon, 1790, *b*
 Cloncurry, Edw. Lawless, 1831, *o*
 Clyde, Colin Campbell, 1858
 Colchester, Charles Abbot, 1817
 Colville of Culross, J. Colville, 1604, *a*
 Congleton, John Parnell, 1841
 Conyers, G. Sackville Lane Fox, 1509
 Cranworth, R. M. Rolfe, 1850
 Crewe, Hungerford Crewe, 1806
 Crofton, Edward Crofton, 1797, *b*
 Dacre, Thos. Trevor Brand, 1321
 Dartrey, R. Dawson, 1847 (Cremorne, L. *o*)
 De Freyne, Rev. John French, 1851
 Delamere, Hugh Cholmondeley, 1821
 De L'Isle and Dudley, P. Sidney Foulis, 1835
 De Mauley, W. F. Spencer Ponsonby, 1838
 Denman, Thomas Denman, 1834
 De Ros, W. L. L. Fitzgerald de Ros, 1264
 De Saumarez, Rev. J. Saumarez, 1831
 De Tabley, George Warren, 1826
 Digby, Edw. H. Vincent Digby, 1765
 Dorchester, Guy Carleton, 1786
 Dormer, Joseph Thaddeus Dormer, 1615
 Downes, Ulysses Burgh, 1822, *b*
 Dunfermline, Ralph Abercromby, 1839
 Dunmore, Chas. Adolphus Murray, 1831 *
 Dunsandle and Clanconal, D. St. George
 Daly, 1845, *b*
 Dynevor, Geo. R. Rice Trevor, 1780
 Ebury, Robert Grosvenor, 1857
 Egerton, Wm. Tatton Egerton, 1859
 Elgin, James Bruce, 1849, *
 Elphinstone, John Elphinstone, 1509, *
 Erskine, Thos. Americus Erskine, 1806
 Farnham, Henry Maxwell, 1756, *b*
 Feversham, William Duncombe, 1826
 Fingall, A. J. Plunket, 1831 (Fingall, E. *o*)
 Fisherwick, Geo. Hamilton Chichester, 1790
 (Donegal, M. *o*)
 Fitzgibbon, Robert H. Fitzgibbon, 1799
 (Clare, E. *o*)
 Foley, Thomas Henry Foley, 1776
 Forester, J. G. Weld Forester, 1821
 Foxford, W. T. H. Pery, 1815 (Limerick,
 E. *o*)
 Gage, Henry Hall Gage, 1790 (Gage, V. *o*)
 Gardner, Alan Legge Gardner, 1806
 Gifford, R. Francis Gifford, 1824
 Glenelg, Charles Grant, 1835
 Granard, Geo. Arthur Hastings Forbes,
 1806 (Granard, E. *o*)

- Grantley, Fletcher Norton, 1782
 Gray, John Gray, 1445, *a*
 Grinstead, W. Willoughby Cole, 1815,
 (Enniskillen, E. *o*)
 Hamilton, Robert Montgomery, 1831 (Bel-
 haven and Stenton, L. ***)
 Harris, Geo. Francis Robert Harris, 1815
 Hastings, Jacob Astley, 1290
 Hatherton, E. J. Littleton, 1835
 Hawke, Edw. W. Harvey-Hawke, 1776
 Hay, Thos. Robert Hay-Drummond, 1711
 (Kinnoul, E. ***)
 Heytesbury, William A'Court, 1828
 Holland, Henry Edward Fox, 1762
 Hopetoun and Niddry, John Alexander
 Hope, 1809 (Hopetoun, E. ***)
 Howard de Walden and Seaford, Charles
 Aug. Ellis, 1597
 Howden, John Hobart Caradoc, 1831, *o*
 Hunsdon, Lucius Cary, 1832 (Falkland, V. ***)
 Keane, E. A. Wellington Keane, 1839
 Kenlis, T. T aylour, 1831 (Headfort, M. *o*)
 Kenmare, T. Browne, 1841, (Kenmare, E. *o*)
 Kenyon, Lloyd Kenyon, 1788
 Ker, W. S. R. Ker, 1821 (Lothian, M. ***)
 Kilmaine, J. C. Browne, 1789, *b*
 Kilmarnock, W. H. Hay, 1831 (Errol, E. ***)
 Kingsdown, Thos. Pemberton Leigh, 1858
 Kingston, R. King, 1821 (Kingston, E. *o*)
 Kintore, F. A. Keith-Falconer, 1838, ***
 Lauderdale, Jas. Maitland, 1806 (Lauder-
 dale, E. ***)
 Leconfield, George Wyndham, 1859
 Leigh, Wm. Henry Leigh, 1839
 Lilford, Thomas Atherton Powys, 1797
 Lismore, George Ponsonby O'Callaghan,
 1838 (Lismore, V. *o*)
 Loftus, J. H. W. G. Loftus, 1801 (Ely, M. *o*)
 Londesborough, Albert D. Denison, 1850
 Lovat, Thomas Alexander Fraser, 1837
 Lovel and Holland, George Jas. Perceval,
 1762 (Egmont, E. *o*)
 Lurgan, Charles Brownlow, 1839
 Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, 1827
 Lyons, Rich. B. P. Lyons, 1856
 Lyttelton, G. W. Lyttelton, 1794, *o*
 Lyveden, Rob. Vernon Smith, 1859
 Macaulay, Tho. Babington Macaulay, 1857
 Manners, John Thomas M. Sutton, 1807
 Maryborough, W. R. A. Pole-Tydney-Long-
 Wellesley, 1821 (Mornington, E. *o*)
 Meldrum, C. Gordon, 1815 (Huntly, M. ***)
 Mendip and Dover, Henry Agar Ellis,
 1794 (Clifden, V. *o*)
 Methuen, Fred. H. Paul Methuen, 1838
 Middleton, Henry Willoughby, 1711
 Minster, Francis Nathaniel Conyngham,
 1821 (Conyngham, M. *o*)
 Monson, William John Monson, 1728
 Monteagle, G. J. Browne, 1806 (Sligo, M. *o*)
 Monteagle of Brandon, T. Spring Rice, 1859
 Moore, H. F. S. Moore, 1801 (Drogheda, M. *o*)
 Mostyn, Edward M. Lloyd Mostyn, 1831
 Northwick, George Rushout, 1797
 Oriel, John Skeffington Foster, 1821 (Fer-
 rard and Massarene, V. *o*)
 Ormonde, J. E. W. T. Butler, 1821 (Or-
 monde, M. *o*)
 Overstone, S. Jones Loyd, 1850
 Oxenford, North Dalrymple, 1841 (Stair,
 E. ***)
 Pamure, Fox Maule, 1831
 Penshurst, Percy Ellen Frederic William
 Smythe, 1825 (Strangford, V. *o*)
 Petre, William Barnard Petre, 1603
 Plunket, T. Plunket, 1827 (Bj. of Tuam)
 Poltimore, A. F. G. Bampfylde, 1831
 Polwarth, H. F. H. Scott, 1690, *a*
 Ponsonby, Geo. John Brabazon Ponsonby,
 1749 (Bessborough, E. *o*)
 Ponsonby of Imokilly, Wm. Ponsonby, 1806
 Portman, Edw. Berkeley Portman, 1837
 Raglan, R. F. Somerset, 1852
 Ranfurly, T. Granville Henry Stuart Knox,
 1826 (Ranfurly E. *o*)
 Ravensworth, Henry Thos. Liddell, 1821
 Rayleigh, John James Strutt, 1821
 Redesdale, John Thomas F. Mitford, 1802
 Ribblesdale, Thomas Lister, 1797
 Rivers, George Pitt Rivers, 1802
 Rodney, Robert Dennet Rodney, 1782
 Rosebery, Archibald John Primrose, 1828
 (Rosebery, E. ***)
 Ross, Jas. Carr-Boyle, 1815 (Glasgow, E. ***)
 Rossie, George William Fox Kinnaird,
 1831 (Kinnaird, L. ***)
 Rossmore, H. R. Westenra, 1838, *o*
 St. John of Bletso, St. Andrew Beauchamp
 St. John, 1558
 St. Leonards, E. B. Sugden, 1852
 Saltersford, James George Henry Stopford,
 1796 (Courtown, E. *o*)
 Saltoun, Alex. Fraser, 1445, *a*
 Sandys, Arthur M. W. Hill, 1802
 Saye and Sele, Rev. F. Twisleton-Wyke-
 ham-Fiennes, 1603
 Scarsdale, A. Nathaniel H. Curzon, 1761
 Seaton, John Colborne, 1839
 Sefton, W. P. Molyneux, 1831 (Sefton, E. *o*)
 Sheffield, Geo. Augustus Fred. Charles
 Holroyd, 1802 (Sheffield, E. *o*)
 Sherborne, John Dutton, 1784
 Silchester, E. M. Pakenham, 1821 (Long-
 ford, E. *o*)
 Skelmersdale, E. Bootle Wilbraham, 1828
 Skene, James Duff, 1837 (Fife, E. *o*)
 Somerhill, Ulick John de Burgh, 1826
 (Clanricarde, M. *o*)
 Soudes, George John Milles, 1760
 Southampton, Charles Fitzroy, 1780
 Stafford, Henry V. Jernyngham, 1640
 Stanley of Alderley, Edw. J. Stanley, 1839
 Stewart, F. W. R. Stewart, 1814 (London-
 derry, M. *o*)
 Stewart of Garlies, Randolph Stewart, 1796
 (Galloway, E. ***)
 Stourton, Charles Stourton, 1448
 Strafford, Geo. Stevens Byng, 1835
 Strathspey, J. C. Ogilvie-Grant, 1858 (Sea-
 field, E. ***)
 Stuart de Decies, H. V. Stuart, 1839
 Stuart of Castle Stuart, John Stuart,
 1796 (Moray, E. ***)
 Sudeley, Thos. Chas. Hanbury Tracy, 1838
 Suffield, Charles Harbord, 1786
 Sundridge and Hamilton, George Douglas
 Campbell, 1776 (Argyll, D. ***)
 Talbot de Malahide, James Talbot, 1856, *o*
 Templemore, H. Spencer Chichester, 1831
 Tenterden, John Henry Abbott, 1827
 Teynham, G. H. Roper-Curzon, 1616
 Thurlow, Edw. Thomas Thurlow, 1792
 Tredegar, Chas. M. Robinson Morgan, 1859
 Truro, C. R. C. Wilde, 1850
 Tyrone, Rev. John de la Poer Beresford,
 1786 (Waterford, M. *o*)
 Vaux of Harrowden, George Mostyn, 1523
 Vernon, George John Warren, 1762

Vivian, C. Crespigny Vivian, 1841
 Walsingham, Thomas De Grey, 1780
 Ward, William Ward, 1644
 Wemyss, Fras. Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, 1821 (Wemyss, E.)*
 Wenlock, Beilby Richard Lawley, 1839
 Wensleydale, James Parke, 1856
 Wharnccliffe, E. M. Stuart-Wortley, 1826
 Wigan, Jas. Lindsay, 1825 (Crawford and Balcarras, E.)*

Willoughby de Broke, Robert John Barnard, 1492
 Willoughby de Eresby, Peter Robt. Drummond-Willoughby, 1313
 Wodehouse, John Wodehouse, 1797
 Worlingham, Archibald Acheson, 1835 (Gosford, E. o.)
 Wrottesley, John Wrottesley, 1838
 Wycombe, H. P. Fitzmaurice, 1760
 Wynford, William Samuel Best, 1829

PEERESSES.

Braye, *Baroness*, 1529-47, Cave-Otway
 De Clifford, *Baroness*, 1269, Russell
 De la Zouche, *Baroness*, 1308, Curzon
 Grey de Ruthyn, *Baroness*, 1322, Hastings-Yelverton
 Inverness, *Duchess of*, 1840, Underwood
 Keith, *Baroness*, 1803, Elphinstone-Flahault

Le Despencer, *Baroness*, 1269, Boscawen
 North, *Baroness*, 1554, North
 Stratheden, *Baroness*, 1836, Campbell
 Wenman, *Baroness*, 1834, Wykeham
 Wentworth, *Baroness*, 1529, Noel-Byron
 Windsor, *Baroness*, 1682, Clive-Windsor.

* * To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers who sit in Parliament under English Titles, but who are not commonly addressed by them, we subjoin the following List of them; as also of English Peers who have a higher title by courtesy.

Aberdeen, E. (see Gordon, B.)
 Argyll, D. (see Sundridge and Hamilton)
 Atholl, D. (see Strange)
 Balcarras, E. (see Wigan)
 Belhaven, L. (see Hamilton)
 Bessborough, E. (see Ponsonby)
 Buccleuch, D. (see Doncaster)
 Clanricarde, M. (see Somerhill)
 Clare, E. (see Fitzgibbon)
 Clifden, V. (see Mendip)
 Conyngham, M. (see Munster)
 Cork, E. (see Boyle)
 Courtown, E. (see Saltersford)
 Cremorne, V. (see Dartrey)
 Darley, E. (see Clifton)
 Donegal, M. (see Fisherwick)
 Donoughmore, E. (see Hutchinsonson)
 Downshire, M. (see Hillsborough)
 Drogheda, M. (see Moore)

Dufferin, L. (see Cland-boye)
 Eglington, E. (see Winton)
 Egmont, E. (see Lovel)
 Ely, M. (see Loftus)
 Enniskillen, E. (see Grinstead)
 Errol, E. (see Kilmarnock)
 Falkland, V. (see Hunsdon)
 Fife, E. (see Skene)
 Galloway, E. (see Stewart of Garlies)
 Glasgow, E. (see Ross)
 Gosford, E. (see Worlingham)
 Hamilton, D. (see Brandon)
 Hendford, M. (see Kenlis)
 Huntley, M. (see Meldrum)
 Kinnaird, L. (see Rossie)
 Kinnoul, E. (see Hay)
 Leitrim, E. (see Clements)
 Limerick, E. (see Foxford)
 Londonderry, M. (see Stewart)
 Longford, E. (see Silchester)

Lothian, M. (see Ker)
 Massarene, V. (see Orle)
 Meath, E. (see Chaworth)
 Middleton, V. (see Brodrick)
 Montrose, D. (see Graham)
 Moray, E. (see Stuart of Castle Stuart)
 Mornington, E. (see Maryborough)
 Ormonde, M. (see Ormonde, B.)
 Roden, E. (see Claubrassili)
 Roxburgh, D. (see Innes)
 Seafield, E. (see Strathspay, B.)
 Shannon, E. (see Carleton)
 Shelburne, E. (see Wycombe)
 Sigo, M. (see Montague)
 Stair, E. (see Oxenford)
 Strangford, V. (see Penshurst)
 Talbot de Malahide (see Furnival)
 Waterford, M. (see Tyrone)

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Chairman of Committees, Lord Redesdale.
Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir J. G. S. Lefevre.
Clerk Assistant, William Rose.
Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Private Committees, Leonard Edmunds.
Counsel to the Chairman of Committees, Robert Palk.
Examiners for Standing Orders, S. Smith and Chas. Frere.
Chief Clerk, Henry Stone Smith.
Principal Clerk for Bills, W. E. Walmisley.

Principal Clerk (Private Bill Office), B. S. R. Adam.
Short-hand Writer, Joseph Gurney.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Vice-Adm. Sir Augustus W. Clifford, Bart.
Yeoman Usher Col. R. C. S. Clifford.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Hon. Lt.-Col. W. P. M. C. Talbot; *Deputy*, George Goodbody.
Receiver of Fees, J. Oldrini.
Librarian, John Frederick Leary.
Assistant ditto, J. H. Pulman

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ELECTED APRIL, 1857.

Speaker—Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

- 1 Abingdon, J. T. Norris
- 2 Andover, Ald. W. Cubitt, Hon. Dudley F. Fortescue
- 3 Angleseyshire, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bt.
- 4 Arundel, Lord E. G. F. Howard
- 5 Ashburton, John H. Astell
- 6 Ashton-under-Lyne, Rt. Hon. T. Milner Gibson
- 7 Aylesbury, T. T. Bernard, S. G. Smith
- 8 Banbury, Sir C. E. Douglas
- 9 Barnstaple, Lt.-Col. J. D. Davie, Geo. Potts
- 10 Bath, Wm. Tite, Arthur Edw. Way
- 11 Beaumaris, Hon. W. O. Stanley
- 12 Bedfordshire, F. C. Hastings Russell, Col. R. T. Gilpin
- 13 Bedford, S. Whitbread, Maj. W. Stuart

- 14 Berkshire, John Walter, Captain L. V. Vernon, Hon. P. P. Bouverie
- 15 Berwick-upon-Tweed, Capt. C. W. Gordon, D. C. Marjoribanks
- 16 Beverley, Major H. Edwards
- 17 Bewdley, Sir T. E. Winnington, Bt.
- 18 Birmingham, W. Scholefield, John Bright
- 19 Blackburn, James Pilkington, W. H. Hornby
- 20 Bodmin, Hon. G. F. Gower, James Wyld
- 21 Bolton, Capt. W. Gray, Jos. Crook
- 22 Boston, H. Ingram, Meaburn Stanislaid
- 23 Bradford, Henry W. Wickham, Titus Salt
- 24 Breconshire, Major H. G. Morgan
- 25 Brecknock, Col. J. L. V. Watkins
- 26 Bridgnorth, H. Whitmore, J. Pritchard

- 27 *Bridgewater*, Col. C. J. K. Tynte, A. W. Kinglake
- 28 *Bridport*, T. A. Mitchell, K. D. Hodgson
- 29 *Brighton*, Adm. Sir G. R. B. Pechell, Bt., W. Coningham
- 30 *Bristol*, Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, W. H. G. Langton
- 31 *Buckinghamshire*, Hon. W. G. Cavendish, C. G. Dupré, Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli
- 32 *Buckingham*, Sir H. Verney, Bt., John Hubbard
- 33 *Bury, Lancashire*, Rt. Hon. Fred. Peel
- 34 *Bury St. Edmunds*, Lord Alfred Hervey, J. A. Hardcastle
- 35 *Caernarthenshire*, D. Jones, D. Pugh
- 36 *Caernarthen*, &c., David Morris
- 37 *Caernarvonshire*, Hon. Col. E. G. D. Pennant
- 38 *Caernarvon*, &c., Chas. Wynne
- 39 *Calne*, Rt. Hon. R. Lowe
- 40 *Cambridge*, Rt. Hon. E. T. Yorke
- 41 *Cambridge University*, Rt. Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, Chas. J. Selwyn
- 42 *Cambridge*, K. Macaulay, A. Steuart
- 43 *Canterbury*, Hon. H. B. Johnstone, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Wm. Somerville, Bart.
- 44 *Cardiff*, &c., Lt.-Col. J. F. D. C. Stuart
- 45 *Cardiganshire*, Lieut.-Col. W. Powell
- 46 *Cardigan*, &c., Capt. E. L. Pryse
- 47 *Carlisle*, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. K. G. Graham, Bt., Wilfrid Lawson
- 48 *Chatham*, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. M. F. Smith
- 49 *Cheltenham*, Col. F. W. F. Berkeley
- 50 *Cheshire (North)*, Wilbraham Egerton, Geo. Cornwall Legh
- 51 *Cheshire (South)*, Sir P. D. M. G. Egerton, Bart., John Tollemache
- 52 *Chester*, Earl Grosvenor, Philip Hubberstone
- 53 *Chichester*, Lord H. G. Lennox, Humphrey Freeland
- 54 *Chippenhams*, W. Jolin Lysley, Richard P. Long
- 55 *Christchurch*, Adm. J. E. Walcott
- 56 *Cirencester*, Allen Alex. Bathurst, Hon. A. Ponsonby
- 57 *Clitheroe*, J. T. Hopwood
- 58 *Cockermouth*, John Steel, Rt. Hon. Lord Naas
- 59 *Colchester*, T. J. Miller, Phil. O. Papillon
- 60 *Cornwall (East)*, Thomas J. Agar Robertson, N. Kendall
- 61 *Cornwall (West)*, R. Davey, John St. Aubyn
- 62 *Coventry*, Rt. Hon. E. Ellice, Sir J. Paxton
- 63 *Cricklade*, &c., A. L. Goddard, Ld. Ashley
- 64 *Cumberland (East)*, Hon. Charles W. G. Howard, W. Marshall
- 65 *Cumberland (West)*, Gen. H. Wyndham, Capt. H. Lowther
- 66 *Dartmouth*, &c., John Dunn
- 67 *Denbighshire*, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., Col. R. M. Biddulph
- 68 *Denbigh*, &c., T. Mainwaring
- 69 *Derbyshire (North)*, Hon. G. H. Cavendish, Wm. Pole Thornhill
- 70 *Derbyshire (South)*, T. W. Evans, Wm. Mundy
- 71 *Derby*, M. T. Bass, Sam. Beale
- 72 *Devizes*, C. D. Griffith, Capt. J. Gladstone
- 73 *Devonport*, Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Sir Arthur Wm. Buller, Bart.
- 74 *Devonshire (North)*, J. W. Buller, Hon. C. H. R. Trefusis
- 75 *Devonshire (South)*, Lawrence Palk, Sam. Trehawke Kekewich
- 76 *Dorchester*, R. Brinsley Sheridan, Capt. C. N. Sturt
- 77 *Dorsetshire*, W. H. B. Portman, Henry Gerard Sturt, Henry Ker Seymour
- 78 *Dover*, Rear-Adm. Sir H. Leeke, Wm. Nicol
- 79 *Droitwich*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Somerset Pakington, Bart.
- 80 *Dudley*, H. B. Sheridan
- 81 *Durham (North)*, R. D. Shafto, Lord Adolphus Vane-Tempest
- 82 *Durham (South)*, Henry Pease, James Farrer
- 83 *Durham (City)*, Wm. Atherton, John Robert Mowbray
- 84 *East Retford*, Visc. Galway, F. J. S. Foljambe
- 85 *Essex (North)*, Rt. Hon. W. Beresford, C. DuCane
- 86 *Essex (South)*, T. W. Bramston, J. W. Watlington
- 87 *Evesham*, Sir H. P. Willoughby, Bt., Edw. Holland
- 88 *Exeter*, E. Divett, R. S. Gard
- 89 *Eye*, Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart.
- 90 *Finsbury*, Thos. Slingsby Duncombe, Sir S. M. Peto, Bart.
- 91 *Flintshire*, Hon. T. E. M. L. Mostyn
- 92 *Flint*, &c., Sir John Hanmer, Bart.
- 93 *Frome*, Lord Edw. Thynne
- 94 *Gateshead*, William Hutt
- 95 *Glamorganshire*, C. R. M. Talbot, H. H. Vivian
- 96 *Gloucestershire (East)*, Sir C. W. Codrington, Bart., R. Stayner Holford
- 97 *Gloucestershire (West)*, Lieut.-Col. R. N. F. Kingscote, J. Rolt
- 98 *Gloucester* (vacant)
- 99 *Grantham*, W. E. Welby, Hon. F. J. Tollemache
- 100 *Great Grimsby*, Ld. Worsley
- 101 *Greenwich*, &c., Ald. D. Salomons, Wm. Angerstein
- 102 *Guildford*, W. Bovill, G. Onslow
- 103 *Halifax*, Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bt., James Stansfeld
- 104 *Hampshire (North)*, W. W. B. Beach, G. Selater Booth
- 105 *Hampshire (South)*, Hon. H. R. Dutton, Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bt.
- 106 *Harwich*, Capt. H. J. Jervis, Hon. W. Campbell
- 107 *Hastings*, Fredk. North, Lord H. G. Vane
- 108 *Haverfordwest*, &c. John Hen. Phillips
- 109 *Helston*, John Joze Rogers
- 110 *Herefordshire*, J. King King, Ld. Wm. Graham, H. Fras. Mildmay
- 111 *Hereford*, Col. H. M. Clifford, Geo. Clive
- 112 *Hertfordshire*, Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart., C. W. Fuller, Abel Smith
- 113 *Hertford*, Hon. W. F. Cowper, Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, Bart.
- 114 *Honiton*, Jos. Locke, A. D. R. Cochrane
- 115 *Horsham*, Wm. R. S. V. Fitzgerald
- 116 *Huddersfield*, Edw. A. Leatham
- 117 *Huntingdonshire*, E. Fellowes, Lord R. Montague

- 118 *Huntingdon*, T. Baring, Maj.-Gen. J. Peel
 119 *Hythe*, Baron M. A. de Rothschild
 120 *Ipswich*, J. C. Cobbold, H. E. Adair
 121 *Ives, St.*, Henry Paull
 122 *Kendal*, G. C. Glyn
 123 *Kent* (East), Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart., Wm. Deedes
 124 *Kent* (West), Visc. Holmesdale, Sir Edm. Filmer, Bart.
 125 *Kidderminster*, Alfred R. Bristow
 126 *King's Lynn*, Lord Stanley, J. H. Gurney
 127 *Kingston-upon-Hull*, J. Clay, Joseph Somes
 128 *Knaresborough*, Basil T. Woodd, T. Collins, Jun.
 129 *Lambeth*, Wm. Williams, Wm. Roupell
 130 *Lancashire* (North), Col. J. W. Patten, Marquis of Hartington
 131 *Lancashire* (South), Hon. A. F. Egerton, Wm. John Legh
 132 *Lancaster*, S. Gregson, W. J. Garnett
 133 *Launceston*, T. C. Haliburton
 134 *Leeds*, Edw. Baines, G. S. Beecroft
 135 *Leicestershire* (North), Lord J. J. R. Manners, E. B. Hartopp
 136 *Leicestershire* (South), C. W. Packe, Viscount Curzon
 137 *Leicester*, John Biggs, J. Wm. Noble
 138 *Leominster*, Gathorne Hardy, Hon. Capt. C. S. B. Hanbury
 139 *Lewes*, Rt. Hon. H. Fitzroy, Hon. H. B. W. Brand
 140 *Lichfield*, Lord A. H. Paget, Capt. Hon. A. H. A. Anson
 141 *Lincolnshire* (North), J. B. Stanhope, Sir J. M. J. Cholmeley, Bt.
 142 *Lincolnshire* (South), Rt. Hon. Sir J. Trollope, Bart., Geo. Hussey Parke
 143 *Lincoln*, Major G. T. W. Sibthorp, G. F. Heneage
 144 *Liskeard*, R. Bernal Osborne
 145 *Liverpool*, T. B. Horsfall, J. C. Ewart
 146 *London*, Sir J. Duke, Ld. John Russell, R. W. Crawford, Baron L. N. de Rothschild
 147 *Ludlow*, Col. Hon. P. E. Herbert, Bt. Botfield
 148 *Lyme Regis*, Col. W. Pinney
 149 *Lymington*, W. A. Mackinnon, jun., Sir J. R. Carnac, Bt.
 150 *Macclesfield*, John Brocklehurst, Edw. C. Egerton
 151 *Maidstone*, Wm. Lee, Chas. Buxton
 152 *Maldon*, Geo. M. Peacocke, T. S. Western
 153 *Malmesbury*, Visc. Andover
 154 *Malton*, Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Jas. Brown
 155 *Manchester*, Thos. Bazley, J. A. Turner
 156 *Marlborough*, Lord Ernest A. C. B. Bruce, H. B. Baring
 157 *Marlow* (Great), Lt.-Col. T. P. Williams, Lt.-Col. B. W. Knox
 158 *Marylebone*, Edwin John James, Lord Fermoy
 159 *Merionethshire*, W. W. E. Wynne
 160 *Merthyr Tydvil*, Henry Austin Bruce
 161 *Middlesex*, R. Hanbury, Hon. G. H. C. Byng
 162 *Midhurst*, Wm. T. Mitford
 163 *Monmouthshire*, C. O. S. Morgan, Col. G. P. H. Somerset
 164 *Monmouth, &c.*, Crawshay Bailey
 165 *Montgomeryshire*, Lt.-Col. H. W. W. Wynn
 166 *Montgomery, &c.*, David Pugh
 167 *Morpeth*, Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, Bt.
 168 *Newark-upon-Trent*, Earl of Lincoln, John Handley
 169 *Newcastle-under-Line*, W. Jackson, W. Murray
 170 *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, T. E. Headlam, George Ridley
 171 *Newport* (I. of Wight), Rob. Wm. Kennard, Philip Lybbe Powys
 172 *Norfolk* (East), Hon. Lt.-Col. W. C. W. Coke, Edw. Howes
 173 *Norfolk* (West), Geo. W. P. Bentinck, B. Gurdon
 174 *Northallerton*, W. B. Wrightson
 175 *Northamptonshire* (North), Lord Burghley, George Ward Hunt
 176 *Northamptonshire* (South), R. Knightley, Col. Henry Cartwright
 177 *Northampton*, C. Gilpin, Lord Henley
 178 *Northumberland* (North), Lord Lo-vaine, Sir Matt. Ridley, Bart.
 179 *Northumberland* (South), W. B. Beaumont, Hon. H. G. Liddell
 180 *Norwich* (vacant)
 181 *Nottinghamshire* (North), Lord R. R. P. Clinton, Rt. Hon. J. E. Denison
 182 *Nottinghamshire* (South), Visc. Newark, Wm. H. Barrow
 183 *Nottingham*, Chas. Paget, John Mellor
 184 *Oldham*, J. M. Cobbett, W. J. Fox
 185 *Oxfordshire*, G. G. V. Harcourt, Rt. Hon. J. W. Henley, Lt.-Col. J. Sidney North
 186 *Oxford City*, J. H. Langston, Rt. Hon. Edw. Cardwell
 187 *Oxford University*, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir W. Heathcote, Bt.
 188 *Pembrokeshire*, Viscount Emlyn
 189 *Pembroke, &c.*, Sir John Owen, Bart.
 190 *Penryn and Falmouth*, T. G. Baring, Sam. Gurney
 191 *Peterborough*, Thomson Hankey, Geo. H. Whalley
 192 *Petersfield*, Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bt.
 193 *Plymouth*, R. P. Collier, Visc. Valletort
 194 *Pontefract*, R. M. Milnes, Wm. Overend
 195 *Poole*, H. Danby Seymour, G. Woodroffe Franklyn
 196 *Portsmouth*, Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Bt., Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bt.
 197 *Preston*, C. P. Grenfell, R. A. Cross
 198 *Radnorshire*, Sir J. B. Walsh, Bart.
 199 *Radnor, &c.*, Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart.
 200 *Reading*, F. Pigott, Sir H. S. Keating
 201 *Reigate*, Hon. W. J. Monson
 202 *Richmond*, H. Rich, M. Wyvill
 203 *Ripon*, J. Greenwood, J. A. Warre
 204 *Rochdale*, Richard Cobden
 205 *Rochester*, P. W. Martin, Serj. J. A. Kinglake
 206 *Rutlandshire*, Hon. G. J. Noel, Hon. G. H. Heathcote
 207 *Rye*, W. A. Mackinnon
 208 *Salford*, W. N. Massey
 209 *Salisbury*, Lieut.-Gen. E. P. Buckley, M. H. Marsh
 210 *Sandwich*, E. H. K. Hugessen, Rear-Adm. Lord C. E. Paget

- 211 *Scarborough*, Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart., Hon. Wm. Denison
 212 *Shaftesbury*, G. G. Glyn
 213 *Sheffield*, J. A. Roebuck, G. Hadfield
 214 *Shoreham* (New), Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart., Stephen Cave
 215 *Shrewsbury*, G. Tomline, R. A. Slaney
 216 *Shropshire* (North), Hon. R. C. Hill, J. R. Ormsby Gore
 217 *Shropshire* (South), Visc. Newport, Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart.
 218 *Somersetshire* (East), W. Miles, Lt.-Col. W. F. Knatchbull
 219 *Somersetshire* (West), C. A. Moody, Sir A. B. Hood, Bart.
 220 *Southampton*, W. Digby Seymour, E. M. Willcox
 221 *South Shields*, Robert Ingham
 222 *Southwark*, Admiral Sir C. Napier, John Locke
 223 *Staffordshire* (North), Rt. Hon. C. B. Adderley, Viscount Ingestre
 224 *Staffordshire* (South), H. J. W. H. Foley, W. O. Foster
 225 *Stafford*, J. A. Wise, Thos. Salt, jun.
 226 *Stamford*, Lord R. G. Cecil, Sir Stamford Henry Northcote, Bt.
 227 *Stockport*, Jas. Kershaw, J. B. Smith
 228 *Stoke-upon-Trent*, J. L. Ricardo, Ald. W. T. Copeland
 229 *Stroud*, G. P. Scrope, Right Hon. E. Horsman
 230 *Suffolk* (East), Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Henniker
 231 *Suffolk* (West), Earl Jermyn, Major W. Parker
 232 *Sunderland*, Hen. Fenwick, William Schaw Lindsay
 233 *Surrey* (East), Hon. P. J. L. King, Thomas Alcock
 234 *Surrey* (West), H. Drummond, J. I. Briscoe
 235 *Sussex* (East), J. G. Dodson, Visc. Penvensey
 236 *Sussex* (West), Earl of March, Capt. Henry Wyndham
 237 *Swansea*, &c., L. L. Dillwyn
 238 *Tamworth*, Sir R. Peel, Bt., Visc. Raynham
 239 *Taunton*, A. Mills, Geo. Cavendish Bentinck
 240 *Tavistock*, Sir J. Trelawny, Bart., Arthur Russell
 241 *TeWKesbury*, J. Martin, Hon. F. Lygon
 242 *Thetford*, Earl of Euston, Alex. Hugh Baring
 243 *Thirsk*, Sir W. Payne Gallwey, Bart.
 244 *Thverton*, Right Hon. Visc. Palmerston, Hon. Geo. Denman
 245 *Totnes*, T. Mills, Earl of Gifford
 246 *Tower Hamlets*, A. S. Ayrton, C. S. Butler
 247 *Truro*, Aug. Smith, Montague E. Smith
 248 *Tynemouth*, Hugh Taylor
 249 *Wakefield* (vacant)
 250 *Wallingford*, Richard Malins
 251 *Walsall*, Chas. Forster
 252 *Wareham*, John J. W. S. Drax
 253 *Warrington*, Gilbert Greenall
 254 *Warwickshire* (North), R. Spooner, C. N. Newdegate
 255 *Warwickshire* (South), E. P. Shirley, Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart.
 256 *Warwick*, G. W. J. Repton, E. Greaves
 257 *Wells*, Rt. Hon. Sir W. G. Hayter, Bt., Capt. H. H. Jolliffe
 258 *Wenlock*, Rt. Hon. G. C. W. Forester, J. Milnes Gaskell
 259 *Westbury*, Sir M. Lopes, Bart.
 260 *Westminster*, Lt.-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir J. Villiers Shelley, Bart.
 261 *Westmoreland*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. C. Lowther, Earl of Bective
 262 *Weymouth*, &c., Robert Brooks, Visc. Grey de Wilton
 263 *Whitby* (vacant)
 264 *Whitehaven*, George Lyall
 265 *Wigan*, Col. Hon. James Lindsay, H. Woods
 266 *Wight, Isle of*, C. Cavendish Clifford
 267 *Wilton*, Edmund Antrobus
 268 *Wiltshire* (North), W. Long, Rt. Hon. T. H. S. Sotheron Estcourt
 269 *Wiltshire* (South), Rt. Hon. S. Herbert, Lord Henry F. Thynne
 270 *Winchester*, Sir J. B. East, Bt., J. Bonham-Carter
 271 *Windsor*, W. Vansittart, Geo. Wm. Hope
 272 *Wolverhampton*, Hon. C. P. Villiers, Sir Richard Bethell
 273 *Woodstock*, Lord A. S. Churchill
 274 *Worcestershire* (East), J. H. H. Foley, Hon. F. H. W. G. Calthorpe
 275 *Worcestershire* (West), Visc. Elmley, F. W. Knight
 276 *Worcester*, O. Ricardo, Wm. Laslett
 277 *Wycombe*, Sir G. H. Dashwood, Bart., M. Tucker Smith
 278 *Yarmouth*, Sir E. H. Lacon, Bart., Sir H. J. Stracey, Bart.
 279 *Yorkshire* (East Rid.), Lord Hotham, Rear-Adm. Hon. A. Duncombe
 280 *Yorkshire* (West Rid.), Sir Wm. Ramsden, Bart., Frank Crossley
 281 *Yorkshire* (North Rid.), E. S. Cayley, Hon. W. E. Duncombe
 282 *York*, J. P. B. Westhead, Col. J. G. Smyth

IRELAND.

- 283 *Antrim Co.*, Lt.-Col. T. H. Pakenham, Major-Gen. Hon. G. F. Upton
 284 *Armagh County*, Sir W. M. Verner, Bt., M. C. Close
 285 *Armagh*, J. W. M'G. Bond
 286 *Athlone*, John Ennis
 287 *Bandonbridge*, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. S. Bernard
 288 *Belfast*, Rich. Davison, Sir H. M'C. Cairns
 289 *Carlow Co.*, Capt. W. B. M'C. Bunbury, Henry Bruen
 290 *Carlow*, Sir J. E. E. D. Acton, Bart.
 291 *Carrickfergus*, Robert Torrens
 292 *Cashel*, John Lanigan
 293 *Cavan Co.*, Lt.-Col. Hon. J. P. Maxwell, Capt. Hon. H. Annesley
 294 *Clare Co.*, Col. C. M. Vandeleur, Lt.-Col. Luke White
 295 *Clonmel*, John Bagwell
 296 *Coleraine*, John Boyd
 297 *Cork County*, R. Deasy, Vincent Scully
 298 *Cork*, Fras. B. Beamish, Dr. Lyons
 299 *Donegal Co.*, Sir E. S. Hayes, Bt., Thomas Connolly
 300 *Down Co.*, Lord A. E. Hill, Lt.-Col. W. B. Forde
 301 *Downpatrick*, David Stewart Ker

- 302 *Drogheda*, Jas. M'Cann
 303 *Dublin*, Sir E. Grogan, Bt., John Vance
 304 *Dublin University*, Anthony Lefroy,
 Rt. Hon. James Whiteside
 305 *Dublin County*, J. H. Hamilton, Lt.-Col.
 T. E. Taylor
 306 *Dundalk*, Geo. Bowyer
 307 *Dungannon*, Maj. Hon. W. Stuart Knox
 308 *Dungarvan*, John F. Maguire
 309 *Ennis, Clare*, Rt. Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald
 310 *Enniskillen*, Hon. John L. Cole
 311 *Fermanagh Co.*, Capt. Mervyn E. Arch-
 dall, Lt.-Col. Hon. Hen. Arthur Cole
 312 *Galway Co.*, Sir T. J. Burke, Bart.,
 Wm. H. Gregory
 313 *Galway*, J. Orrell Lever, Lord Dunkellin
 314 *Kerry Co.*, Rt. Hon. H. A. Herbert,
 Rt. Hon. Visc. Castlerosse
 315 *Kildare Co.*, Wm. H. F. Cogan, Rt.
 Hon. R. More O'Ferrall
 316 *Kilkenny Co.*, Capt. Hon. L. G. F. A.
 Ellis, Capt. John Greene
 317 *Kilkenny*, Michael Sullivan
 318 *King's County*, John Pope Hennessy,
 Patrick O'Brien
 319 *Kinsale*, John Arnett
 320 *Leitrim County*, J. Brady, W. R. O.
 Gore
 321 *Limerick County*, Rt. Hon. William
 Monsell, Lieut.-Col. S. A. Dickson
 322 *Limerick*, F. W. Russell, Major Geo.
 Gavin
 323 *Lisburn*, J. Richardson
 324 *Londonderry County*, Rob. Peel Daw-
 son, Sir F. W. Heygate, Bart.
 325 *Londonderry*, Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart.
 326 *Longford County*, Col. H. White, Col.
 Fulke S. Greville
 327 *Louth County*, C. S. Fortescue, R. M.
 Bellew
 328 *Mallow*, Robert Longfield
 329 *Mayo County*, R. W. H. Palmer
 Lord John Thomas Browne
 330 *Meath County*, M. E. Corbally, E.
 M'Evoy
 331 *Monaghan County*, Col. C. Powell
 Leslie, Sir G. M. Forster, Bt.
 332 *New Ross*, Charles Tottenham
 333 *Newry*, Peter Quinn
 334 *Portarlington*, Capt. L. S. W. D. Damer
 335 *Queen's County*, Michael Dunne, Lieut.-
 Col. Fras. P. Dunne
 336 *Roscommon County*, Col. Fitz. French,
 Capt. Thos. Wm. Goff
 337 *Sligo*, Rt. Hon. John A. Wynne
 338 *Sligo County*, Sir R. Gore Booth, Bart.,
 Chas. W. Cooper
 339 *Tipperary County*, D. O'Donoghoe, L.
 Waldron
 340 *Tralee*, Capt. Daniel O'Connell
 341 *Tyrone County*, Right Hon. Henry T.
 LowryCorry, Lord Claud Hamilton
 342 *Waterford County*, John Esmonde,
 Hon. W. Cecil Talbot
 343 *Waterford*, J. A. Blake, M. D. Hassard
 344 *Westmeath*, Sir R. G. A. Levinge, Bt.,
 Wm. Pollard Urquhart
 345 *Wexford Co.*, P. M'Mahon, J. George
 346 *Wexford*, John Edw. Redmond
 347 *Wicklow County*, W. W. F. Hume,
 Lord Proby
 348 *Youghal*, Isaac Butt
- SCOTLAND.
- 349 *Aberdeen County*, Lord Haddo
 350 *Aberdeen*, Col. Wm. H. Sykes
 351 *Andrew's, St.*, &c., Edw. Ellice, jun.
 352 *Argyle County*, A. S. Finlay
 353 *Ayr County*, Sir Jas. Fergusson, bt
 354 *Ayr*, &c., Edw. H. J. Craufurd
 355 *Banff County*, Maj. L. Gordon Duff
 356 *Berwick Co.*, David Robertson
 357 *Bute County*, Rt. Hon. David Mure
 358 *Caithness County*, G. Traill
 359 *Clackmannan and Kinross-shires*, Wm.
 Patrick Adam
 360 *Dumbarton County*, Pat. B. Smollett
 361 *Dumfries County*, J. J. H. Johnstone
 362 *Dumfries*, &c., William Ewart
 363 *Dundee*, Sir J. Ogilvie, Bart.
 364 *Edinburgh County*, Earl of Dalkeith
 365 *Edinburgh*, Adam Black, Rt. Hon. Jas.
 Moncrieff
 366 *Elgin & Nairnshires*, Maj. C. L. C. Bruce
 367 *Elgin*, &c., Mountstuart Elphinstone
 Grant Duff
 368 *Falkirk*, &c., James Merry
 369 *Fife County*, J. H. E. Wemyss
 370 *Forfar County*, Visc. Duncan
 371 *Glasgow*, W. Buchanan, R. DalGLISH
 372 *Greenock*, Alex. M. Dunlop
 373 *Haddington County*, Lord Elcho
 374 *Haddington*, &c., Sir H. R. F. Davie, Bt.
 375 *Inverness County*, H. J. Baillie
 376 *Inverness*, &c., Alex. Matheson
 377 *Kilmarnock*, &c., Hon. Edw. Playdell
 Bouverie
 378 *Kincardineshire*, Gen. Hon. Hugh Ar-
 buthnot
 379 *Kirkcaldy*, &c., Lt.-Col. R. Ferguson
 380 *Kirkcudbright Stewartry*, J. Mackie
 381 *Lanark Co.*, Sir T. E. Colebrook, Bart.
 382 *Leith*, &c., Wm. Miller
 383 *Lindithgow Co.*, Major W. F. Hamilton
 384 *Montrose*, &c., Wm. Edw. Baxter
 385 *Orkney & Shetland*, Fred. Dundas
 386 *Paisley*, H. E. Crum Ewing
 387 *Peebles Co.*, Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bt.
 388 *Perth County*, Wm. Stirling
 389 *Perth*, Hon. A. F. Kinnaird
 390 *Renfrew Co.*, Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bt.
 391 *Ross and Cromartyshires*, Sir Jas. Ma-
 theson, Bart.
 392 *Roxburgh County*, Sir Wm. Scott, Bt.
 393 *Selkirk County*, Allan Elliott Lockhart
 394 *Stirling County*, Peter Blackburn
 395 *Stirling*, &c., James Caird
 396 *Sutherland Co.*, Marquess of Stafford
 397 *Wick*, &c., Samuel Laing
 398 *Wigton, County*, Sir And. Agnew, Bt.
 399 *Wigton*, &c., Sir W. Dunbar, Bart.

English	County Members	144	} 467
	Universities	4	
	Cities and Boroughs	319	
Welsh	County Members	15	} 29
	Cities and Boroughs	14	
Scotch	County Members	30	
	Cities and Boroughs	98	} 58

<i>Irish</i>	County Members	64	} 108
	University	2	
	Cities and Boroughs	39	
Total Number of Members . . .		654	

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(The Figures refer to the previous List.)

Acton, Sir J. E. D. Bt. 290	Bunbury, Cap. W. M. C. 299	Du Cane, C. 85	Gladstone, Rt. } 187
Adair, H. E. 120	Burghley, Lord 175	Duff, M. E. Grant 367	Hon. W. E. } 72
Adam, Wm. Patrick 359	Burke, Sir T. J., Bt. 312	Duff-Gordon, Maj. L. 355	Gladstone, Capt. J. 72
Adderley, Rt. Hon. C. B. 223	Burrell, Sir C. M., Bt. 214	Duke, Sir Jas., Bt. 116	Glyn, G. C. 122
Adesane, H. J. 40	Butler, C. S. 246	Dunbar, Sir W., Bt. 399	Glyn, G. G. 212
Agnew, Sir A., Bt. 398	Butt, Isaac 318	Duncan, Visc. 370	Goddard, A. L. 64
Alcock, T. 233	Buxton, Chas. 151	Duncombe, Rear- } 279	Goff, Capt. Thos. Wm. 396
Andover, Viscount 153	Byng, Hon. G. H. C. 161	Adm. Hon. A. } 279	Gordon, Capt. C. W. 11
Angerstein, Wm. 101	Caird, James 295	Duncombe, T. S. 90	Gore, W. R. O. 329
Annesley, Cpt. Hon. H. 231	Cairns, Sir H. McC. 288	Duncombe, Hon. } 281	Gore, J. R. Ormsby 216
Anson, Hon. A. H. A. 140	Calthorpe, Hon. H. } 274	W. E. } 281	Gower, Hon. G. F. 20
Antrobus, Edmund 267	F. W. G. } 274	Dundas, F. 385	Grace, O. D. J. 336
Arnott, John 319	Campbell, Hon. W. 106	Dunkellin, Lord 313	Graham, Lord Wm. 110
Arbutnot, Gen. } 379	Cardwell, Rt. Hon. E. 186	Dunlop, A. M. 372	Graham, Rt. Hon. } 47
Hon. H. } 379	Carnac, Sir J. R., Bt. 149	Dunn, John 66	Sir J. R. G., Bt. } 21
Archdall, Capt. M. E. 311	Cartwright, Col. H. 176	Dunne, Lt.-Col. F. P. 335	Gray, Capt. W. 47
Ashley, Lord 63	Castlerosse, Rt. } 314	Dunne, M. 335	Greaves, Edw. 256
Astell, John H. 5	Hon. Visc. } 314	Dupré, C. G. 31	Greenall, G. 253
Atherton, William 83	Cave, Stephen 214	Dutton, Hon. R. H. 105	Greene, Capt. J. 316
Ayrton, A. S. 218	Cavendish, Hon. W. G. 31	East, Sir J. B., Bt. 270	Greenwood, J. 203
Bagwell, John 205	Cavendish, Hon. G. H. 69	Edwards, Maj. H. 16	Gregory, W. H. 312
Bailey, Crawshaw 104	Cayley, E. S. 281	Egerton, E. C. 150	Gregson, Samuel 132
Bailie, H. J. 375	Cecil, Lord R. G. 226	Egerton, Sir P. de } 51	Grenfell, C. P. 197
Baines, Edw. 134	Cholmeley, Sir J. } 141	M. G., Bt. } 51	Greville, Col. F. S. 326
Ball, Edw. 40	M., Bart. } 141	Egerton, Wilbraham 50	Grey, de Wilton, Visc. 262
Baring, A. H. 242	Christy, S. 169	Egerton, Hon. A. F. 131	Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir } 167
Baring, Rt. Hon. } 196	Churchill, Lord A. S. 273	Elcho, Lord 373	Geo., Bt. } 167
Sir F. T., Bart. } 196	Clay, J. 127	Ellice, Rt. Hon. E. 62	Griffith, C. D. 72
Baring, H. B. 156	Clifford, C. C. 266	Ellice, E. jun. 351	Grosvenor, Earl 52
Baring, T. 118	Clifford, Col. H. M. 111	Ellis, Capt. Hon. } 316	Gurdon, B. 178
Baring, T. G. 190	Clinton, Ld. R. R. P. 181	L. G. F. A. } 316	Gurney, J. H. 124
Barrow, W. H. 182	Clive, G. 111	Elmley, Visc. 275	Gurney, S. 110
Bass, M. Thos. 71	Close, M. C. 234	Elphinstone, Sir J. } 196	Haddo, Lord 349
Bathurst, A. A. 56	Cobbett, J. M. 184	D. H., Bart. } 196	Hadfield, G. 213
Baxter, Wm. Edw. 384	Cobbold, J. C. 120	Elton, Sir A. H., Bt. 10	Hadfield, T. C. 133
Bazley, Thos. 155	Cobden, Richard 204	Emlyn, Visc. 188	Hamilton, Lord C. 341
Beach, W. W. B. 104	Cochrane, A. D. R. 114	Ennis, J. 236	Hamilton, J. H. 305
Beale, Sam. 71	Codrington, Sir } 96	Esmonde, J. 342	Hamilton, Maj. W. F. 383
Beamish, F. B. 208	C. W., Bart. } 96	Estcourt, Rt. Hon. } 268	Hanbury, Hon. } 134
Beamont, W. B. 179	Cogan, W. H. F. 315	T. H. S. Sotheron } 268	Capt. C. S. B. } 134
Beetie, Earl of 261	Coke, Hon. Lt.-Col. } 172	Euston, Earl of 242	Hanbury, R. 161
Beecroft, G. S. 134	C. W. C. } 172	Evans, Lt.-Gen. Sir } 260	Handley, J. 108
Bellew, R. M. 327	Cole, Hon. John L. 310	D. L. } 260	Hankey, Thomson 191
Bentinck, G. W. P. 173	Cole, Hon. Lt.-Col. } 311	Evans, T. W. 70	Hannmer, Sir J., Bt. 92
Bentinck, G. C. 249	H. A. } 311	Ewart, J. C. 145	Hannmer, Sir J., Bt. 92
Beresford, Rt. Hon. W. 85	Colebrooke, Sir T. } 381	Ewart, W. 362	Harcourt, G. G. V. 185
Berkeley, Hon. F. H. F. 30	E. Bart. } 381	Ewing, H. E. C. 386	Hardcastle, J. A. 34
Berkeley, Col. F. W. F. 49	Collier, R. P. 193	Farquhar, Sir W. } 113	Hardy, G. 138
Bernard, T. T. 7	Collins, T. Jun. 128	M. T., Bart. } 113	Hartington, Marq. of 130
Bernard, Lt.-Col. } 287	Cunningham, W. 29	Farrer, James 82	Hartopp, E. B. 135
Hon. W. S. } 287	Conolly, Thos. 299	Fellowes, E. 117	Hassard, M. D. 243
Bethell, Sir R. 272	Cooper, Chas. Wm. 338	Fenwick, H. 232	Hayes, Sir E. S., Bt. 259
Biddulph, Col. R. M. 67	Copeland, Ald. W. T. 225	Fergusson, Sir J. Bt. 353	Hayter, Sir W. G. Bt. 237
Biggs, John 137	Corbally, M. E. 330	Fergusson, Sir R. A. Bt. 325	Headlam, T. E. 170
Black, Adam 365	Corry, Rt. Hon. } 341	Fergusson, Lt.-Col. R. 379	Heathcote, Hon. G. H. 206
Blackburn, Peter 394	H. T. L. } 341	Fermoy, Lord 158	Heathcote, Sir W. Bt. 187
Blake, J. A. 343	Cowper, Hon. W. F. 113	Filmer, Sir Edm. Bt. 124	Heneage, G. F. 143
Bond, J. W. M. G. 295	Craufurd, E. H. J. 354	Finlay, A. S. 352	Henley, Lord 177
Bonham-Carter, J. 270	Crawford, R. Wygram 146	Fitzgerald, Rt. } 309	Henley, Rt. Hon. } 165
Booth, G. Selater 104	Crook, J. 21	Hon. J. D. } 309	Jos. W. } 165
Booth, Sir R. G., Bt. 338	Cross, R. A. 197	Fitzgerald, W. R. S. V. 115	Hennessy, John Pope 318
Botfield, B. 147	Crossley, Frank 280	Fitzroy, Rt. Hon. H. 139	Henniker, Lord 230
Bouverie, Hon. E. P. 377	Cubitt, Ald. W. 2	Fitzwilliam, Hon. H. 154	Herbert, Rt. Hon. H. A. 314
Bouverie, Hon. P. P. 14	Curzon, Visc. 136	Foley, H. J. W. H. 224	Herbert, Hon. P. E. 147
Bovill, W. 102	Dalghish, R. 371	Foley, J. H. H. 274	Herbert, Rt. Hon. S. 269
Bowyer, G. 306	Daiketh, Earl of 364	Foljambe, F. J. S. 84	Hervy, Lord Alfred 34
Boyd, J. 296	Damer, Capt. L. } 334	Forde, Lt.-Col. W. B. 300	Hervy, Sir F. W., Bt. 324
Brady, John 320	S. W. D. } 334	Forester, Rt. Hon. G. 258	Hill, Hon. R. C. 216
Branstoun, T. W. 86	Dashwood, Sir } 277	Forster, C. 251	Hill, Lord A. E. 310
Brand, Hon. H. B. W. 139	G. H., Bart. } 277	Forster, Sir G. M., Bt. 331	Hodgson, K. D. 28
Bridges, Sir B. W. Bt. 123	Davey, R. 61	Fortescue, C. S. 327	Hodgson, W. N. 47
Bright, John 18	Davie, Sir H. R. F., Bt. 374	Fortescue, Hon. D. F. 2	Holford, R. S. 96
Briscoe, J. I. 234	Davie, Lt.-Col. J. D. 9	Foster, W. O. 224	Holland, Edw. 37
Bristow, Alfred R. 125	Davison, R. 288	Fox, W. J. 184	Holmesdale, Visc. 124
Brocklehurst, J. 150	Dawson, Rob. Peel 324	Franklyn, G. W. 195	Hood, Sir A. B., Bt. 219
Brooks, Robert 202	Deasys, Rickard 297	Fraser, Sir W. A. 9	Hope, Geo. Wm. 271
Brown, James 154	Deedes, Wm. 123	Freeland, Humphrey 53	Hopwood, J. T. 57
Browne, Lord John T. 329	Denison, Rt. Hon. J. E. 181	French, Col. F. 336	Hornby, W. H. 13
Bruce, Maj. C. L. C. 366	Denison, Hon. Wm. 211	Gallwey, Sir W. P. Bt. 243	Horsfall, T. B. 145
Bruce, Lord E. A. C. B. 156	Denman, Hon. Geo. 244	Gaiway, Visc. 84	Horsman, Rt. Hon. E. 229
Bruce, H. A. 160	Dickson, Lt.-Col. } 321	Gard, R. S. 88	Hotham, Lord 279
Bruen, Henry 289	Sam. A. } 321	Garnett, W. J. 132	Howard, Hon. C. W. G. 64
Buchanan, W. 371	Dillwyn, L. L. 237	Gaskell, J. M. 258	Howard, Lord E. G. F. 4
Buckley, Lt.-Gen. } 209	Disraeli, Rt. Hon. B. 31	Gavin, Major Geo. 222	Howes, Edw. 172
E. P. } 209	Divett, Edw. 88	George, John 345	Hubbard, John 32
Bulkeley, Sir R. } 3	Dodson, J. G. 235	Gibson, Rt. Hon. T. M. 6	Hugessen, E. H. K. 210
B. W., Bart. } 3	Douglas, Sir C. E. 8	Gifford, Earl of 245	Humberstone, Philip 56
Buller, J. W. 74	Drax, J. W. S. 252	Gilpin, C. 177	Hume, W. F. W. 247
Buller, Sir A. W., Bt. 73	Drummond, H. 234	Gilpin, Col. R. T. 12	Hunt, George Ward 175

Hutt, W.	94	Manners, Rt Hon	135	Phillips, J. H.	108	Sturt, Capt. C. N.	76
Ingestre, Visc.	223	Lord J. R.	236	Pigott, F.	200	Sturt, Henry Gerard	77
Ingham, R.	221	March, Earl of	236	Pilkinson, J.	19	Sullivan, Michael	317
Ingram, Herbert	22	Marjoribanks, D. C.	15	Pinney, Col. W.	149	Sykes, Col. W. H.	330
Jackson, W.	169	Marsh, M. H.	209	Ponsonby, Hon. A.	56	Talbot, C. R. M.	95
James, Edwin John	158	Marshall, W.	64	Portman, Hon. W. B.	77	Talbot, Hon. W. Cecil	342
Jermyn, Earl	231	Martin, J.	241	Powell, Lieut.-Col. W.	45	Taylor, Hugh	248
Jervis, Capt. H. J.	106	Martin, P. W.	205	Powys, Philip Lybbe	171	Taylor, Lt.-Col. T. E.	305
Jervoise, Sir J. C., Bt.	105	Masscy, W. N.	208	Pritchard, John	26	Thorhill, Wm. P.	69
Johnstone Hon. H. B.	43	Matheson, A.	376	Proby, Lord	347	Thynne, Lord Edw.	93
Johnstone, J. J. H.	361	Matheson, Sir J., Bt.	391	Pryse, Capt. E. L.	46	Thynne, Lordilen. F.	269
Johnstone, Sir J.	112	Maxwell, Lt.-Col.	238	Pugh, David	35	Tite, William	10
V. B., Bt.	112	Hon. J. P.	184	Pugh, David	166	Tollemache, Hon. F. J.	89
Jolliffe, Capt. H. H.	257	Mellor, John	368	Puller, C. W.	112	Tollemache, J.	51
Jolliffe, Sir W. G.	192	Merrv, James	110	Quinn, Peter	333	Tomline, G.	215
H., Bt.	192	Mildmay, H. Fras.	216	Ramsden, Sir	290	Torrens, Robert	291
Jones, David	35	Miles, W.	59	J. W., Bart.	236	Tottenham, Charles	332
Keating, Sir H. S.	200	Miller, T. J.	382	Raynam, Viscount	236	Traill, Geo.	358
Kekewich, Sam. T.	75	Miller, Wm.	239	Redmond, John Edw.	346	Trefusis, Hon. C. H. R.	74
Kelly, Sir F.	230	Mills, A.	245	Repton, G. W. L.	256	Trelawny, Sir J. S. Bt.	240
Kendall, N.	60	Mills, T.	194	Ricardo, J. L.	228	Trollope, Rt. Hon.	141
Kennard, Rob. Wm.	171	Milnes, R. M.	243	Ricardo, O.	276	Sir J., Bt.	141
Ker, David Stewart	301	Mitchell, T. A.	28	Rich, H.	202	Turner, J. A.	15
Kerrison, Sir E. C. Bt.	69	Mitford, Wm. T.	163	Richardson, J.	323	Tynte, Col. C. J. K.	26
Kershaw, James	227	Moucrieff, Rt Hon J.	365	Ridley, George	170	Upton, Maj.-Gen.	283
King, Hon. P. J. L.	233	Monsell, Rt. Hon. W.	321	Ridley, Sir Matt. Bt.	178	Hon. G. F.	283
King, J. K.	110	Monson, Hon. W. J.	201	Robartes, T. J. A.	60	Urquhart, W. Pollard	344
Kinglake, A. W.	87	Montague, Lord R.	117	Robertson, David	356	Valletort, Viscount	193
Kinglake, Serj. J. A.	205	Montgomery, Sir	387	Rocbuck, J. A.	213	Vance, J.	303
Kingscote, Lt.-Col.	97	G., Bt.	219	Rogers, John Jope	109	Vandeleur, Col. C. M.	294
R. N. P.	97	Moody, C. A.	219	Rolt, J.	97	Vane, Lord H. G.	107
Kinnaird, Hon. A. F.	359	Mordaunt, Sir C. Bt.	235	Rothschild, Bar. L. de la	119	Vane-Tempes, Lord	81
Knutshill, L.-CLW.	218	Morgan, C. O. S.	163	Rothschild, Baron	119	F. A. C.	81
Knigh, F. W.	275	Morgan, Major H. G.	24	M. A. de	129	Vansittart, W.	271
Knighley, R.	176	Morris, David	36	Roupell, W.	240	Verner, Sir W., Bt.	234
Knox, Lt.-Col. R. W.	157	Mostyn, Hon. T.	91	Russell, Arthur	12	Vernoy, Sir H. Bart.	32
Knox, Maj. Hon. W. S.	307	E. M. L.	83	Russell, F. C. H.	322	Vernon, Capt. L. V.	13
Lacom, Sir Edw. Bt.	278	Mowbray, J. R.	70	Russell, W. F.	146	Villiers, Rt. Hon. C. P.	272
Laing, Samuel	59	Mure, Rt. Hon. David	357	Russell, Rt. Hon. Ld. J.	101	Vivian, H. H.	95
Langton, J. H.	186	Naas, Rt. Hon. Lord	55	Salt, Titus	23	Walcott, R.-Adm. J. E.	55
Langton, W. H. G.	30	Napier, Adm. Sir C.	222	Salt, Thos., jun.	225	Waldron, L.	339
Langman, John	292	Newark, Visc.	182	Scholefield, W.	18	Walpole, Rt. Hon.	41
Laslett, W.	276	Newdegate, C. N.	254	Scott, Sir Wm. Bt.	362	S. H.	41
Laurie, J.	9	Newport, Visc.	217	Scrope, G. P.	229	Walsh, Sir J. B., Bt.	199
Lawson, Wilfrid	47	Nicol, Wm.	78	Scully, Vincent	297	Walter, J.	14
Leatham, Edw. A.	116	Noble, Joseph Wm.	137	Selwyn, Chas. J.	41	Warre, J. A.	203
Lee, Wm.	151	Noel, Hon. G. J.	206	Seymour, H. K.	77	Watlington, J. W.	86
Leeke, Br.-Adm. Sir J.	73	Norris, J. T.	1	Seymour, H. D.	195	Watkins, Col. L. V.	25
Lefroy, Anthony	304	North, Fred.	107	Seymour, Rear-Ad.	73	War, Arthur Edw.	10
Leigh, G. C.	50	North, Lt.-Col. J. S.	185	Sir M.	280	Welby, W. Earl	59
Leigh, Wm. John	131	Northcote, Sir J. S. H.	226	Seymour, Wm. Digby	72	Wemyss, J. H. E.	369
Leighton, Sir B., Bt.	217	O'Brien, Pat.	318	Shafro, R. D.	81	Western, T. S.	152
Lennox, Lord H.	53	O'Connell, Capt. D.	340	Shelley, Sir J. V. Bt.	260	Westhead, J. P. B.	282
G. C. G.	53	O'Donoghue, D.	339	Sheridan, H. B.	60	Whalley, Geo. H.	191
Leslie, Col. C. Powell	331	O'Ferrall, Rt. Hon.	315	Sheridan, R. B.	76	Whitbread, Sam.	13
Lever, John Orrell	313	R. More	363	Shirley, E. P.	255	White, Col. H.	286
Levinge, Sir R. G. A. Bt.	344	Ogilvie, Sir J., Bart.	102	Sibthorp, Major	143	White, Lt.-Col. Luke	294
Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir	199	Onslow, G.	144	G. T. W.	277	Whiteside, Rt. Hon. J.	304
G. C., Bt.	199	Osborne, R. Bernal	194	Slaney, R. A.	215	Whitmore, H.	28
Liddell, Hon. H. G.	179	Overend, Wm.	189	Smith, Abel	112	Wickham, H. W.	23
Lincoln, Earl of	163	Owen, Sir J., Bt.	136	Smith, Aug.	247	Wilcox, B. M.	220
Lindsay, Col. Hon. J.	253	Packe, C. W.	136	Smith, J. B.	227	Williams, Lt.-Col.	157
Lindsay, W. S.	232	Paget, Lord A. H.	140	Smith, M. Gen. Sir	48	Williams, W.	129
Locke, John	222	Paget, Charles	183	Smith, M. T.	277	Williams, M.-Gen.	39
Locke, Joseph	114	Paget, Lord C. E.	210	Smith, Montague E.	247	Sir W. F.	39
Lockhart, A. E.	393	Pakenham, Lt.-	233	Smith, S. G.	7	Willoughby, Sir	87
Long, Richard P.	54	Col. T. H.	79	Smollett, Pat. B.	360	H. P., Bt.	247
Long, W.	265	Pakington, Rt. Hon.	79	Smyth, Col. J. G.	242	Willyams, E. W. B.	247
Longfield, Robert	328	Sir J. S., Bt.	79	Somerset, Col. E.	163	Winnington, Sir	17
Lopes, Sir M. Bart.	259	Palk, Lawrence	329	Somerville, Rt. Hon.	43	T., Bt.	223
Lovaine, Lord	178	Palmer, Roger W. H.	329	Sir W. M., Bart.	127	Wise, J. A.	223
Lowe, Rt. Hon. R.	39	Palmerston, Rt.	244	Somes, Joseph	254	Wood, Rt. Hon.	103
Lowther, Colonel	261	Hon. Visc.	59	Spooner, R.	396	Sir C., Bart.	103
Hon. H. C.	261	Papillon, Philip	142	Stafford, Marq. of	141	Wood, B. T.	128
Lowther, Capt. H.	65	Parke, Geo. Hussey	231	Stanhope, J. B.	22	Woods, H.	265
Lyall, George	264	Parker, Major W.	130	Staniland, Meaburn	126	Worsley, Lord	100
Lygon, Hon. F.	241	Patten, Col. J. Wilson	121	Stanley, Lord	111	Wrightson, W. B.	174
Lyons, Dr.	298	Paull, Henry	62	Stanley, Hon. W. O.	126	Wyld, James	20
Lysley, Wm. John	54	Paxton, Sir Joseph	152	Stansfeld, James	103	Wyndham, Gen. H.	65
Lytton, Sir E. B., Bt.	112	Peacocke, Geo. M.	82	Steel, John	58	Wyndham, Capt. Hen.	236
M'Can, Jas.	302	Pease, Henry	29	Stewart, A.	42	Wynn, Lt.-Col. H.	165
Macaulay, K.	42	Pechell, Adm. Sir	118	Stewart, Sir M. R.	890	W. W.	165
M'Evoy, Edw.	330	G. R. B., Bart.	118	S., Bt.	388	Wynn, Sir Watkin	67
Mackie, J.	380	Peel, Maj.-Gen. J.	238	Stirling, Wm.	278	Williams, Bt.	67
Mackinnon, W. A.	207	Peel, Rt. Hon. Fred.	33	Stracey, Sir H. J. Bt.	44	Wynne, Chas.	337
Mackinnon, W. A., Jun.	149	Peel, Sir R., Bt.	37	Stuart, Lt.-Col. J. F.	13	Wynne, Rt. Hon. J. A.	237
McMahon, Pat.	345	Pennant, Col.	250	D. C.	278	Wynne, W. W. E.	159
Maguire, J. F.	308	Hon. E. G. D.	250	Stuart, Major W.	250	Wynne, M.	202
Mainwaring, T.	68	Peto, Sir S. Morton, Bt.	90			Yorke, Hon. E. T.	40
Malins, R.	250	Pevensey, Viscount	235				

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Chief Clerk, Sir Denis Le Marchant, bart.
Clerk Assistant, T. Erskine May.
Second Clerk Assistant, Henry Ley.
Clerk of Public Bills, &c., Arthur Jones.
Clerk of Committees, G. W. Dyson.
Clerk of Journals and Papers, C. Rowland.
Clerk of Private Bills, R. K. Gibbons.
Accountants, J. J. Wilkinson and G. Broom.
Examiner of Election Recognisances.—G. K. Rickards.
Examiners of Petitions on Private Bills—S. Smith and C. Frere.

Taxing-master, C. E. Lefroyc.
Counsel to Speaker, &c., G. K. Rickards.
Shorthand-writer, Joseph Gurney.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Lord C. J. Fox Russell.
Deputy, Capt. R. A. Gossett.
Chaplain, Rev. Henry Drury
Secretary to the Speaker, Hon. G. Waldegrave.
Librarian, T. Vardon.
Printer of Journals, &c., H. Hansard.
Printer of Votes, J. B. Nichols and Son.

ENGLISH BISHOPS AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	BISHOPS.	Secs.	An.	In room of	DEANS.
1828	J. B. Sumner, D.D., <i>Primate of all England</i> ..	Canterbury..	1848	Howley, dec.	Henry Alford, D.D.
1837	Thos. Musgrave, D.D., <i>Primate of England</i> ..	York	1847	Harcourt, dec.	{ Hon. and Rev. A. Duncombe, M.A. H. H. Milman, D.D. St. Paul's.
1856	C. A. Tait, D.D.....	London	1856	Blomfield, res.	{ R. Chenevix Trench, D.D. Westminster. G. Waddington, D.D. Thos. Garnier, B.C.L. R. Stevens, D.D. T. H. Lowe, M.A. A. P. Saunders, D.D. John Peel, D.D. P. Llewellyn, D.C.L.
1836	C. T. Longley, D.D....	Durham	1856	Maltby, res.	G. Waddington, D.D.
1826	C. R. Sumner, D.D....	Winchester..	1827	Tomline, dec.	Thos. Garnier, B.C.L.
1813	George Murray, D.D. .	Rochester ...	1827	Percy, tr.	R. Stevens, D.D.
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D.D.	Exeter.....	1830	Carey, tr.	T. H. Lowe, M.A.
1839	G. Davys, D.D.....	Peterborough	1839	Marsh, dec....	A. P. Saunders, D.D.
1839	H. Pepys, D.D.....	Worcester...	1841	Carr, dec.	John Peel, D.D.
1840	Connop Thirlwall, D.D.	St. David's ..	1840	Kenkinson, d. .	P. Llewellyn, D.C.L.
1841	T. Vowler Short, D.D..	St. Asaph....	1846	Carey, dec	
1842	A. T. Gilbert, D.D....	Chichester ...	1842	Shuttleworth, d.	W. F. Hook, D.D. ;
1843	John Lonsdale, D.D. .	Lichfield	1843	Bowstead, d. .	H. Howard, D.D.
1845	Thomas Turton, D.D..	Ely	1845	Allen, dec.	H. Goodwin, D.D.
1845	Saml. Wilberforce, D.D.	Oxford... ..	1845	Bagot, tr.	G. Liddell, D.D.
1847	Jas. Prince Lee, D.D. .	Manchester .	See created in 1847..		
1847	R. D. Hampden, D.D..	Hereford....	1847	Musgrave, tr. .	G. H. Bowers.
1847	Robert Lord Auckland.	Bath & Wells	1854	Bagot, dec.	R. Dawes, M.A.
1848	John Graham, D.D....	Chester.	1848	Sumner, tr....	G. H. S. Johnson, Wells
1849	Alfred Ollivant, D.D..	Llandaff... .	1849	Copleston, dec.	F. Anson, D.D.
1853	John Jackson, D.D. .	Lincoln	1849	Copleston, dec.	T. Williams, M.A.
1854	W. Kerr Hamilton, D.D.	Salisbury .	1853	Kaye, dec.	J. G. Ward, M.A.
1856	Montague Villiers, D.D.	Carlisle	1854	Denison, dec. .	H. P. Hamilton, M.A.
			1856	Percy, dec....	Francis Close, M.A.
1856	Charles Baring, D.D..	Glouc. & Brist.	1856	Monk, dec....	{ E. Rice, D.D., Gl. G. Elliott, M.A., Br.
1857	Robt. Bickersteth, D.D.	Ripon	1856	Longley, tr. .	T. Garnier, B.C.L.
1857	Hon. J. T. Pelham, D.D.	Norwich	1857	Hinds, res....	G. Pellew, D.D.
1854	Horatio Powys,	Sodor & Man	1854	Auckland, tr. .	
1859	C. Campbell, D.D.....	Bangor.	1859	Bethell, dec....	J. H. Cotton, B.C.L.

The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, rank next to the Archbishops; the rest according to priority of Consecration. The Bishop of Bangor is without a seat in the House of Lords, at present; the Bishop of Sodor and Man always.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord High Chancellor.—Lord Campbell.
Chief Sec., W. C. Scott—*Reg. in Lunacy*, C. N. Wilde.
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Sir John Romilly—*Chief Sec.*, W. G. Brett—*Under Sec.*, A. Cox.
Accountant-General, Wm. Russell.
Lords Justices of Appeal.—Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir G. J. Turner.
Vice-Chancellors, Sir R. T. Kindersley, Sir John Stuart, Sir W. P. Wood.
Masters in Chancery, Richard Richards, W. H. Tinney, J. Humphry (office to be abolished as soon as the existing business is closed).

COURTS OF LAW.

Queen's Bench.—*Lord Chief Justice*, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn—*Judges*, Sir Wm.

Wightman, Sir Charles Crompton, Sir Hugh Hill, and Colin Blackburn.
Common Pleas.—*Lord Chief Justice*, Sir Wm. Erle—*Judges*, Sir E. Vaughan Williams, Sir R. B. Crowder, Sir J. S. Willes, Sir John Barnard Byles.
Exchequer.—*Lord Chief Baron*, Right Hon. Sir F. J. Pollock—*Barons*, Sir S. Martin, Sir G. W. W. Bramwell, Sir W. H. Watson, Sir W. F. Channell—*Queen's Remembrancer*, Wm. Henry Walton.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell.
Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Keating.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Vicar-General's Office.—*Vicar-General*, T. Twiss, LL.D.—*Registrar*, F. H. Dyke.
Court of Arches.—*Official Principal*, Rt. Hon. S. Lushington—*Registrar*, J. Shepherd.

Court of Probate, and Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.—*Judge Ordinary*, Rt. Hon. Sir Cresswell Cresswell.

Chief Registrars, Dr. Aug. Fred. Bayford, Charles John Middleton, Edward Fras. Jenner, and Henry Linwood Strong.

Faculty Office—*Master*, Rt. Hon. S. Lushington—*Registrar*, Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton—*Deputy*, Edm. C. Currey.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge of the Admiralty, Right Hon. S. Lushington—*Queen's Advocate-General*, Sir J. D. Harding—*Admiralty Advocate*, Dr. R. J. Phillimore—*Registrar*, H. C. Rothery—*Marshal*, Evan Jones.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Lords Justices of Appeal, Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir G. J. Turner. *Commissioners*, J. Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, R. G. C. Fane, E. Holroyd, Mr. Serj. Goulburn.

Country Commissioners.—*Birmingham*, G. W. Sanders—*Bristol*, M. D. Hill, Q.C.—*Exeter*, Biggs Andrews, Q.C.—*Leeds*, M. J. West, and Wm. S. Ayton—*Liverpool*, H. J. Perry—*Manchester*, Walter Skirrow, Q.C. and W. T. Jemmett—*Newcastle*, N. Ellison.

Chief Registrar—W. H. Whitehead.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Chief Commissioner, Wm. Jas. Law—*Commissioner*, Serj. J. S. Murphy—*Provisional Assignee*, S. Sturgis.

Chief Clerk, H. Simpson—*Clerk of the Rules*, C. V. White.

CITY OF LONDON—(SHERIFFS' COURT).

R. M. Kerr, LL.D.

COUNTY COURTS.

District Towns and Judges.

Circuit, No. 1: Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Berwick, Gateshead, Hexham, Morpeth, Newcastle, North Shields, Rothbury, Wooler—Wm. Henry Willes.

No. 2: Bishop's Auckland, Durham, Hartlepool, Seaham Harbour, Shotley Bridge, South Shields, Sunderland, Wolsingham—Henry Stapylton.

No. 3: Alston, Ambleside, Appleby, Brampton, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Keswick, Kirkby Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Penrith, Settle, Ulverstone, Whitehaven, Wigton—T. Hastings Ingham.

No. 4: Blackburn, Chorley, Garstang, Kirkham, Lancaster, Poulton, Preston—Robert Segar.

No. 5: Oldham, Rochdale, Saddleworth, Salford, Todmorden—G. Temple.

No. 6: Liverpool, Ormskirk, St. Helens—J. K. Blair.

No. 7: Altrincham, Birkenhead, Chester, Nantwich, Northwich, Oswestry, Runcorn, Warrington, Whitechurch—John Wm. Harden.

No. 8: Manchester—Robert Brandt.

No. 9: Ashton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Congleton, Glossop, Hyde, Macclesfield, Stockport—J. St. John Yates.

No. 10: Bacup, Bury, Haslingden, Leigh, Wigan—J. S. T. Greene.

No. 11: Bradford, Burnley, Clitheroe, Colne, Keighley, Otley, Skipton—J. J. Lonsdale.

No. 12: Dewsbury, Halifax, Holmfirth, Huddersfield—James Stansfeld.

No. 13: Rotherham, Sheffield—W. Walker.

No. 14: Barnsley, Goole, Leeds, Pontefract, Wakefield—Thos. Horncastle Marshall.

No. 15: Barnard Castle, Darlington, Easingwold, Helmsley, Knaresborough, Leyburn, Northallerton, Richmond, Ripon, Stockton, Stokesley, Tadcaster, Thirsk, York—Mr. Serj. Dowling.

No. 16: Beverley, Bridlington, Great Driffield, Hedon, Howden, Kingston-upon-Hull, New Malton, Pocklington, Scarborough, Whitby—W. Raines.

No. 17: Barton-on-Humber, Boston, Brigg, Caistor, Gainsborough, Great Grimsby, Horncastle, Lincoln, Louth, Market Rasen, Sleaford, Spilsby—J. G. Stapylton Smith.

No. 18: Bingham, Doncaster, East Retford, Mansfield, Newark, Nottingham, Thorne, Worksop—R. Wildman.

No. 19: Alfreton, Ashborne, Bakewell, Belper, Burton, Chesterfield, Derby, Wirksworth—Joseph Thomas Cantrell.

No. 20: Ashby de la Zouch, Grantham, Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Market Bosworth, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Nuneaton, Oakham, Uppingham—Mr. Serjeant Miller.

No. 21: Atherstone, Birmingham, Tamworth—Leigh Trafford.

No. 22: Alcester, Bromsgrove, Coventry, Daventry, Redditch, Rugby, Solihull, Southam, Stourbridge, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick—F. Trotter Dinsdale.

No. 23: Bromyard, Droitwich, Dudley, Evesham, Kidderminster, Ledbury, Pershore, Tenbury, Upton, Worcester—Rupert Kettle.

No. 24: Abergavenny, Cardiff, Chepstow, Crickhowell, Monmouth, Newport, Pontypool, Ross, Tredegar, Usk—J. M. Herbert.

No. 25: Oldbury, Walsall, Wolverhampton—Allan Maclean Skinner.

No. 26: Cheadle, Drayton, Hanley, Leek, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Rugeley, Stafford, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stone, Uttoxeter—Sir W. B. Riddell, Bart.

No. 27: Bishop's Castle, Bridgenorth, Cleobury, Hereford, Leominster, Ludlow, Madeley, Newport, Shrewsbury, Wellington, Welshpool, Wem—U. Corbet.

No. 28: Aberystwyth, Bala, Bwlth, Corwen, Dolgelly, Hay, Kington, Knighton, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Newtown, Portmadoc, Presteign, Pwllheli, Radnor—A. J. Johnes.

No. 29: Bangor, Caernarvon, Conway, Denbigh, Holywell, Llangefni, Llanrwst, Mold, Ruabon, Ruthin, St. Asaph, Wrexham—E. L. Richards.

No. 30: Aberdare, Brecknock, Bridgend, Merthyr Tydvil, Pontypridd, Swansea—T. Falconer.

No. 31: Aberayron, Caermarthen, Cardigan, Haverfordwest, Lampeter, Llandeilo-fawr, Llandovery, Llanelly, Narberth, Neath, Newcastle-in-Emlyn, Pembroke—John Johnes.

No. 32: Aylsham, Downham Market, East

Dereham, Great Yarmouth, Holt, King's Lynn, Little Walsingham, North Walsham, Norwich, Swaffham, Wymondham—T. J. Birch.

No. 33: Attleborough, Beccles, Bungay, Bury St. Edmund's, Eye, Framlingham, Halesworth, Harleston, Ipswich, Lowestoft, Mildenhall, Stowmarket, Thetford, Woodbridge—John Worledge.

No. 34: Amptill, Bourne, Holbeach, Kettering, Newport Pagnell, Northampton, Oundle, Peterborough, Spalding, Stamford, Thrapston, Towcester, Welington—Edw. Cooke.

No. 35: Bedford, Biggleswade, Cambridge, Ely, Haverhill, Hitchin, Huntingdon, March, Newmarket, Royston, Saffron Walden, St. Neots, Soham, Wisbeach—J. Collyer.

No. 36: Abingdon, Banbury, Bicester, Buckingham, Chipping Norton, Faringdon, Oxford, Shipston, Stow, Thame, Wantage, Witney, Woodstock—J. B. Parry.

No. 37: Aylesbury, Barnet, Chesham, Henley-on-Thames, High Wycombe, Leighton Buzzard, Luton, St. Albans, Wellingford, Watford, Windsor, Uxbridge—J. H. Koe.

No. 38: Bishop Stortford, Braintree, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Colchester, Dunmow, Edmonton, Hadleigh, Halstead, Harwich, Hertford, Maldon, Rochford, Romford, Sudbury, Waltham—Wm. Gurdon.

No. 39: Whitechapel (Court, Gt. Prescott-street, N.E.)—Mr. Serjeant Manning.

No. 40: Shoreditch (Court, Old-street-road, E.C.), Bow (Court, Fairfield-road, E.)—J. B. Dasent.

No. 41: Clerkenwell (Court, Duncanterrace, City-road, N.)—Serjeant H. G. Jones.

No. 42: Bloomsbury (Court, 11, Portland-road, W.)—D. D. Heath.

No. 43: Brentford (Court, at the Townhall), Brompton (Court, Whitehead's Grove, S.W.), Marylebone (Court, Marylebone-road, near Lisson Grove, W.)—J. L. Adolphus.

No. 44: Westminster (Court, 83, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.)—Francis Bayley.

No. 45: Chertsey, Croydon, Epsom, Farnham, Godalming, Guildford, Hungerford, Kingston, Newbury, Reading, Wandsworth—J. F. Fraser.

No. 46: Southwark (Court, Swan-street, Borough, E.)—C. S. Whitmore.

No. 47: Greenwich (Court, Burney-street, S.E.), Lambeth (Court, Camberwell New Road, S.), Woolwich (Court, Brewer-street, S.E.)—J. Pitt Taylor.

No. 48: Bromley, Dartford, Gravesend, Maidstone, Rochester, Sevenoaks, Sheerness, Tonbridge, Tonbridge Wells—Jas. Espinasse.

No. 49: Ashford, Canterbury, Deal, Dover, Faversham, Folkestone, Hythe, Margate, Ramsgate, Romney, Sandwich, Sittingbourne, Tenterden—Charles Harwood.

No. 50: Arundel, Brighton, Chichester, Cuckfield, Dorking, East Grinstead, Hastings, Horsham, Lewes, Midhurst,

Petworth, Reigate, Rye, Worthing—Wm. Furner.

No. 51: Alton, Basingstoke, Bishop's Waltham, Lymington, Newport (I. W.), Petersfield, Portsmouth, Romsey, Southampton, Winchester—Charles Jas. Gale.

No. 52: Bath, Bradford, Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, Frome, Marlborough, Melksham, Swindon, Trowbridge, Warminster, Westbury—C. F. D. Caillard.

No. 53: Cheltenham, Cirencester, Dursley, Gloucester, Malmesbury, Newent, Newnham, Northleach, Stroud, Tewkesbury, Winchcombe—James Francillon.

No. 54: Bristol, Chipping Sodbury, Thornbury—Sir J. E. Wilmot.

No. 55: Andover, Blandford, Bridport, Christchurch, Dorchester, Fordingbridge, Poole, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wareham, Weymouth, Wimborne Minster, Wincanton—Edw. Everett.

No. 56: Axbridge, Bridgewater, Chard, Crewkerne, Langport, Taunton, Temple Cloud, Wellington, Wells, Weston-super-Mare, Williton, Yeovil—C. Saunders.

No. 57: Axminster, Barnstaple, Bideford, Crediton, Exeter, Honiton, South Molton, Tiverton, Torrington—John Tyrrell.

No. 58: Camelford, East Stonehouse, Holsworthy, Kingsbridge, Launceston, Newton Abbot, Oakhampton, Tavistock, Totnes—M. Fortescue.

No. 59: Bodmin, Falmouth, Helston, Liskeard, Penzance, Redruth, St. Austell, St. Colomb Major, Truro—C. D. Bevan.

POLICE OFFICE.

Whitehall-place and Scotland-yard.

Chief Commissioner—Sir Rich. Mayne; Assistant Commissioners—Capt. Labalmondiere and Capt. W. C. Harris; for Inspection of Public Carriages—Lieut.-col. G. F. Paschal; for Licensing Drivers and Conductors—John Searle and Edw. Martin; for Registering Common Lodging-Houses and Inspecting Dangerous Structures—Richard Reason and Jas. Fras. Bunday.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

City { Mansion House—Lord Mayor.
Guildhall—An Alderman.

Bow-street—T. J. Hall, D. Jardine, and T. Henry.

Westminster—T. J. Arnold and T. Paynter.

Marlborough-street—P. Bingham and W. F. Beadon.

Marylebone—George Long and R. E. Broughton.

Clerkenwell—R. P. Tyrwhitt and W. Corrie.

Worship-street—John Hammill and L. C. T. D'Eyncourt.

Lambeth—Hon. G. C. Norton and G. P. Elliott.

Southwark—Boyce Combe and T. B. Burcham.

Thames Police—E. Yardley & H. S. Selfe. Greenwich and Woolwich—J. Traill and Isaac O. Secker.

Wandsworth and Hammersmith—C. O. Dayman and J. T. Ingham.

N.B. The City Police is under the control of the city authorities, directed by D. W. Harvey.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, &c., OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND.

Bedford, (vacant.)
Berks, Earl of Abingdon
Bucks, Lord Carrington
Cambridge, Earl of Hardwicke
Chester, Marquess of Westminster
Cornwall, Lord Vivian — Lord Warden,
H. R. H. Prince Albert
Cumberland, Earl of Lonsdale
Derby, Duke of Devonshire
Devon, Earl Fortescue
Dorset, Earl of Shaftesbury
Durham, Earl of Durham
Essex, Viscount Maynard
Gloucester, Earl of Ducie
Hereford, Lord Bateman
Hertford, Earl of Verulam
Huntingdon, Earl of Sandwich
Kent, Viscount Sydney
Lancashire, Earl of Sefton
Leicester, Duke of Rutland
Lincoln, Earl of Yarborough
Middlesex, Marquess of Salisbury
Monmouth, C. H. Leigh
Norfolk, Earl of Leicester
Northampton, Marquess of Exeter
Northumberland, Earl Grey
Nottingham, Duke of Newcastle
Oxford, Duke of Marlborough

Rutland, Marquess of Exeter
Shropshire, Viscount Hill
Somerset, Lord Portman
Southampton, Marquess of Winchester
Stafford, Lord Hatherton
Suffolk, Earl of Stradbroke
Surrey, Earl of Lovelace
Sussex, Duke of Richmond
Tower-Hamlets, Viscount Combermere
Warwick, Lord Leigh
Westmorland, Earl of Lonsdale
Wilts, Marquess of Lansdowne
Worcester, Lord Lyttelton
York, East-Riding, Earl of Carlisle
— West-Riding, Earl Fitzwilliam
— North-Riding, Earl of Zetland

WALES.

Anglesey, Marquess of Anglesey
Brecon, Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, M.P.
Caermarthen, Earl Cawdor
Caernarvon, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bt., M.P.
Cardigan, Edw. Lewis Pryse, M.P.
Denbigh, Middleton Biddulph, M.P.
Flint, Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart.
Glamorgan, C. R. M. Talbot, M.P.
Merioneth, Lord Mostyn
Montgomery, Lord Sudeley
Pembroke, Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P.
Radnor, Sir John Walsh, Bart., M.P.

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND, AND QUEEN'S MINISTERS ABROAD

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
America, United States of.....	Hon. G. M. Dallas, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. P. N. Dallas, Sec. of Leg.	Lord Lyons, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. Wm. D. Irvine, Sec. of Leg.
Argentine Confederation....	Don J. B. Alberdi, Ch. d'Affaires	Edw. Thornton, Min. Plen. George Fagan, Sec. of Leg.
Austria.....	Count d'Apponyi, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Count Chotek, Sec. to Leg.	Lord A. Loftus, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. J. H. C. Fane, Sec. of Leg.
Bavaria.....	Baron de Cetto, Env. and Extr. Min. Plen. Count Baumgarten, Sec. of Leg.	Sir J. R. Milbanke, Bt., Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. A. G. Bonar, Sec. of Leg.
Belgium.....	S. Van de Weyer, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. M. Maurice Delfosse, Sec. of Leg.	Lord Howard de Walden and Sea-ford, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Edw. Herries, Sec. of Leg.
Brazil.....	Com. de Carvalho Moreira, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Chev. Aguiar de Andrada, Sec. of Leg.	W. Dougal Christie, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. (Vacant) , Sec. of Leg.
Chili.....	Gen. Blanco, Env. Ext. & Min. Plen.	Hon. W. T. Thomson, Ch. d'Aff.
China.....	.....	Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, Amb. Extr. H. Rumbold, Sec. of Leg.
Denmark.....	Adm. von Dockum, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Capt. Falbe, Sec. of Leg.	Ang. B. Paget, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. W. Campbell Manley, Sec. of Leg.
France.....	Count Persigny, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Baron de Malaret, 1st Sec. of Em.	Earl Cowley, Amb. Ext. Hon. W. G. Grey, Sec. of Emb.
Germanic Confederation.....	.....	Sir Alex. Malet, Bart., Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. Fred. Hamilton, Sec. of Leg.
Greece.....	S. Tricoupi, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.	Sir Thos. Wyse, Min. Plen.
Guatemala and Central America	Don Juan de Francisco Martin, Min. Plen. Count von Kielmansegge, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen.	Hon. W. G. C. Eliot, Sec. of Leg. C. Lennox Wyke, Charge d'Affaires.
Hanover.....	Herr C. Klingemann, Sec. of Leg.	Hon. H. F. Howard, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. G. Glynn Petre, Sec. of Leg.
Hanseatic Towns, Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg.	Alfred Rucker, Chargé d'Affaires and Cons. Gen.	Col. Geo. L. Hodges, Ch. d'Aff.
Hayti.....	Baron L. de Pradine, Ch. d'Aff....	T. N. Ussher, Ch. d'Aff.

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
Honduras	Don Juan Victor Herran, M. Plen.	L. C. Otway, Min. Plen. !
Mexico	Gen. Almonte, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	G. B. Mathew, Sec. of Leg.
Morocco		J. H. Drummond Hay, Ch. d'Aff.
Netherlands	Baron Bentinck, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.	Lord Napier, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
New Granada ...	Chevalier Berg, Sec. of Leg.	W. R. Ward, Sec. of Leg.
	Don J. de Francis, Martin, E. Ext.	Philip Griffith, Ch. d'Aff.
	Don E. C. Ordoñez, Sec. of Leg.	
Nicaragua	Don José de Marcoleta, Min. Plen.	F. Chatfield, Con. Gen.
Paraguay	Gen. Lopez, Min. Plen.	C. H. Henderson, Con. Gen.
Persia	Hassein Aly Khan, Env. Ext. & Min. Plen.	Sir H. C. Rawlinson, Env. Ext. & M.
	Merza Aly Nakeen, Sec. of Emb.	William Dona, Sec. of Leg. [Pl.
Peru	Don Juan de Osma, Min. Plen.	Hon. W. G. S. Jerningham, Ch. d'Aff.
Portugal	Count Lavradio, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	Sir A. C. Mageniz, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	J. Gomez de Oliveira, Sec. of Leg.	H. P. T. Barron, Sec. of Leg.
Prussia	Count Bernstorff, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen.	Lord Bloomfield, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	Count Brandenburg, Sec. of Leg.	W. Lowther, Sec. of Leg.
Russia	Baron Brunnow, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	Sir J. F. Crampton, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	Cons. de Grote, Sec. of Leg.	Hon. J. S. Lumley, Sec. of Leg.
	Marq. d'Azeglio, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	Sir Jas. Hudson, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Sardinia	Count Louis Corti, Sec. of Leg.	Hon. L. S. West, Sec. of Leg.
Saxony	Count von Vizthum d'Eckstädt, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	Hon. Ch. Aug. Murray, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	Com. E. Targioni, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen.	C. T. Barnard, Sec. of Leg.
Sicilies (Two) ...	Chev. Ulisse Barbolani, S. of Leg.	Hon. H. G. Elliot, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	Don X. de Isturitz, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	Hon. Wm. Stuart, Sec. of Leg.
Spain	Don A. Conte, Sec. of Leg.	A. Buchanan, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	Count von Platen, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.	Hon. Rich. Edwards, Sec. of Leg.
Sweden	Baron Hochschild, Sec. of Leg.	Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
		Hon. E. M. Erskine, Sec. of Leg.
Switzerland	John Rapp, Ag. and Cons. Gen.	Hon. Capt. E. A. J. Harris, Min. Pl.
		J. Hume Burnley, Sec. of Leg.
Turkey	Prince A. Végorides, En. Ex. & Min. Pl.	Sir H. Lytton Bulwer, Amb. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	Khalib Effendi, Sec. of Leg.	Charles Alison, Sec. of Emb.
Tuscany		Hon. P. Campbell Scarlett, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
		Edwin Corbet, Sec. of Leg.
Venezuela	Señor J. S. Rodriguez, Min. Plen.	Fred. D. Orme, Ch. d'Aff.
Uruguay		W. G. Lettsom, Ch. d'Aff.
		G. J. R. Gordon, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Württemberg	B. Hebeler, Con. Gen.	Hon. W. Geo. Eden, Sec. of Leg.

The dates refer to their election as Aldermen.

*Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. J. Carter, 1851,
Cornhill.*

Aldersgate	1826	Sir P. Laurie
Bishopsgate....	1829	W. T. Copeland
Bridge Without	1831	Samuel Wilson
Aldgate	1835	J. Humphery
Candlewick	1839	Sir G. Carroll
Farringdon	}	1841 Sir J. Duke, bt., M.P.
Without		
Broad Street ..	1842	Sir J. Musgrove, bt.
Cripplegate . .	1843	T. Challis.
Billingsgate....	1844	Thos. Sidney
Portoken	1844	Sir F. G. Moon, bt.
Cordwainers	1847	D. Salomons, M.P.
Tower	1848	T. Q. Finnis
Dowgate.....	1849	Sir R. W. Carden
Walbrook	1851	D. W. Wire
Recorder, Russell	Gurney, Q.C.	
Langbourn	1851*	W. Cubitt, M.P.

Castle Baynard 1853*Sir H. Muggeridge
Queenhithe..... 1854*W. A. Rose

Queenshead..... 1854*W. F. Allen
Bread Street... 1855*Wm. Lawrence
Coleman Street 1856*W. Warren S. Hale
Farringdon Within 1857*B. S. Phillips
Vintry..... 1857*Thomas Gabriel
Cheap..... 1858*W. F. Allen
Lime Street.... 1858*J. J. Mechi
Bassishaw.... 1859*Edward Conder,
Bridge Within.. 1859 James Abbiss

*** All before the Recorder have passed the Chair. Those also below the Recorder, marked thus*, have served the office of Sheriff.

Sheriffs, Ald. Phillips and Ald. Gabriel

Chamberlain, Benjamin Scott

Town Clerk. Fred. Woodthorpe

Common Serjeant, T. Chambers, Q.C.

SCOTLAND.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND
HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary Lord High Constable, Earl of Erroll—*Knight Marischal*, Duke of Hamilton—*Hered. Royal Standard Bearer*, F. L. S. Wedderburn—*Keeper of the Great Seal*, Earl of Selkirk—*Keeper of the Privy Seal*, Lord Panmure—*Lord Clerk Register*, Marq. of Dalhousie—*Hereditary Master of Household*, Duke of Argyll—*Hered. Standard Bearer*, Earl of Lauderdale.

dale—*Hered. Armour Bearer*, Lady Seton Steuart of Touch-Seton—*Hered. Usher of White Rod*, Miss Walker of Coates.—*Physicians in Ordinary*, Robert Christison, M.D., J. Begbie, M.D.—*Deans of Chapel Royal*, John Tulloch, D.D., Norman McLeod D.D., Robt. Lee, D.D.—*Dean of the Thistle*, William Muir, D.D.—*Captain-General of Queen's Body Guard*, Duke of Buccleuch.
Commander of the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Visc. Melville.

PEERS.

Abercorn, *Earl of*, 1606, Hamilton*
Aberdeen, *Earl of*, 1682, Gordon*
Airlie, *E. of*, 1639, Ogilvy, a Arbuthnott, *Visc.* 1641
Argyll, *D. of*, 1701, Campbell*
Athole, *D. of*, 1703, Murray*
Belhaven and Stenton, *L.* 1647, Hamilton*
Blantyre, *Ld.* 1606, Stuart, a Breadalbane, *Earl of*, 1677, Campbell*
Buccleuch, *Duke of*, 1663, and Queensberry, 1684, Douglas-Scott*
Buchan, *E. of*, 1469, Erskine
Caithness, *Earl of*, 1455, Sinclair, a
Carnwath, *Earl of*, 1639, Dalzell
Cassillis, *Earl of*, 1511, Kennedy*
Cathcart, *L.* 1447*
Colville of Culross, *L.* 1604, a Cranston, *L.* 1609
Crawfurd, 1398, & Balcarres, 1651, *Earl of*, Lindsay*
Dalhousie, *Earl of*, 1633, Ramsay*
Dumfries, *E. of*, 1633, and Bute, *E.*, 1703, Crichton-Stuart*
Dunblane, *V.* 1673, Osborne*
Dundonald, *Earl of*, 1669, Cochrane [Murray*
Dunmore, *Earl of*, 1686, Dysart, *E. of*, 1643, Talmash
Eglinton, *Earl of*, 1508, Montgomerie*

Elgin, *E. of*, 1633, and Kincardine, 1647, Bruce*
Elibank, *L.* 1643, Murray
Elphinstone, *Lord*, 1509*
Erroll, *E. of*, 1452, Hay*
Fairfax, *L.* 1627
Falkland, *Visc.* 1620, Cary*
Forbes, *Ld.* 1442
Forrester, *Ld.* 1633, Grimston*
[Stewart*
Galloway, *Earl of*, 1623, Glasgow, *E. of*, 1703, Boyle*
Gray, *Lord*, 1445, a Haddington, *Earl of*, 1619, Hamilton a [Douglas*
Hamilton, *Duke of*, 1643, Herries, *L.* 1491, Maxwell
Home, *E. of*, 1605, a Hopetoun, *E. of*, 1703, Hope*
Huntly, *M. of*, 1599, Gordon*
Kinnaird, *Lord*, 1682*
Kinnoull, *E. of*, 1633, Hay*
Kintore, *E. of*, 1677, Keith-Falconer* [Maitland*
Lauderdale, *Earl of*, 1624, Lennox, *Duke of*, 1675*
Leven, *E. of*, 1641, & Melville, 1690, Leslie-Melville, a Lothian, *Mar. of*, 1701, Ker*
London, *Earl of*, 1633, Rawdon-Hastings*
Lovat, *L.* 1472, Fraser*
Mar, *E. of*, 1457, and Kellie, *E. of*, 1619, Erskine [Ham*
Montrose, *D. of*, 1707, Gramoray, *E. of*, 1562, Stuart*
Morton, *E. of*, 1458, Douglas a Napier, *Lord*, 1627
Newburgh, *Countess of*, 1660 Giustiniani [negie
Northesk, *E. of*, 1647, Car-

Orkney, *Earl of*, 1696, Fitzmaurice, a
Perth, *E. of*, 1605, and Melfort, 1686, Drummond
Polwarth, *Lord*, 1690, Scott, a Queensberry, *Mar. of*, 1682, Douglas
Reay, *Lord*, 1628, Mackay
Rollo, *Lord*, 1651
Rosebery, *Earl of*, 1703, Primrose* [Leslie
Rothes, *Countess of*, 1457, Roxburghe, *D. of*, 1707, Ker*
Ruthven, *Baroness*, 1651, Hore
Saltoun, *Ld.* 1445, Fraser, a Seafie, *E. of*, 1701, Grant-Ogilvie, * a [las, a
Selkirk, *Earl of*, 1646, Douglas
Sempill, *Baroness*, 1489
Sinclair, *L.* 1489
Somerville, *L.* 1424
Southesk, *E. of*, 1633, Carnegie
Stair, *E. of*, 1703, Dalrymple*
Stormont, *V.* 1621, Murray*
Strathallan, *V.* 1686, Drummond, a
Strathmore, *Earl of*, 1606, Bowes, a
Sutherland, *Earl of*, 1228, Gower*
Torphichen, *Ld.* 1564, Sandilands
Traquair, *Earl of*, 1633, Stuart [Hay, a
Tweeddale, *Marq. of*, 1694, Wemyss and March, *E. of*, 1633, Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas*

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. o Marked thus are Peers of Ireland.
a Marked thus are Representative Peers.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF SESSION.

Inner House—First Division.

† The Lord President—Rt. Hon. Duncan McNeill.

† James Ivory, Lord Ivory; John Marshall, Lord Curriehill; † Sir Geo. Deas, Lord Deas.

Second Division.

† The Lord Justice Clerk—Rt. Hon. John Inglis, Lord Glencoe.

Alex. Wood, Lord Wood; † John Cowan, Lord Cowan; H. J. Robertson, Lord Benholme.

Principal Clerks, Cosmo Innes, Alexander Currie, Archibald McNeill, Harry Maxwell Inglis.

Outer House—Permanent Ordinaries attached equally to both Divisions of the Court—†Charles Neaves, Lord Neaves; †James Craufurd, Lord Ardmillan; Thomas Mackenzie, Lord Mackenzie; William Penney, Lord Kinloch; Hon. Charles Baillie, Lord Jerviswoode.

The Judges marked thus† are Lords of the Justiciary, or chief criminal court.

Lord Ordinary in Exchequer—Lord Ardmillan; *on Teinds*—Lord Kinloch.

Judge in Summary Petitions—Lord Jerviswoode.

Queen's Remembrancer—J. Henderson.

LAW OFFICERS.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. James Moncrieff.
Solicitor-General, Edw. Fras. Maitland.
Advocates-Depute, A. R. Clark, D. Mackenzie, F. M. Heriot, and W. Ivory.
Crown Agent, Sir John Melville, W. S.

Scotland is divided into three Criminal Circuits—namely, the South, West, and North, which take place in spring and autumn. An additional Court is held at Glasgow at Christmas.

CHURCH.

The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is governed by one General Assembly, 16 Synods, and 84 Presbyteries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Lord Belhaven, *Lord High Commissioner*; John Cook, D.D., *Moderator*; Robert Bell and Alex. S. Cook, *Procurators and Cashiers for the Church*.

Agent in Edinburgh, John Beatson Bell.

LORDS LIEUTENANT AND SHERIFFS OF SCOTLAND.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Sheriff Depute.</i>
Aberdeen	Earl of Aberdeen	Archibald Davidson
Argyle	Marquess of Breadalbane	Thos. Clegborn.
Ayr	Earl of Eglinton and Winton	John Christison
Banff	Earl of Fife	Benj. R. Bell
Berwick	Earl of Lauderdale	Robert Bell
Bute	Lieut.-Col. J. F. D. C. Stuart ..	Robert Hunter
Caithness ..	Earl of Caithness	Geo. D. Fordyce
Clackmannan	Earl of Mansfield	John Tait
Cromarty	Marquess of Stafford	A. Shank Cooke
Dumbarton ..	Sir James Colquhoun, Bart....	Robert Hunter
Dumfries	Earl of Dalkeith	Mark Napier.
Edinburgh	Duke of Buccleuch	John Thomson Gordon
Elgin or Moray	Hon. George Skene Duff	Benj. R. Bell
Fife	Earl of Elgin	Alexander Earle Monteith
Forfar	Lord Panmure	A. Stuart Logan
Haddington	Marquess of Tweeddale	Robert Bell
Inverness	Lord Lovat	George Young
Kincardine	Earl of Kintore	John Montgomerie Bel.
Kinross	Sir Graham Montgomery, Bt..	John Tait
Kirkcudbright Stewartry }	Earl of Selkirk	Erskine Douglas Sandford
Lanark	Duke of Hamilton	Sir Archibald Alison, Bt.
Linlithgow	Earl of Rosebery	John Cay
Nairn	William Brodie, of Brodie	Benj. R. Bell
Orkney and Zetland	Hon. J. C. Dundas	W. E. Aytoun
Peebles	Earl of Wemyss and March ..	George Napier
Perth	Earl of Kinnoull	Edw. Strathearn Gordon
Renfrew	Earl of Glasgow	Robert Macfarlane
Ross	Hugh Duncan Baillie	A. Shank Cooke
Roxburgh	Duke of Buccleuch	Wm. Oliver Rutherford
Selkirk	Lord Polwarth	George Dundas
Stirling	Duke of Montrose	George Moir
Sutherland	Duke of Sutherland	Geo. D. Fordyce
Wigton	Viscount Dalrymple	Adam Urquhart

IRELAND.

VICE-REGAL COURT.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Carlisle.
Private Secretary, John Hatchell.
Lord High Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady.
Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal, Right Hon. Edw. Cardwell.

Private Sec., Thos. H. Burke.
Under Sec., Major-Gen. T. A. Larcom.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Almoner, Archbishop of Armagh;
State Steward, Visc. St. Lawrence.
Comptroller, George Bagot.

Chamberlain, Paget Butler.
Gentleman Usher, Fred. Willis.
Keeper of Records and Ulster King at Arms, Sir Bernard Burke.
Dean of the Chapel, Rev. H. U. Tighe.
Master of the Horse, Capt. Fred. Marshall.

Com. of the Forces, Rt. Hon. Lord Seaton.
Military Secretary, Hon. Lieut.-Col. James Colborne.
Commander of the Artillery, Colonel Ormsby.
Commander of the Engineers, Col. Frome.

PEERS.

Aldborough, *Earl*, 1777, Stratford
 Annesley, *Earl*, 1789
 Antrim, *Earl of*, 1785, Kerr
 Armagh, *Arch.* 1822, Lord J. G. de la Poer Beresford
 Armagh, *Earl of*, 1799, King of Hanover *
 Arran, *Earl*, 1762, Gore
 Ashbrook, *V.*, 1751, Flower-Walker
 Ashtown, *Ld.*, 1800, Trench
 Auckland, *L.*, 1789, Eden *
 Avonmore, *Vis.*, 1800, Yel-
 erton
 Aylmer, *Ld.*, 1718
 Bandon, *Earl of*, 1800, Ber-
 nard b
 Bangor, *Vis.* 1781, Ward b
 Bantry, *E. of*, 1816, White b
 Barrington, *Vis.* 1720
 Bellew, *Lord*, 1848
 Belmore, *E. of*, 1797, Corry b
 Bessborough, *Earl of*, 1730,
 Ponsonby *
 Blayney, *Lord*, 1621 b
 Bloomfield, *Lord*, 1825
 Boyne, *Vis.* 1717, Hamilton
 Bridport, *Ld.*, 1794, Hood
 Caledon, *Earl of*, 1800,
 Alexander [Freke
 Carbery, *Ld.* 1715, Evans-
 Carew, *Ld.* 1834 *
 Carrick, *E. of*, 1748, Butler
 Carrington, *Lord*, 1796,
 Smith *
 Carysfort, *E. of*, 1789, Proby *
 Cashel, Emly, Waterford,
 and Lismore, *B. of*, 1842,
 Robt. Daly b
 Castlemaine, *L.*, 1822,
 Handcock b [Stuart
 Castle Stuart, *E. of*, 1800,
 Cavan, *E. of*, 1647, Lambart
 Charlemont, *Earl of*, 1763,
 Caulfield * b
 Charleville, *Earl of*, 1806,
 Bury [wynd
 Chetwynd, *V.*, 1717, Chet-
 Cholmondeley, *Vis.*, 1661 *
 Clancarty, *E.* 1803,
 Trench * [Bingham
 Clanmorris, *Lord*, 1800,
 Clanricarde, *Mar. of*, 1825,
 De Burgh *
 Clanwilliam, *E. of*, 1776,
 Meade * [gibbon *
 Clare, *E. of*, 1795, Fitz-
 Clermont, *L.*, 1852, For-
 tescue
 Clarina, *L.* 1800, Massey b
 Clifden, *Vis.* 1781, Ellis *
 Clive, *Lord*, 1762 *

Clonbrock, *L.* 1790, Dillon b
 Cloncurry, *L.* 1789, Lawless *
 Clonmel, *E. of*, 1793, Scott
 Conway, *L.* 1703, Seymour *
 Conyngham, *Mar.* 1816 *
 Cork and Orrery, *Earl of*,
 1620, Boyle *
 Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, *B.*
of, 1857, W. Fitzgerald
 Courtown, *E. of*, 1762, Stop-
 ford *
 Cremorne, *L.* 1797, Dawson *
 Crofton, *Lord*, 1797 b
 Darnley, *E. of*, 1725, Bligh *
 De Blaquiere, *Lord*, 1800
 Decies, *L.* 1812, Beresford
 Derry and Raphoe, *B. of*,
 1853, Wm. Higgin b
 Desert, *E. of*, 1793, Cuffe b
 Desmond, *Earl of*, 1622,
 Fielding
 De Vesci, *Vis.* 1776, Vesey b
 Digby, *Lord*, 1620 *
 Dillon, *Vis.* 1622, Dillon Lee
 Donegal, *Marquess of*, 1791,
 Chichester * [Leger b
 Doneraile, *Vis.*, 1785, St.
 Donoughmore, *E. of*, 1800,
 Hutchinson *
 Down, &c., *Bishop of*, 1849,
 R. Knox b
 Downe, *Vis.* 1680, Dawnay
 Downes, *Lord*, 1822, Burgh b
 Downshire, *Marq. of*, 1789,
 Hill *
 Drogheda, *Marq. of*, 1791,
 Moore *
 Dublin, *Archb. of*, 1831, R.
 Whately
 Dufferin and Clandeboyne,
Lord, 1800, Blackwood *
 Dunalley, *L.* 1800, Prittie
 Dunboyne, *Ld.* 1541, Butler
 Dungannon, *V.*, 1766, Hill-
 Trevor b [Quin
 Dunraven, *E. of*, 1822,
 Dunsany, *Ld.*, 1461, Plun-
 kett
 Dunsandle and Clanconal,
Lord, 1845, Daly b
 Egmont, *Earl of*, 1733, Per-
 ceval *
 Ely, *Mar. of*, 1800, Loftus *
 Enniskillen, *Earl of*, 1789,
 Cole *
 Erne, *E. of*, 1789, Creighton b
 Farnham, *L.*, 1756, Max-
 well b
 Fermoy, *Lord*, 1856, Roche
 Ffrench, *Ld.*, 1798
 Fife, *Earl of*, 1759, Duff *
 Fingall, *E.* 1628, Plunkett *
 Fitzgerald & Vesey, *L.* 1826

Fitzwilliam, *Earl*, 1716 *
 Frankfort De Montmorency
V. 1816, De Montmorency
 Gage, *Viscount*, 1720 *
 Galway, *V.*, 1727, Agundel
 Monckton
 Gardner, *Lord*, 1800 *
 Garvagh, *L.*, 1818, Canning
 Gormanston, *Vis.*, 1478,
 Preston
 Gort, *Vis.*, 1816, Vereker
 Gosford, *E. of*, 1806, Ache-
 son *
 Granard, *E. of*, 1684, Forbes *
 Grandison, *V.* 1620, Villiers *
 Graves, *Lord*, 1794
 Grimston, *Viscount*, 1719 *
 Guilleme, *Viscount*, 1831,
 O'Grady
 Harberton, *V.* 1791, Pomeroy
 Hawarden, *V.* 1793, Maude
 Headfort, *M. of*, 1800, Tay-
 lour *
 Headley, *Lord*, 1797, Winn
 Henley, *Lord*, 1799, Eden
 Henniker, *Lord*, 1800, Hen-
 niker-Major
 Hood, *Lord*, 1782 *
 Hotham, *Lord*, 1797
 Howden, *L.* 1819, Caradoc *
 Howth, *Earl of*, 1767, St.
 Lawrence [Vanneck
 Huntingfield, *Lord*, 1796,
 Inchiquin, *Ld.* 1536, O'Brien
 Keith, *Baroness*, 1797, El-
 phinstone-Flahault *
 Kenmare, *E. of*, 1800,
 Browne *
 Kensington, *Lord*, 1776,
 Edwardes
 Kerry, *Earl of*, 1723, Fitz-
 Maurice Petty *
 Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clon-
 fert, and Kilmacduagh,
Bp. of, 1839, Ludlow Ton-
 son, Lord Riversdale
 Kilmaine, *L.* 1789, Browne b
 Kimore, Ardagh, and El-
 phin, *B. of*, 1854, M. G.
 Beresford
 Kilmorey, *Earl of*, 1822,
 Needham
 Kingston, *E. of*, 1768, King *
 Kingsale, *L.* 1181, De Courcy
 Langford, *L.* 1800, Rowley
 Lanesborough, *E. of*, 1756,
 Butler b
 Leinster, *Duke of*, 1766,
 Fitzgerald *
 Leitrim, *E.* 1795, Clements *
 Lifford, *Vis.* 1781, Hewitt b
 Limerick, &c., *Bishop of*,
 1853, Henry Griffin b

Limerick, <i>Earl of</i> , 1803, Pery*	Mountcashel, <i>Earl of</i> , 1781, Moore b	Sefton, <i>Earl of</i> , 1771, Molyneux *
Lisburne, <i>Earl of</i> , 1776, Vaughan	Mountgarrett, <i>Vis.</i> 1550, Butler	Shannon, <i>E. of</i> , 1756, Boyle*
Lisle, <i>Ld.</i> 1758, Lysaght	Mountmorres, <i>Vis.</i> 1763, De Montmorency	Sheffield, <i>Earl of</i> , 1816, Holroyd*
Lismore, <i>Viscount</i> , 1806, O'Callaghan*	Mulgrave, <i>L.</i> 1768, Phipps*	Sherard, <i>Lord</i> , 1627
Listowel, <i>E. of</i> , 1822, Hare	Muncaster, <i>Lord</i> , 1783, Pennington	Sligo, <i>Marquess of</i> , 1800, Browne*
Londonderry, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1816, Stewart*	Muskerry, <i>L.</i> 1781, Deane	Strabane, <i>V.</i> 1701, Hamilton *
Longford, <i>Earl of</i> , 1785, Pakenham*	Newborough, <i>L.</i> 1776, Wynn	Southwell, <i>V.</i> 1776, Southwell
Lorton, <i>Vis.</i> , 1806, King	Norbury, <i>E. of</i> , 1827, Toler	Strangford, <i>V.</i> 1628, Smythe*
Louth, <i>Lord</i> , 1541, Plunkett	Normanton, <i>Earl of</i> , 1806, Agar	Taafe, <i>Vis.</i> 1628
Lucan, <i>E. of</i> , 1795, Bingham b	Nugent, <i>Earl</i> , 1776, Grenville*	Talbot de Malahide, <i>L.</i> 1831, Talbot *
Lumley, <i>Vis.</i> 1628, Lumley-Savile*	Ongley, <i>Lord</i> , 1776	Teignmouth, <i>L.</i> 1797, Shore
Macdonald, <i>Lord</i> , 1776	Oranmore, <i>L.</i> 1836, Browne	Templetown, <i>V.</i> 1806, Upton
Massareene and Ferrard, <i>Vis.</i> , 1660, Skeffington-Foster *	Ormonde, <i>Mof</i> , 1825, Butler*	Trimlestown, 1641, Barnewall
Massey, <i>Lord</i> , 1776	Ossory, &c., <i>Bp. of</i> , J. T. O'Brien, 1842	Tuam, &c., <i>Bp. of</i> , Lord Plunket, 1839 *
Mayo, <i>E. of</i> , 1785, Bourke b	Palmerston, <i>V.</i> 1722, Temple	Valentia, <i>V.</i> 1662, Annesley
Meath, <i>E. of</i> , 1627, Brabazon *	Portarlington, <i>E. of</i> , 1785, Dawson-Damer b	Ventry, <i>Lord</i> , 1800, Mullins
Meath, <i>Bp. of</i> , J. H. Singer, 1852	Powercourt, <i>V.</i> 1743, Wingfield	Walls court, <i>L.</i> 1800, Blake
Mexborough, <i>E. of</i> , 1766, Saville	Radstock, <i>Lord</i> , 1800, Waldegrave	Waterford and Wexford, <i>Earl of</i> , 1446, Talbot *
Middleton, <i>V.</i> 1717, Brodrick*	Ranelagh, <i>V.</i> 1628, Jones	Waterford, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1789, Beresford *
Milltown, <i>Earl of</i> , 1763, Leeson	Ranfurly, <i>E.</i> 1831, Knox*	Waterpark, <i>Lord</i> , 1792, Cavendish
Moir, <i>E. of</i> , 1761, Hastings*	Rendlesham, <i>Lord</i> , 1806, Thellusson	Westcote, <i>Lord</i> , 1776, Lyttelton *
Molesworth, <i>Viscount</i> , 1716	Riversdale, <i>L.</i> 1783, Tonson (Bishop of Killaloe)	Westmeath, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1822, Nugent b
Monck, <i>Viscount</i> , 1800	Roden, <i>E. of</i> , 1771, Jocelyn*	Wicklow, <i>Earl of</i> , 1793, Howard b
Mornington, <i>E. of</i> , 1760, Wellesley *	Rokeby, <i>L.</i> 1777, Montagu	Winterton, <i>Earl of</i> , 1766, Turnour
	Rosse, <i>E. of</i> , 1806, Parsons b	
	Rossmore, <i>Lord</i> , 1796, Westcote*	

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. † Marked thus are Peers of Scotland. b Marked thus are Representative Peers.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady
Secretary, Mark Perrin
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. T. B. C. Smith
Deputy Keeper of the Rolls, John Reilly
Masters in Chancery, Edward Litton, Wm. Brooke, J. J. Murphy, and Acheson Lyle
Accountant-Gen., Digby P. Starkey
Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, Ralph S. Cusack

COURT OF APPEAL.

Lord Justice, Rt. Hon. Fras. Blackburne

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Thos. Le-froy.—*Judges*, Rt. Hon. Louis Perrin, James O'Brien, Rt. Hon. Edm. Hayes
Clerk of the Crown, James Nagle

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Jas. H. Monahan.—*Judges*, Rt. Hon. Nicholas Ball, Rt. Hon. W. Keogh, Rt. Hon. Jonathan Christian

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. David R. Pigot
Barons, Rt. Hon. R. W. Greene, Rt. Hon. F. Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. H. G. Hughes

LANDED ESTATES COURT.

Judges, W. C. Dobbs, M. Longfield, C. J. Hargreave

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge of the Court of Probate, Rt. Hon. R. Keatinge, LL.D.
Registrars, Maurice Keatinge, W. M. Wiley, LL.D.
Vicar-Gen. of the Commercial Courts of Dublin, Jos. Radcliff, LL.D.
Registrar, John Samuels, Esq.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Judge, Dr. T. F. Kelly.
Surrogate, Joseph Radcliff, LL.D.
Queen's Advocate Gen., Sir T. Staples, bart.
Registrar, John Anster, LL.D.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

Judges, Walter Berwick and David Lynch.—*Chief Registrar*, Cheyne Brady.—*Assistant Registrars*, Thomas Battley and Wm. Perrin.—*Chief Clerk*, Thomas Farrell.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-Gen., Rt. Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald.
Solicitor-Gen., Serj. Rickard Deasy.
Serjeants, John Howley, Thos. O'Hagan, and Gerald Fitzgibbon.

LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES, AND CUSTODES ROTULORUM.

<i>Antrim</i> , Marquess of Donegal	<i>Londonderry</i> , Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bt., M.P.
<i>Armagh</i> , Col. Jas. M. Caulfeild	<i>Longford</i> , Col. Henry White, M.P.
<i>Carlow</i> , Earl of Bessborough	<i>Louth</i> , Lord Bellew, Lieut.; Earl of Roden, Custos.
<i>Cavan</i> , Marquess of Headfort	<i>Mayo</i> , Earl of Lucan
<i>Clare</i> , Lord Inchiquin	<i>Meath</i> , Earl of Fingall
<i>Cork</i> , Lord Fermoy	<i>Monaghan</i> , Col. Chas. Leslie, M.P.
<i>Donegal</i> , Marquess of Abercorn	<i>Queen's County</i> , Rt. Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick
<i>Down</i> , Marquess of Londonderry	<i>Roscommon</i> , Edw. King Tenison
<i>Dublin</i> , Earl of Howth, Lieut.	<i>Shigo</i> , Col. Arthur F. Knox Gore
<i>Fermanagh</i> , Earl of Erne	<i>Tipperary</i> , Viscount Lismore
<i>Galway</i> , Marquess of Clanricarde	<i>Tyrone</i> , Earl of Charlemont
<i>Kerry</i> , Rt. Hon. H. A. Herbert, M.P.	<i>Waterford</i> , Lord Stuart de Decies
<i>Kildare</i> , Duke of Leinster	<i>Westmeath</i> , Marquess of Westmeath
<i>Kilkenny</i> , Right Hon. William F. Fownes Tighe	<i>Wexford</i> , Lord Carew
<i>King's County</i> , Earl of Rosse	<i>Wicklow</i> , Earl of Wicklow.
<i>Leitrim</i> , Earl of Granard	
<i>Limerick</i> , Earl of Clare	

IRISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

<i>Consec.</i>	<i>Archbishops.</i>	<i>Sees.</i>	<i>Anno.</i>	<i>In room of.</i>	<i>Deans.</i>
1805	Lord J. G. Beresford, D.D., Primate of all Ireland .)	<i>Armagh</i> & <i>Clogher</i> .)	1822	Stuart .	{ B. W. Disney, <i>Arm.</i> Hon. R. W. H. Maude, M.A., <i>Cl.</i> Hon. H. Pakenham, <i>St. Patrick's</i> and <i>Christ Church</i> . John Wolsley, A.M., <i>Kildare</i> .
1831	Rt. Hon. Richard Whately, D.D., Primate of Ireland .)	<i>Dublin and</i> <i>Kildare</i> .)	1831	Magee .	
<i>Bishops.</i>					
1852	J. H. Singer, D.D.	<i>Meath</i>	1852	Townsend .	{ Rich. Butler, <i>Clonmacnoise</i> . J. Head, D.D., <i>Kiltator</i> . M. J. Keating, A.M., <i>Kilfenora</i> R. M. Kennedy, <i>Clonfert</i> . J. A. Bermingham, <i>Kilmucduagh</i> .
1839	Lord Riversdale, D.D.	{ <i>Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh</i> }	1839	Sandes .	{ Hon. R. Plunket, <i>Tham.</i> J. Collins, D.D., <i>Killaloe</i> . Lord Mountmorres, <i>Achoury</i> . James Lyster, A.M., <i>Leighlin</i> . H. Newland, D.D., <i>Ferns</i> . Charles Vignoles, D.D., <i>Ossory</i> .
1839	Lord Plunket, D.D.	{ <i>Tham, Kiltota, and Achoury</i> }	1839	Trench .	{ Ogle Moore, <i>Cashel</i> . Edw. N. Hoare, <i>Waterford</i> . Denis Browne, <i>Emly</i> . Hon. H. Browne, <i>Lismore</i> . T. Woodward, M.A., <i>Down</i> . Edw. Bull, M.A., <i>Connor</i> . Dan. Bagot, B.D., <i>Downmore</i> . (T. B. Gough, M.A., <i>Derry</i> . Lord E. Chichester, <i>Raphoe</i> . A. L. Kirwan, <i>Limerick</i> . A. Irwin, A.M., <i>Ardfert and Aghadoe</i> .
1812	James T. O'Brien, D.D.	{ <i>Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin</i> }	1842	Fowler .	{ W. Warburton, D.D., <i>Elphin</i> . H. U. Tighe, D.D., <i>Ardagh</i> . Lord Fitzgerald, LL.D., <i>Kilmore</i> . (H. T. Newman, <i>Cork</i> . J. Stannus, M.A., <i>Ross</i> . (J. Howie, <i>Cloyne</i> .
1842	Robert Daly, D.D.	{ <i>Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore</i> }	1842	Saules .	
1849	R. Knox, D.D.	{ <i>Down, Connor, and Downmore</i> }	1848	Mant	
1819	Wm. Higgin, D.D.	{ <i>Derry and Raphoe</i> }	1853	Ponsonby .	
1853	Henry Griffin, A.M.	{ <i>Limerick, Ardfer, & Aghadoe</i> }	1853	Higgin .	
1854	M. G. Beresford, D.D.	{ <i>Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin</i> }	1854	Leslie .	
1857	W. Fitzgerald, D.D.	{ <i>Cork, Cloyne and Ross</i> }	1857	Wilson .	

The Bishop of Meath takes precedence of all other Bishops, and is a Privy Councillor in right of his See; the rest take precedence according to priority of consecration. The Representative Bishops for 1860 are the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of Cashel, Derry, and Limerick.

BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

<i>BISHOPS.</i>	<i>Sees.</i>	<i>An.</i>	<i>In room of.</i>
G. L. Cotton, D.D.	<i>Calcutta</i>	1858	Wilson, <i>dec.</i>
J. Harding, D.D.	<i>Bombay</i>	1851	Carr, <i>res.</i>
T. Dealtry, D.D.	<i>Madras</i>	1849	Spencer, <i>res.</i>
James Chapman, D.D. . .	<i>Ceylon</i>	1845	See created.
V. W. Ryan, D.D.	<i>Mauritius</i>	1854	Hawkins, <i>res.</i>
F. Barker, D.D.	<i>Sydney, Metrop.</i>	1854	Broughton, <i>res.</i>
F. R. Nixon, D.D.	<i>Tasmania</i>	1842	See created.
William Tyrrell, D.D. . .	<i>Newcastle</i>	1847	<i>Do.</i>

Bishops.	Sees.	An.	In room of.
Aug. Short, D.D.	Adelaide	1847	See created.
Charles Perry, D.D. . .	Melbourne	1847	Do.
M. B. Hale, D.D.	Perth, West Australia. .	1856	Do.
Edw. W. Tuffnell, M.A..	Brisbane, Moreton Bay ..	1859	Do.
G. A. Selwyn, D.D.	New Zealand	1841	Do.
H. J. C. Harper, D.D. ..	Christchurch, New Zeal..	1856	Do.
Edmund Hobhouse, D.D.	Nelson, New Zealand.....	1858	Do.
Chas. J. Abraham, B.D. .	Wellington	1858	Do.
Wm. Williams, DCL.	Waiapu, New Zealand....	1858	Do.
Aubrey Geo. Spencer, D.D.	Jamaica, &c.	1843	Lipscomb, dec.
Thomas Parry, D.D.	Barbados & Leeward Isles	1842	Coleridge, res.
(Vacant)	Antigua	1859	Rigaud, dec.
W.P. Austen, D.D.	Guiana	1842	Do.
G. J. Mountain, D.D.	Quebec	1836	Stewart, dec.
Francis Fulford, D.D. ..	Montreal	1850	See created.
John Strachan, D.D.	Toronto	1839	Do.
Benj. Cronyn, D.D.	Huron	1857	Do.
Hibbert Binney, D.D....	Nova Scotia	1857	Inglis, dec.
John Medley, D.D.	Fredericton	1845	See created.
Edw. Feild, D.D.	Newfoundland	1844	A. G. Spencer, tr.
George Hills, M.A.	British Columbia.....	1858	See created.
David Anderson, D.D. .	Prince Rupert's Land ..	1849	Do.
George Tomlinson, D.D.	Gibraltar	1842	Do.
Robert Gray, D.D.	Cape Town.....	1847	Do.
J. W. Colenso, D.D.	Natal	1853	Do.
Piers Cloughton, D.D....	St. Helena (Cape)	1859	See created."
Henry Catterill, D.D. ..	Graham's Town	1856	Armstrong, dec.
George Smith, D.D.	Victoria (Hong Kong)....	1849	See created.
(Vacant).....	Sierra Leone	1859	Bowen, dec.
F. T. McDougall, D.D. ..	Labuan.....	1855	See created.

GOVERNORS.

Europe.

Gibraltar.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Ferguson, Governor.

Malta.—Major-Gen. Sir J. Gaspard le Marchant, Governor.

Ionian Islands.—Sir John Young, bart., Lord High Commissioner.

Heligoland.—Richard Pattinson, Lt.-Gov.

America.

Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island.—Sir E. W. Head, Bt., Capt.-Gen. & Gov.-in-Chief.

Nova Scotia.—Earl of Mulgrave, Lt.-Gov.

New Brunswick.—Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, Lieut.-Governor.

Prince Edward's Island.—George Dundas, Lieut.-Governor.

British Columbia and Vancouver Island.—James Douglas, Gov.; Col. Moody, Chief Commissioner.

Newfoundland.—Sir Alexander Bannerman, Governor, and Com.-in-Chief.

Bermuda.—Lieut.-Col. Freeman Murray, Governor.

West India Islands.

Jamaica and Dependencies.—C. H. Darling, Governor-in-Chief.

Bahama Islands.—C. J. Bayley, Governor.

Barbados and Windward Islands.—(Vacant).

St. Vincent.—W. C. Sargeant, Lieut.-Gov. (temp.)

Grenada.—Cornelius Kortright, Lt.-Gov.

Tobago.—J. V. Drysdale, Lieut.-Gov.

Antigua and Leeward Islands.—Edward Eyre, Governor. (temp.)

St. Christopher's.—Sir B. C. C. Pine, Lieut.-Governor.

Dominica.—Major H. St.-George Ord, Lieut.-Governor.

St. Lucie—

Trinidad.—R. W. Keate, R.N., Gov.

British Guiana (Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice).—P. E. Wodehouse, Governor.

Honduras.—F. Seymour, Superintendent.

Africa.

Cape of Good Hope.—Sir George Grey, Governor and Com.-in-Chief.—Lieut.-Gov., Major-Gen. R. H. Wynyard.

Natal, South Africa.—John Scott, Lt.-Gov.

Sierra Leone.—Col. S. J. Hill, Gov.-in-Chief.

Gambia.—Col. L. S. O'Connor, Gov.

Gold Coast.—Col. G. A. K. D'Arcy.

Mauritius.—W. Stevenson, Gov.

St. Helena.—Sir Edw. Drummond Hay, Gov.

Asia.

Bengal.—Earl Canning, Gov.-Gen. of India.

Madras.—Sir Chas. Edw. Trevelyan, Gov.

Bombay.—Lord Elphinstone, Governor.

Ceylon.—Sir H. G. Ward, Governor.

Hong-Kong.—Hercules G.R. Robinson, Gov.

Aden.—Col. Coghlan.

Labuan.—Hon. G. W. Edwardes, Gov.

Australia.

New South Wales.—Sir W. T. Denison, Captain-General and Gov.-in-Chief.

Victoria.—Sir Henry Barkly, Governor.

Western Australia (Swan River).—Arthur Edw. Kennedy, Governor.

Southern Australia.—Sir R. G. M'Donnell, Lieut.-Governor.

Queensland.—Sir G. F. Bowen, Governor.

Tasmania.—Sir H. E. F. Young, Governor.

New Zealand.—Col. T. Gore Browne, Gov. and Com.-in-Chief.

Falkland Islands.—Capt. T. E. L. Moore, R.N., Governor.

ROYAL NAVY.

FLAG OFFICERS.

Admiral of the Fleet—Sir John West, KCB.*Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom*—Sir Wm. Hall Gage, GCH.*Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom*—Earl of Dundonald, GCB.*Admirals of the Red.*

1846.

Sir Wm. Hall Gage, GCH.

1847.

Sir G. Eden Hammond, bart.,
GCB.

1848.

Sir F. Wm. Austen, KCB.

1849.

Sir E. Durnford King.

Sir George Mundy, KCB.

1851.

Thos. Earl Dundonald, GCB.

Sir Wm. Parker, bart., GCB.

Admirals of the White.

1855.

Sir Lucius Curtis, bart.

Sir John Louis, bart.

John Ayscough

Sir Thos. J. Cochrane, KCB.

1857.

Sir Geo. Fras. Seymour, KCB.

Hon. Sir A. Maitland, KCB.

George Earl Cadogan

Admirals of the Blue.

1857.

Sir E. Chatham Strode, KCB.

William Bowles

Sir J. W. Deans Dundas, GCB.

1858.

Sir Henry Hope, KCB.

Hon. Sir F. B. R. Pellew.

Sir Charles Napier, KCB.

Sir Phipps Hornby, KCB.

Vice-Admirals of the Red.

1854.

Sir Henry Prescott, KCB.

Edward Harvey

1855.

Sir B. Reynolds, KCB.

Sir A. J. W. Clifford, bart.

1856.

Sir George Rose Sartorius

Robert Wauchope

Sir G. Gordon Sinclair, bart.

Right Hon. Sir M. F. F.

Berkeley, KCB.

Sir Fairfax Moresby, KCB.

Vice-Admirals of the White.

1857.

Sir Charles Sullivan, bart.

Francis Erskine Loch

Arthur Fanshawe

Sir Houston Stewart, KCB.

Sir James Stirling

Provo Wm. Parry Wallis

Henry William Bruce

Sir J. H. Plumridge, KCB.

Sir Thomas Herbert, KCB.

Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

1858.

Hon. Henry John Rous

Wm. Jas. Hope Johnstone

William Fanshawe Martin

Sir R. S. Dundas, KCB.

Henry Dundas

Hon. Sir M. Stopford, KCB.

Sir Hen. Ducie Chads, KCB.

Sir Geo. R. Lambert, KCB.

1859.

Alex. Thos. Emeric Vidal

Rear-Admirals of the Red.

1854.

Sir H. J. Leeke

Sir C. H. Fremantle, KCB.

Sir Michael Seymour, KCB.

Sir H. Byam Martin, KCB.

Henry Eden

James Scott

G. W. Conway Courtenay

1855.

Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, KCB.

Robert Lambert Baynes

Thomas Bennett

Henry Smith

Sir S. Lushington, KCB.

Alexander Duntze

Frederic Thomas Michell

Sir Thomas Hastings

Chas. Ramsay D. Bethune

Charles Talbot

Rear-Admirals of the White.

1856.

Thomas Wren Carter

Sir Thos. Sabine Pasley, Lt.

Christopher Wyvill

Henry Francis Greville

Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Paulet

Rt. Hon. Lord Edw. Russell

Henry Wolsey Bayfield

Hon. George Grey

Sir James Clark Ross

1857.

Joseph Nias

Henry John Codrington

John McDougall

Michael Quin

Sir Thomas Maitland

Robert Smart

George Rodney Mundy

Hon. Henry Keppel, KCB.

Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

1857.

John Jervis Tucker

John Kingcome

Frederick Bullock

J. Elphinstone Erskine

Joseph Hope

Horatio Thos. Austin

William Ramsay

1858.

Sir Baldwin W. Walker,

Bart., KCB.

Alexander Milne

Richard Laird Warren

Rt. Hon. Lord Clarence F.

Paget

George Elliot

Hon. Fred. Thos. Pelham

J. Colpoys Dacres

John Shepherd

Thomas Henderson

1859.

Lewis Tobias Jones

THE ARMY.

FIELD MARSHALS.

The King of the Belgians, KG., KCB.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort,

KG., KT., KP., and GCB.

Stapleton Viscount Combermere, GCB.

John Earl of Strafford, GCB.

Generals.

1830.

Francis Moore

1837.

John M'Kenzie

1841.

Richard Blunt

Sir T. M. Brisbane, bart.,
GCB.

1851.

Sir J. Wright Guise, bart., KCB.

Richard Pigot

Sir James Watson, KCB.

Sir Howard Douglas, bart.,
GCB.

1854.

Dennis Herbert

Rt. Hon. Sir E. Blakeney,
GCB.

John Lord Seaton, GCB.

Sir T. M'Mahon, bart., KCB.

Sir Alex. Woodford, GCB.

Cosmo Gordon

Hugh Visc. Gough, KP.

Sir Jas. Wm. Sleight, KCB.

Sir J. F. FitzGerald, KCB.

Sir Arthur B. Clifton, KCB.

Hon. H. Arbuthnot, CB.

Sir J. Douglas, KCB.

Sir Willoughby Cotton, GCB.

Sir J. Hanbury
 Henry B. Earl Beauchamp
 Hon. E. P. Lygon, CB.
 Sir George Whitmore
 Henry Shadforth
 Sir William Tuyl
 Sackville H. Berkeley
 Helier Touzel
 Sir George Scovell, KCB.
 Ulysses Lord Downes, KCB.
 G. Marq. of Tweeddale, KT.
 Sir F. W. Trench
 Henry Wyndham
 F. R. Thackeray, CB.
 Gustavus Nicolls
 Sir Edward Bowater
 Joseph W. Tobin
 Sir W. M. Gomm, KCB.
 Sir H. D. Ross, KCB.
 Sir R. W. Gardiner, KCB.

1855.

Hon. Henry Murray, CB.
 Thomas Evans, CB.
 Sir A. MacLaine, KCB.
 William Wood, CB.
 Sir J. F. Burgoyne, bt., GCB.
 Sir George Brown, GCB.
 Sir James Simpson, GCB.

1856.

C. Ashe A. Repington, CB.
 George Duke of Cambridge,
 KG., KP., GCB.
 R. S. Brough

1857.

W. G. Power, CB.
 Chas. Menzies
 Henry James Riddell

1858.

Colin Lord Clyde, GCB.

1859.

Henry Chas. E. Vernon, CB.
 Sir J. Archibald Hope, KCB.
 Sir R. J. Harvey, CB.
 Sir F. Stovin, KCB.

Lieutenant-Generals.

1851.

Sir C. W. Pasley, KCB.
 C. G. Ellicombe, CB.
 Sir W. F. P. Napier, KCB.
 John Reeve
 Thomas Kenah, CB.
 E. Buckley Wynyard, CB.
 Sir Jas. Ferguson, bt., CB.
 Sir T. W. Brotherton, KCB.
 Sir A. J. Dalrymple, bart.
 Sir James Henry Reynett
 Sir John Bell, KCB.
 Sir S. B. Auchmuty, KCB.
 John Aitchison.

1854.

William Jervois
 Sir F. Cockburn
 Richard Lluellyn, CB.

Peter A. Lantour, CB.
 Sir William Chalmers, CB.
 Sir H. G. W. Smith, bt., GCB.
 Sir De Lacy Evans, GCB.
 William Henry Scott
 Sir T. Willshire, bt., KCB.
 E. Fleming, CB.
 George Cardew
 Philip Bainbrigge, CB.
 Thos. Erskine Napier, CB.
 William H. Sewell, CB.
 William Lindsay Darling
 Sir John Macdonald, KCB.
 George William Paty, CB.
 Lord James Hay
 Thomas J. Wemyss, CB.
 Sir William Rowan, KCB.
 James Shaw Kennedy, CB.
 A. W. M. Lord Sandys
 George Leith Goldie, CB.
 George P. Higginson
 Sir George Bowles, KCB.
 Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish
 T. W. Robbins
 Roderick Macneil
 William Sutherland, CB.
 Henry Rainey, CB.
 Hon. C. Gore, CB.
 Wm. L. Walton
 Charles R. Fox
 Charles Augustus Shaw
 Frederick Campbell
 George Turner, CB.
 Peter M. Wallace
 Richard Jones
 John Michell, CB.

1855.

Mildmay Fane
 Sir James M. Wallace
 Hon. J. Finch, CB.
 Sir Wm. G. Moore, KCB.

1856.

E. C. Whinyates, CB.
 Sir Richard England, GCB.
 Sir W. J. Codrington, KCB.
 Thomas Dyneley, CB.

1857.

Sir Henry Somerset, KCB.
 George Cobbe
 S. B. Ellis, CB.
 Thomas Wearing
 Alexander C. Mercer
 Sir G. Aug. Wetherall, KCB.
 Sir J. F. Love, KCB.
 Sir D. McGregor, KCB.

1858.

Nicholas Hamilton
 C. A. Ferd. Bentinck
 C. G. J. Arbutnot
 C. G. Falconar
 Alex. Fisher Mackintosh
 Joseph Paterson
 John Home Home
 John Spink
 Sir James Jackson, KCB.
 Robert C. Mansel
 John Drummond

James Freeth
 Sir C. R. O'Donnell
 John Leslie
 Robert B. Coles
 Edward P. Buckley
 Sir R. Doherty
 Edward Byam
 G. J. Harding, CB.
 Geo. C. Earl of Lucan, KCB.

1859.

Sir Wm. M. G. Colebrooke,
 CB.
 Sir Charles Yorke, KCB.
 Sir J. R. Eustace
 B. Drummond
 Hon. Sir E. Cust
 Dennis Daly
 Jeremiah Taylor
 Francis J. Davies
 Sir J. F. M. Smith

Major-Generals.

1854.

John Fraser
 Marcus Beresford
 Sir Jas. C. Chatterton, bart.
 Jas. Alex. Earl of Rosslyn.
 Sir H. R. Ferguson Davie, bt.
 E. F. Gascoigne
 Sir L. B. Lovell, KCB.
 St. John A. Clerke
 Sir J. H. Schoedde, KCB.
 Sir H. J. W. Bentinck, KCB.
 Thomas Reed, CB.
 Henry Visct. Melville, KCB.
 A. K. Clark Kennedy, CB.
 Horace G. Broke
 Peter Edmonstone Craigie,
 CB.
 E. F. Morris, CB.
 Henry Colville
 Everard W. Bouverie
 Hon. T. Ashburnham, CB.
 Michael White, CB.
 J. Scott, CB.
 Sir J. L. Pennefather, KCB.
 E. W. Bell
 Thomas Burke
 William Cator, CB.
 J. T. Earl of Cardigan, KCB.
 Sir M. Creagh
 John Eden, CB.
 Hon. Charles Grey
 W. L. L. F. Lord de Ros
 John Geddes
 P. S. Stanhope
 Alex. MacLachlan
 C. Murray Hay
 Henry Lord Rokeby, KCB.
 Hen. Edward Porter
 J. D. Rawdon
 William Beckwith
 H. E. Robinson
 Henry William Breton
 Allan T. Maclean
 J. J. W. Angerstein
 Thomas Marten
 Thomas Ger. Ball
 Eaton Monins
 George M. Eden
 George Dixon

Frederic Maunsell
 Henry Alexander Scott
 William Wyld, CB.
 William Fludyer
 John Wharton Frith
 Henry C. Russell
 John Hall
 Henry W. Gordon
 George H. Lockwood, CB.
 Sir Richard Airey, KCB.
 Sir Hugh H. Rose, KCB.
 Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, KCB.
 Sir H. D. Jones, KCB.
 Sir George Buller, KCB.
 W. Brereton, CB.

1855.

F. R. Chesney
 John B. Gough, CB.
 Hon. Arthur Upton
 H. I. Delacombe
 B. Orlando Jones
 Sir A. J. Cloete, C.B.
 G. Macdonald
 John Cox

1856.

James R. Craufurd
 W. S. Balfour
 William Booth
 Richard Greaves

1857.

Thomas G. Higgins
 W. H. Elliott
 J. A. Philips
 F. Graham, CB.
 W. Freke Williams
 Pringle Taylor

Thomas H. Johnston
 Henry A. Hankey
 John Campbell
 Plomer Young
 William Bell
 Henry D. Townshend
 Thomas Wright, CB.

1858.

Thomas Wood
 W. H. Eden
 Joseph Clark
 Sir J. G. Le Marchant
 Charles Gascoyne
 George Moncrieff
 Poole V. England
 W. Cuthbert Ward
 G. H. McKinnon
 Marcus J. Slade
 B. F. Dalton Wilson
 S. B. Boileau
 Hon. G. F. Upton, CB.
 Hon. A. A. Dalzell
 Thos. S. Pratt, CB.
 Orlando Felix
 W. N. Hutchinson
 H. F. Lockyer, CB.
 Simcoe Baynes
 M. C. Johnstone
 W. Fred. Forster
 Fred. Johnston
 Edw. Macarthur, CB.
 D. H. Macdowall
 Sir R. Garrett, KCB.
 A. H. Trevor
 R. R. W. Brett
 G. T. Colomb
 Sir S. J. Cotton, KCB.
 Maurice Barlow

J. N. Jackson
 Botett Trydell
 John Clark
 R. W. Brough
 E. H. D. E. Napier
 Edward Harvey
 James R. Young
 John Michel, CB.
 R. P. Douglas
 Charles C. Hay
 William L. Dames
 Charles Warren, CB.
 G. A. Malcolm, CB.
 R. H. Wynyard, CB.
 Richard Hardinge, RA.
 Browne Willis, RA.
 W. C. Anderson
 Wm. R. Ord
 Henry Eyre
 Henry J. Savage
 Lord Wm. Paulet, CB.
 Philip M'Pherson, CB.

1859.

Richard S. Armstrong
 C. W. Ridley, CB.
 John Patton
 Duncan A. Cameron, CB.
 Thomas Matheson
 George Bell, CB.
 H. N. Vigers
 Lewis A. Hall
 R. R. Robertson, CB.
 Samuel Braybrooke
 Daniel Bilton
 Robert Law
 Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee
 KCB.
 Thomas Foster

EAST INDIAN ARMY.

Generals.

1854.

Sir H. Stratford Scott, KCB.
 Sir Jas. L. Caldwell, GCB.
 Sir David Leighton, KCB.
 James Welsh
 Richard Podmore
 Sir Robert Houstoun, KCB.
 George R. Kemp
 J. A. P. Macgregor
 Sir William Richards, KCB.
 Jerry F. Dyson
 Alexander Fair, CB.
 William Gilbert

1855.

James Ahmnty

1856.

Mosem Boyd

1857.

H. G. A. Taylor, CB.
 Brook Bridges Parlbry, CB.

1858.

J. Truscott
 E. Millian Gullifer Showers
 Patrick Cameron

1859.

John Carfrae
 George Jackson
 George Swiney
 Sir George Pollock, GCB.
 Samuel Goodfellow
 Alexander Lindsay, CB.

Lieutenant-Generals.

1851.

James S. Fraser
 Peter de la Motte, CB.
 E. Frederick, CB.
 George B. Brooks
 Peter Lodwick
 Suetonius H. Todd
 John Briggs
 Harry Thomson
 Charles W. Hamilton

E. F. Waters, CB.
 Richard C. Andrée
 Sir Mark Cubbon, KCB.
 Thomas Shubrick
 Thomas King
 William Cullen
 David Barr
 William Vincent
 Thomas Marret
 Thomas Henry Paul
 Francis Farquharson

1855.

John Henry
 Samuel Swinhoe
 John Anderson

1856.

Frederick Young
 T. M. Douglas, CB.
 William R. C. Costley
 Charles Herbert, CB.
 Sir G. P. Wymer, KCB
 Alexander Dick
 William Pattie, CB

Thomas Fiddes
James Perry

1857.

Hugh Ross
James Ketchen
Abraham Roberts, CB.

1858.

John Morgan, CB.
C. A. Grenado Wallington
Thomas Oliver
Sir James Outram, Bt., GCB.
Duncan G. Scott
Henry Hall, CB.

1859.

Julius G. Griffith
Samuel Shaw
Frederick L. Doveton
C. B. James
M. Coombs Paul
Sir John Cheape, KCB.
John Low, CB.
John Tulloch, CB.
Joseph Harris

Major-Generals.

1854.

Richard Powney
George E. Gowan, CB.
Patrick Montgomerie, CB.
James Stuart, CB.
William Henry Hewitt
J. Home
G. W. Aylmer Lloyd, CB.
A. Tulloch, CB.
A. Brown Dyce
J. Wheeler Cleveland
Robert Blackall
David Capon, CB.
William Donald Robertson
Duncan Sim
George Sandys
James Eckford, CB.
Matthew Soppitt
Andrew Hervey, CB.
Sir S. Winde Steel, KCB.
Frederick Schuler
George Moore
Maurice Tweedie
C. M. Carmichael, CB.
H. Lechmere Worrall
Sir J. Beunet Hearsey,
KCB.
G. R. Pemberton
Donald Macleod
S. Davis Riley
C. Godby, CB.
David Cunningham

C. Dennis Dun
J. Parsons, CB.
George Warren
Henry F. Salter, CB.
T. Mathew Taylor
Howard Dowker
Henry Sargent
George J. Wilson
Lewis W. Watson
Joseph Garnault
Robert Hawkes
A. F. Richmond, CB.
James Bell
George Conran
Sir Patrick Grant, KCB.
C. Dixon Wilkinson, CB.
William Taylor
Westrop Watkins
John Laurie
J. Edwin Williams
F. Turnley Farrell
W. Henry Marshall
Robert Alexander
John Day Stokes
F. Spencer Hawkins, CB.
J. Kynaston Luard, CB.
John Graham
Edward Garstin
Adolphus Derville
Richard Home
Sir R. J. H. Vivian, KCB.
T. Littleton Green
A. Carnegie, CB.
George Tomkyns
Sir H. G. Roberts, KCB.
William Cavaye
David Forbes
Francis Straton
C. R. W. Lane, CB.
W. J. Gairdner, CB.
George Brooke, CB.
John Yaldwyn
Benjamin R. Hitchins
W. L. G. Williams
Eyre E. Bruce
Henry Coningham
William Justice
H. C. M. Cox
John Hoggan, CB.
George Huyshe, CB.
F. Blundell, CB.
J. Campbell, CB.
T. B. Forster
F. F. Whinyates
J. Adam Howden
Augustus Clarke
C. Hamilton, CB.
Edward Armstrong
M. Stack, CB.
W. Wyllie, CB.
W. John Browne, CB.

1855.

P. F. Story, CB.
Alexander Woodburn, CB.
G. Grantham
H. Cracklow
William Prescott
H. Lawrence

1856.

Richard Budd
George Hicks, CB.
John Christie
Henry F. Caley
Hope Dick
Joseph Nash, CB.
Jas. Alexander, CB.
John T. Lane, CB.
George Hutton
Robert Stewart
Edward Pottingal
Henry Hancock

1857.

E. Huthwaite, CB.
Isaac C. Coffin
George C. Whitlock, KCB.
Frederick G. Lister
Sir A. Wilson, Bart., KCB.
David Downing
Thos. M. Cameron
W. N. T. Smee
Thos. C. Parr
Fred. H. Sandys
Henry Prior
Nicholas Johnson

1858.

John Monle
L. S. Bird
David Birrel
R. J. H. Birch, CB.
Thomas Polwhele
George Campbell
Peter Innes
Alex. W. Lawrence
Sir Fred. Abbott, CB.
John F. Bradford, CB.
H. Meggs Graves
A. Charles Grant, CB.
Archibald S. Logan
Eneas Shirreff
Edward Messiter

1859.

Stuart Corbett, CB.
Henry Macan
William Sage
Sir Justin Sheil, KCB.
Charles Wahab
James Manson
George Twemlow
Thomas A. Duke
Thos. D. Carpenter
Thos. A. A. Munsey

BANK OF ENGLAND DIRECTORS.*

Governor—Bonamy Dobree.

Deputy—Alfred Latham.

Directors—Henry Hulse Berens, Arthur Edward Campbell, Henry Edward Chapman, William Cotton, Robert Wigram Crawford, James Pattison Currie, Henry Hucks Gibb, George Joachim Göschen, Benjamin Back Greene, Chas. Pascoe Grenfell, Jas. Alexander Guthrie, Thom-

* The alterations in the Bank

son Hankey, John Benjamin Heath, Kirkman Dan. Hodgson, Henry Lamet Hosland, John Gellibrand Hubbard, Thomas Newman Hunt, Charles Frederick Huth, James Malcolmson, James Morris, Sheffield Neave, George Warde Norman, Edward Howley Palmer, Thomas Charles Smith.

Secretary—John Bentley.

Deputy-Secretary—James Stewart.

Direction take place in April.

BRANCH BANKS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Birmingham — Bristol — Hull — Leeds —
Leicester — Liverpool — Manchester —
Newcastle-upon-Tyne — Plymouth —
Portsmouth — Swansea.

BANKERS IN LONDON.

Agra and United Service Bank, 27, Cannon-street, E.C.
Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
Bank of Australia, 17, Cannon-street, E.C.
Bank of British North America, 7, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, E.C.
Bank of Egypt, 26, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Bank of England, Threadneedle-st., E.C., and Burlington Gardens, W.
Bank of India, 4, Prince's-street, E.C.
Bank of London, 52, Threadneedle-street, E.C., and 450, West Strand, W.
Bank of New South Wales, 37, Cannon-st., E.C.
Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C.
Barnett, Hoares, & Co., 62, Lombard-st., E.C.
Bauer (A.) & Co., 113, Leadenhall-st., E.C.
Biggerstaff, W. and J., 63, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market
Bosanquet, Franks, Whatman, and Harman, 73, Lombard-street, E.C.
Brown, Janson, & Co., 32 Abchurch-lane, E.C.
Brown, John, & Co., 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C.
Call (*Sir W. P. Bart.*), Marten and Co., 25, Old Bond-street, W.
Challis and Son, 16, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market
Child and Co., 1, Fleet-street, E.C.
City Bank, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
Cocks, Biddulph, & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W.
Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate Within, E.C.
Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury, E.C., and 6, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, W.C.
Commercial Bank of Sydney, 33, Cornhill, E.C.
Coutts and Co., 59, Strand, W.C.
Cunliffe and Co., 24, Lombard-street, E.C.
Cunliffe, Roger, 24, Bucklersbury, E.C.
Curries and Co., 29, Cornhill, E.C.
Davies, R. and Co., 187, Shoreditch, N.E.
Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowler, and Barnard, 72, Cornhill, E.C.
Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross, S.W.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.
Fuller, Banbury, Nix, and Mathieson, 77, Lombard-street, E.C.
Glyn, Mills, & Co., 67, Lombard-st., E.C.
Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street, E.C.
Hanburys & Lloyds, 60, Lombard-st., E.C.
Hankeys & Co., 7, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
Herries, Farquhar, Davidson, Chapman, and Co., 16, St. James's-street, S.W.
Heywood, Kennards, and Co., 4, Lombard-street, E.C.
Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market
Hoares, Messrs., 37, Fleet-street, E.C.
Hopkinson, Chas., & Co., 3, Regent-st., S.W.
Ionian Bank, 6, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

Johnston, H. and J. & Co., 28 Cannon-st., E.C.
Jones Loyd and Co., Lothbury, E.C.
Lacy and Son, 60, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market
London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-st., E.C., 441, Oxford-street, W.C.; 21, Hanover-sq., W.; St. George's-pl., Knightsbridge, S.W.; Upper Berkeley-street, Edgeware-road, W.; High-street, Kensington, W.; High-street, Southwark, S.; and Deptford, S.E.
London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.; 1, St. James's-sq., S.W.; 3, Wellington-street, Borough, S.E.; 214, High Holborn, W.C.; 87, High-street, White-chapel, E.; 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.; and 217, Strand, W.C.
London Chartered Bank of Australia, 17, Cannon-street, E.C.
London Joint-Stock Bank, 5, Princes-street, Bank, E.C., and 69, Pall Mall, S.W.
Lubbock (*Sir J. W. Bart.*), Forster, and Co., 11, Mansion House-street, E.C.
Martins and Co., 68, Lombard-street, E.C.
Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.
Mercantile Bank of India, 50, Old Broad-street, E.C.
National Bank of Ireland, 13, Old Broad-street, E.C.
National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate Within, E.C.
North-Western Bank of India, 25, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Olding, Sharpe, & Co., 29, Clement's-l., E.C.
Oriental Bank, South-Sea House, E.C.
Ottoman Bank, 26, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Praeds and Co., 189, Fleet-street, E.C.
Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co., 62, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
Price (*Sir C.*), Marryat, and Co., 3, King William-street, E.C.
Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Puget, Bainbridges, and Co., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.
Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.
Roberts, Curtis, & Co., 15, Lombard-st., E.C.
Scotch Australian Banking Company, 54, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Scott (*Sir S., Bt.*), & Co., 1, Cavendish-sq., W.
Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street, E.C.
Spooner, Attwoods, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
Stevenson, Salt, & Sons, 20, Lombard-st., E.C.
Stride, J. and W. S., 41, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market
Twinings, 215, Strand, W.C.
Union Bank of Australia, 38, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.; Argyll-place, Regent-street, W.; 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; and 13, Fleet-street, E.C.
Unity Joint Stock, 10, Cannon-street, E.C., and New Coventry-street, Leicester-square, W.C.
Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co., 20, Birchin-lane, E.C.
Willis, Percival, & Co., 76, Lombard-st., E.C.

ARMY AGENTS.

Atkinson, John, Ely Place, Dublin
 Barron and Smith, 6, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W.
 Sir E. R. Borough, Armit, and Co., Leinster-street, Dublin
 Cane, Rich. & Sons, Dawson-st., Dublin
 Clack, H. Tucker, 21, Hanover-sq., W.
 Codd, E. S., 19, Fludyer-street, S.W.
 Cox and Co., Craig's-court, Charing Cross, S.W.
 Downes, and Son, 14, Warwick-street, Charing Cross, S.W.
 Hopkinson and Co., 3, Regent-street, S.W.
 Kirkland, Sir J., 17, Whitehall-place, S.W.
 Lawrie, A., 10, Charles-st., St. James's-sq., S.W.
 McGrigor, Sir C. R. and W., 17, Charles-st., St. James's-square, S.W.
 Price and Boustead, 34, Craven-st., Strand, W.C.
 Ridgway and Sons, Leicester-square, W.C.

NAVY AGENTS.

Banton and Mackrell, 22, Abchurch-lane, E.C.
 Barwis, W. H. B., 1, New Boswell-court, W.C.

Burnett & Co., 17, Surrey-st., Strand, W.C.
 Case and Loudonsack, James-st., Adelphi, W.C.
 Chard, W. and E., 3, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Chippendale, A., 10, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.
 Collier and Snee, 6, New Inn, Strand, W.C.
 Dufaur, Fred., 13, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.
 Hallett, Maude, and Hallett, 14, Great George-street, S.W.
 O'Byrne Brothers, 9, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.
 Ommanney, Messrs., 40, Charing Cross, S.W.
 Slade, Wm., 21, Cecil-street, Strand, W.C.
 Smith, Jos., Marshall-st., Golden-square, W.
 Stilwell, J., G. & T., Arundel-st., Strand, W.C.
 Tear, L. W., (for Royal Marines,) 44, Hatton-garden, E.C.
 Tory and Hildreth, 41, Norfolk-st., Strand, W.C.
 Woodhead and Co., 1, James-st., Adelphi W.C.

*** There are also Agents for Petty Officers and Seamen, who are licensed for a period of three years,—for whose addresses see the Navy List.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Elected

Chancellor—Right Hon. the Earl of Derby 1852
High Steward—Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon 1859
Vice-Chancellor—Rev. F. Jeune, D.C.L., Master of Pembroke 1858
Pro-Vice-Chancellors—Rev. David Williams, D.C.L., Warden of New. Rev. R. L. Cotton, D.D., Prov. of Worc. Rev. James Thompson, D.D., Rector of Lincoln; Rev. J. P. Lightfoot, D.D., Rector of Exeter.
Burgesses of the University—Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Christ Church .. 1847
 Sir Wm. Heathcote, Bart., D.C.L., All Souls 1854
Deputy High Steward—Roundell Palmer, M.A., Magdalen 1852
Curators of the Theatre—Benj. Parsons Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham. Philip Wynter, D.D., President of St. John's.
Curators of the University Galleries—Rev. E. Cardwell, D.D., Principal of St. Alban Hall; Rev. H. Wellesley, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall; Rev. H. G. Liddell, D.D., Dean of Christ Church.
Curators of the Taylor Institution—The Vice-Chancellor; the Proctors; the Regius Professor of Modern History; Rev. Fred. Bulley, D.D., Pres. of Magdalen; Edward Halifax Hansell, B.D., late Fellow of Magdalen; W. F. Donkin, M.A., University; H. Wellesley, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall; Rev. H. Q. Mansel, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's.
Assessor of Chancellor's Court—John Robt. Kenyon, D.C.L., All Souls 1840

Colleges and Halls, and present

Heads of Colleges.

Elected

University, F.C. Plumtre, D.D., Mast. 1856
 Balliol, Robert Scott, D.D., Master 1854
 Merton, R. Marsham, D.C.L., Warden 1826
 Exeter, J. P. Lightfoot, D.D., Rector 1854
 Oriel, Edw. Hawkins, D.D., Provost 1828
 Queen's, W. Thomson, D.D., Provost 1855
 New, D. Williams, D.C.L., Warden. 1840
 Lincoln, J. Thompson, D. D., Rector 1851
 All Souls, Fras. K. Leighton, D.D., Warden 1858
 Magdalen, Fred. Bulley, D.D., Pres. 1855
 Brasenose, E. H. Cradock, D.D., Prin. 1853
 Corpus Christi, J. Norris, D.D., Pres., 1843
 Christ Church, H. G. Liddell, D.D., Dean 1855
 Trinity, J. Wilson, D.D., President. 1850
 St. John's, P. Wynter, D.D., President 1828
 Jesus, C. Williams, D.D., Principal 1857
 Wadham, B. P. Symons, D. D., Warden 183
 Pembroke, F. Jeune, D.C.L., Master, Vice-Chancellor 1843
 Worcester, R. L. Cotton, D.D., Provost 1839
 St. Mary Hall, Rev. D. P. Chase, M.A., Principal 1857
 Magdalen Hall, J. D. Macbride, D.C.L., Principal 1813
 New-Inn Hall, H. Wellesley, D.D., Principal 1847
 St. Alban Hall, E. Cardwell, D.D., Principal 1831
 St. Edmund Hall, J. Barrow, D.D., Principal 1854
Sen. Proctor.—Rev. Edward T. Turner, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose.
Junior Proctor.—Rev. C.W. Sandford, M.A., Student of Christchurch.
Pro-Proctors.—Rev. F. Menzies and Rev. T. H. R. Shand, M.A., of Brasenose;

- Rev. H. P. Liddon, M.A., and Rev. F. H. Joyce, of Christchurch.
- Examinatores in Literis Humanioribus.*—Edw. Halifax Hansell, B.D., Magdalen; Rev. Jas. Riddell, M.A., Balliol; Rev. J. W. Caldecott, M.A., Jesus; Chas. S. Parker, M.A., University.
- Examinatores in Scientiis Mathematicis et Physicis.*—Rev. G. S. Ward, M.A., Magdalen Hall; Rev. B. Price, M.A., Pembroke; Rev. T. H. R. Shand, M.A., Brasenose.
- Examinatores in Scientia Naturali.*—John Andrews Dale, M.A., Balliol; G. Rolleston, M.D., Pembroke; H. Reynolds, B.D., Jesus.
- For Degrees in Civil Law.*—Travers Twiss, D.C.L., University; J. R. Kenyon, D.C.L., All Souls; Montagu Bernard, B.C.L., Trinity.
- Examinatores in Jurisprudentia et Historia Moderna.*—Robert Owen, B.D., Jesus; Montagu Bernard, B.C.L., Trinity; Rev. C. E. Oakley, B.C.L., Magdalen.
- In Schola Medicinæ.*—H. W. Acland, M.D.; G. Rolleston, M.D., Pembroke; John W. Ogle, M.D., Trinity.
- In Schola Musicæ.*—Rev. Geo. C. Rowden, D.C.L., New Coll.
- Moderatores in Literarum Græcarum et Latinarum Schola.*—S. J. Hulme, M.A., Wadham; North Pinder, M.A., Trinity; Rev. B. Jowett, M.A., Balliol; Rev. T. W. Falcon, M.A., Queen's.
- Moderator in Disciplinarum Mathematicarum Schola.*—Stephen Edwardes, M.A., Merton; F. Otter, M.A., Corpus; Rev. G. C. Bell, M.A., Worcester.
- Masters of the Schools.*—Rev. A. Watson, M.A., Brasenose; Rev. T. V. Bayne, M.A., Christ Church; W. B. Dalby, M.A., Wadham; J. T. H. Du Boulay, M.A., Exeter.

PROFESSORS.

Elected

- Regius Divinity.*—Rev. Wm. Jacobson, D.D. 1848
- Reg. Past. Theol.*—C. A. Ogilvie, D.D. 1842
- Reg. Hebrew.*—Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D. 1828
- Reg. Greek.*—Rev. Benj. Jowett, M.A. 1855
- Reg. Civil Law.*—Travers Twiss, D.C.L. 1855
- Reg. Med.*—H. W. Acland, M.D. .. 1857
- Reg. Eccl. Hist.*—A. P. Stanley, B.D. 1856
- Reg. Mod. Hist.*—Goldwin Smith, M.A. 1858
- Botanical.*—C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D. 1834
- Margaret Divinity.*—Rev. Chas. A. Heurtley, D.D. 1853
- Saville's Astron.*—William Fishburn Donkin, M.A. 1842
- Radcliffe Observer.*—
- Saville's Geom.*—B. Powell, M.A. .. 1827
- Nat. Philosophy.*—Rev. B. Price, M.A. 1853
- Moral Philosophy.*—Rev. J. Matthias Wilson, B.D. 1858
- Camden's Hist.*—Edw. Cardwell, D.D. 1826
- Laud's Arabic.*—Stephen Reay, B.D. 1840
- Lord Almoner's Arabic.*—J. D. Macbride, D.C.L. 1813
- Experimental Philosophy.*—Rev. R. Walker, M.A. 1839

Elected

- Lee's Anatomy.*—Geo. Rolleston, D.M., Pembroke 1857
- Poetry.*—Matthew Arnold, M.A. 1857
- Viner's Common Law.*—John R. Kenyon, D.C.L. 1843
- Lord Lichfield's Clinical Medicine.*—H. Wentworth Acland, M.D. 1858
- Aldrich's Chemistry.*—C. B. Brodie, B.A. 1855
- Mineralogy.*—M. H. N. S. Maske-lyne, M.A. 1856
- Geology.*—John Phillips, M.A. 1856
- Political Econ.*—Chas. Neate, M.A. 1857
- Rural Econ.*—C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D. 1840
- Boden Professor of Sanscrit.*—Horace Hayman Wilson, M.A. 1832
- Latin Liter.*—John Conington, M.A. 1854
- Reader in Logic.*—Rev. H. Wall, M.A. 1849
- Modern European Languages.*—Max Müller, M.A. 1854
- Anglo-Saxon.*—Rev. Jos. Bosworth, D.D. 1838
- Professor of Music.*—Sir Fred. A. Gore Ouseley, Bart., D. Mus. 1855
- Choragus.*—S. Elvey, D. Mus. 1848
- Dean Ireland's Exegesis of Holy Scripture.*—Edwd. Hawkins, D.D. 1847
- UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

- Pub. Orator.*—Rev. Richd. Michell, B.D., Vice-Principal Magd. Hall. 1848
- Keeper of Bodleian Library.*—Rev. B. Bandinel, D.D. 1813
- Under Librarians.*—S. Reay, B.D., 1828
- Rev. H. O. Coxe, M.A., Corp. Ch. 1828
- Keep. of the Archives.*—Rev. John Griffiths, M.A., Wadham 1858
- Keeper of Ashmole's Museum.*—J. Phillips, M.A., Magdalen 1854
- Radcliffe Lib.*—H. W. Acland, M.D., late Fellow of All Souls 1851
- University Counsel.*—Sir Rich. Bethell, M.A., Q.C., Wadham Coll.
- Registrar of the University.*—E. W. Rowden, D.C.L., late Fellow of New 1853
- Registrar of the Chancellor's Court.*—E. W. Rowden, D.C.L. 1856
- Clerks of the Market.*—Edward Wetherell Rowden, D.C.L., New College; Chas. Neate, M.A., Oriel College.
- Deputy.*—Henry Parker.
- Coroner.*—G. V. Cox, M.A.
- Proctors of the Vice-Chancellor's Court.*—H. Alison Pottinger, M.A., Worcester, and Digby Latimer, M.A., Lincoln.
- Solicitor.*—Frederick Morrell, Esq.
- Esquire Bedels.*—G. V. Cox, M.A., and W. W. Harrison, M.A.
- Yeomen Bedels.*—John Pillinger, Hen. Smith Harper, and John Haines.
- Organist.*—S. Elvey, D. Mus.
- Divinity Clerk.*—John Pater.
- Bailiff.*—William Perkins.
- Clerk of the Schools.*—George Parkes.
- Verger.*—Moses Holliday.
- Marshal.*—Thos. Blakeman Brown.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Elected

- Chancellor.*—H. R. H. Prince Consort 1847
- High Steward.*—Lord Lyndhurst, LL.D. Trinity 1840

<i>Elected</i>	
<i>Vice-Chancellor.</i> —Hon. L. Neville, M.A., Magdalene	1859
<i>Burgesses of the University.</i> —L. T. Wigram, M.A.	1852
Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, M.A.	1856
<i>Counsel.</i> —Hon. George Denman, M.A., Trinity; John Bailey, M.A., St. John's.	
<i>Auditors of the University Chest.</i> —Dr. Cookson, St. Peter's; J. Power, Pembroke; T. Brocklesbank, King's.	
<i>Colleges and Halls, and present Heads of Colleges.</i>	
St. Peter's, H. W. Cookson, D.D., Master	1847
Clare, Rev. E. Atkinson, D.D., Master	1856
Pembroke, G. Ainslie, D.D., Master	1828
Gonville and Caius, Edwin Guest, LL.D., Master	1852
Trin. Hall, T. C. Geldart, LL.D., Master	1852
Corpus Christi, J. Pulling, D.D., Master	1850
King's, R. Okes, D.D., Provost	1850
Queen's, G. Phillips, D.D., President	1857
Catharine Hall, H. Philpott, D.D., Master	1845
Jesus, Geo. E. Corrie, D.D., Master	1849
Christ's, J. Cartmell, D.D., Master ..	1849
St. John's, W. H. Bateson, D.D., Master	1857
Magdalene, Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, M.A., Master	1854
Trinity, Wm. Whewell, D.D., Master	1841
Emmanuel, G. Archdall, D.D., Master	1835
Sidney Sussex, R. Phelps, D.D., Mast.	1843
Downing, T. Worsley, D.D., Master	1836
<i>Senior Proctor.</i> —A. Long, M.A., King's.	
<i>Jun. Proctor.</i> —Rev. C. K. Robinson, M.A., Catharine's	
<i>Pro-Proctors.</i> —T. Brocklesbank, King's; E. H. Perowne, Corpus Christi.	
<i>Sen. Moderator.</i> —N. M. Ferrers, M.A., Caius.	
<i>Jun. Moderator.</i> —R. B. Batty, M.A., Em.	

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

This body, which, under the new Act, occupies the place of the Caput, consists of two Heads of Colleges, two Professors, and four other Members of the Senate, elected by the resident Members of the Senate. The Council elected for 1859 are:—Dr. Whewell, Dr. Corrie, Dr. Philpott, Hon. M. Neville, Prof. Selwyn, Prof. Browne, Prof. Stokes, Prof. Challis, Dr. Paget (*Caius*), Dr. Bateson (*St. John's*), F. France (*St. John's*), F. Martin (*Trinity*), H. Latham, (*Trinity*), W. G. Clarke (*Trinity*), W. M. Campion (*Queen's*), H. C. Latham (*Queen's*), Prof. Adams (*Pembroke*), Rev. J. Fuller, M.A. (*Emmanuel*).

PROFESSORS.

<i>Elected</i>	
<i>Regius Divinity.</i> —J. Amiraux Jermie, D.D., Trinity	1850
<i>Regius Civil Law.</i> —J. T. Abdy, LL.D., Trinity Hall	1854
<i>Regius Physic.</i> —H. J. H. Bond, M.D.	1851
<i>Regius Hebrew.</i> —Thomas Jarrett, M.A., Trinity	1854
<i>Regius Greek.</i> —W. H. Thompson, M.A., Trinity	1853

<i>Elected</i>	
<i>Margaret Divinity.</i> —Wm. Selwyn, B.D., St. John's	1855
<i>Lucasian.</i> —G. G. Stokes, M.A., Pembroke	1849
<i>Moral Philosophy.</i> —John Grote, B.D., Trinity	1855
<i>Arabic.</i> —Rev. H. G. Williams, M.A., Emanuel	1854
<i>Ld. Alm. Arab.</i> —Theodore Preston, M.A., Trinity	1855
<i>Plumian Astron.</i> —Jas. Challis, M.A., Trinity	1836
<i>Lowndes's Astron.</i> —(Vacant.)	
<i>Anatomy.</i> —W. Clark, M.D., Trinity	1817
<i>Modern History.</i> —Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Stephen, LL.D., Trin. Hall	1849
<i>Chemistry.</i> —J. Cumming, M.A., F.R.S. Trinity	1815
<i>Botany.</i> —J. S. Henslow, M.A., St. John's	1825
<i>Woodwardian.</i> —A. Sedgwick, B.D., F.R.S., Trinity	1818
<i>Lady Margaret's Preacher.</i> —J. Hymers, D.D., John's	1841
<i>Norrisian Pro.</i> —E. H. Browne, B.D.	1854
<i>Jacksonian Profess.</i> —Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S., Caius	1837
<i>Common Law.</i> —Andw. Amos, M.A., Downing	1849
<i>Political Econ.</i> —G. Pryme, M.A. ..	1828
<i>Medicine.</i> —W. W. Fisher, M.D., Downing	1841
<i>Mineralogy.</i> —W. H. Miller, M.A., St. John's	1832
<i>Archæology.</i> —John Howard Marsden, B.D., St. John's	1851
<i>Music.</i> —W. Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D. St. John's	1856
UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.	
<i>Public Orator.</i> —W. G. Clarke, M.A., Trinity	1857
<i>Christian Advoc.</i> —Charles Hardwick, M.A., Cath. Hall	1855
<i>Hulsean Lecturer.</i> —C. J. Ellicott, B.D., John's	1858
<i>Librarian.</i> —Jos. Power, M.A., Clare	1845
<i>Registrar.</i> —J. Romilly, M.A., Trin. ..	1832
<i>Esquire-Bevels.</i> —G. Leapingwell, M.A.	1826
W. Hopkins, M.A.	1827
Hugh Godfray, M.A.	1854

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

BURLINGTON HOUSE.

The Senate.

Chancellor.—Earl Granville.
Vice-Chancellor.—Sir J. G. Shaw Lefevre.
Senate.—of thirty-six Members.
Registrar.—W. B. Carpenter, M.D.
Clerk to the Senate.—H. Moore.

EXAMINERS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Classics.—Wm. Smith, LL.D., Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D.
Mathematics and Nat. Phil.—Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside, M.A.
Logic and Moral Philosophy.—A. Bain, Esq. M.A.; T. S. Baynes, Esq., LL.B.
Polit. Econ.—Professor Waley, M.A.
Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy.—R. D. Thomson, M.D.
Botany.—Rev. Professor Henslow, M.A.
English Language and History.—Rev. J. Argus, D.D.

French Language.—A. Roche.
German.—Rev. A. Walbaum.
Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, Greek Text of the New, and Scripture History.
 —Rev. W. Drake, M.A.; Rev. Professor Gotch, LL.D.

FACULTY OF LAWS.

Law and Jurisprudence.—N. W. Senior.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Medicine.—Archibald Billing, M.D.; Alex. Tweedie, M.D.

Surgery.—Thomas B. Curling; Wm. Ferguson.

Anatomy and Physiology.—Francis Kierman; Professor Sharpey, M.D.

Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.—T. H. Huxley, M.D.

Midwifery.—Edw. Rigby, M.D.

Chemistry.—A. S. Taylor, M.D.

Botany.—Rev. Professor Henslow, M.A.

Mat. Medica and Phar.—G. O. Rees, M.D.

INSTITUTIONS EMPOWERED TO ISSUE CERTIFICATES TO CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES IN ARTS AND LAWS.

The Universities of the United Kingdom.

University of Sydney.

University of Toronto.

University College, London.

King's College, London.

The Queen's Colleges in Ireland.

St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.

Stonyhurst College.

Manchester New College.

St. Mary's College, Oscott.

St. Patrick's College, Carlow.

St. Edmund's College, near Ware.

Spring Hill College, Moseley, Birmingham.

The Regent's Park College.

College of St. Gregory the Great, Downside, near Bath. [hunt.]

Countess of Huntingdon's College at Chesham Baptist College at Bristol.

Airdale College, Undercliffe, near Bradford.

Protestant Dissenters' College, Rotherham.

Presbyterian College at Carmarthen.

St. Kyran's College, Kilkenny.

Huddersfield College.

Lancashire Independent College.

Wesley College, near Sheffield.

Queen's College, Birmingham.

Wesleyan Collegiate Institution at Taunton.

Western College, Plymouth.

West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School, Taunton.

St. Patrick's College, Thurles.

New College, London.

Owens College, Manchester.

Bedford Grammar Schools.

Brecon Independent College.

Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Hackney Theological Seminary.

Trebecca College, Brecon.

Springfield College, Ennis.

Bishop Stortford Preparatory School.

Working Men's College, London.

Queen's College, Liverpool.

RECOGNISED MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS,
 ENGLAND.

Bedford.—General Infirmary and Fever Hospital.

Birmingham.—Queen's College, General Hospital, and Sydenham College.

Bristol.—Medical School, Infirmary, and St. Peter's Hospital.

Haslar.—Royal Naval Hospital.

Hull.—and East Riding of York School of Medicine and Anatomy.

Leeds.—School of Medicine, and General Infirmary.

Leicester.—Infirmary.

Liverpool.—Infirmary School of Medicine; Infirmary; Fever Hospital; and Northern Hospital.

London.—University College, King's College, London Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, School of Anatomy adjoining St. George's Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Westminster Hospital, Guy's Hospital, St. George's Hospital, Physicians of the St. Marylebone Infirmary, Royal College of Chemistry, St. Mary's Hospital, Brompton Hospital for Consumption, South London Dispensary.

Manchester.—Royal School of Medicine and Surgery; Union Hospital; Royal Infirmary; Cheetham-street School of Medicine.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—College of Medicine in connexion with the University of Durham; College of Medicine and Practical Science; the Infirmary.

Northampton.—General Infirmary.

Nottingham.—General Hospital.

Sheffield.—Medical Institution.

York.—School of Medicine.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.—King's College and University.

Edinburgh.—University; Royal Infirmary; and Extra Academical Medical School, Surgeons' Hall.

Glasgow.—University; Andersonian Institution; and Infirmary.

IRELAND.

The Queen's Colleges in Ireland.

Cork.—Recognised School of Medicine, and North and South Infirmaries.

Dublin.—Original School of Anatomy, &c., Peter-street; School of Physic; School of Medicine of the Roman Catholic University; School of Medicine, Park-street; Carmichael School of Anatomy, Medicine, and Surgery; Theatre of Anatomy, &c., 27, Peter-street; St. Vincent's Hospital; Mercer's Hospital; Jervis-street Hospital; School of Anatomy, Surgery, and Medicine, Digges-street; Royal College of Surgeons; Meath Hospital; City of Dublin Hospital; Coombe Lying-in Hospital; and Dr. Steevens's Hospital.

Maryborough.—Queen's County Infirmary.

Malta.—University.

Ceylon.—Military Hospital.

Bengal.—Medical College.

Bombay.—Grant Medical College.

Canada.—University of M'Gill College, Montreal; and the St. Lawrence School of Medicine.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

Visitor.—The Lord Bishop of Durham.

Governors.—Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Warden.—The Ven. Charles Thorp, D.D., Archdeacon of Durham.

Proctors.—Rev. J. J. Hornby, M.A.; and Rev. Joseph Waite, M.A.

Proproctors.—Rev. A. James, M.A.; and Rev. F. Long, M.A.

Professors.

Divinity and Eccles. Hist.—Rev. Henry Jenkyns, D.D.
Greek and Classical Literature.—Rev. John Edwards, M.A.
Mathematics and Astron.—Rev. Temple Chevallier, B.D.

Readers.

Hebrew.—Rev. T. Chevallier, B.D.
Law.—Wm. Gray, M.A.
Hist.,—Polite Lit.—Thos. Greenwood, M.A.
Chemistry.—T. Richardson, M.D.
Tutors.—Rev. Jos. Waite, M.A.; Rev. J. J. Hornby, M.A.; Rev. J. Barnby, M.A.

Registrar.—Rev. Temple Chevallier, B.D.
Librarian.—Rev. F. Long, M.A.
Observer.—A. Marth.

The management of the University is committed, by charter, to the Warden, a Senate, and Convocation.

Twenty-five Fellowships have been founded, some tenable by laymen.

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Master.—Charles Thorp, D.D.
Vice-Master.—Rev. J. J. Hornby, M.A.
Chaplain.—Rev. A. James, M.A.

The Students are lodged in the Castle and other adjacent buildings.

BISHOP HATFIELD'S HALL.

Principal.—Rev. Jas. Bansby, M.A.

BISHOP COSIN'S HALL.

Principal.—Rev. J. J. Hornby, M.A.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Pres. of Council; Lord Keeper of Privy Seal; First Lord of Treasury; Sec. of State for India; Sec. of State for Home Dep.; First Lord of Admiralty; Chanc. of Exch.; Pres. of Board of Trade; Pres. of Poor Law Board.

Vice-Pres.—Rt. Hon. R. Lowe.

Secretary.—R. R. W. Lingen.

Assist.-Secs.—F. R. Sandford, and J. Sykes.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

President.—The Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham.

Vice-President.—Earl Fortescue.

Treasurer.—John Taylor.

Secretary.—Charles C. Atkinson.

SENATE.

President.—Earl Fortescue.

Vice-Presidents.—H. C. Robinson, Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

Architecture.—Thomas L. Donaldson, Ph.D. (Dean.)

Eng. Language and Literature.—D. Masson.

Ancient and Mod. Hist.—E. S. Creasy, A.M.

Botany.—John Lindley, Ph. D.

Civil Engineering.—Prof. Pole.

Comparative Grammar.—T. H. Key, A.M.

French.—P. F. Merlet.

German.—Adolph Heimann, Ph. D.

Greek.—Henry Malden, M.A.

Italian.—Count C. Arrivabene.

Jurisprudence.—J. P. Green, LL.B.

Latin.—Francis W. Newman.

Mathematics.—Augustus de Morgan.

Mechanical Principles of Engineering.—Eaton Hodgkinson.

Hebrew.—Rev. D. W. Marks.

Arabic.—C. Rieu.

Hindustani & Tamul.—Baron Von Streng.

Gujarati.—Dādābhāi Nacroji.

Sanskrit.—Theodor Goldstücker, Ph. D.

Geology and Mineralogy.—J. Morris.

Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.—R. Potter, A.M.

English Law.—John A. Russell, B.A.

Philosophy of Mind and Logic.—Rev. John Hoppus, Ph. D.

Political Economy.—Jacob Waley, A.M.

Chemistry.—A. W. Williamson.

Zoology.—Robert Edmond Grant, M.D.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Chemistry.—A. W. Williamson (Dean).

Anat. and Phys.—W. Sharpey, M.D.

Anatomy.—G. V. Ellis.

Botany.—John Lindley, Ph. D.

Clinical Medicine.—E. A. Parkes, M.D.

Clinical Surgery.—R. Quain.

Comparative Anatomy.—R. E. Grant, M.D.

Forensic Medicine.—G. Harley, M.D.

Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.—A. B. Garrod, M.D.

Medicine and Clin. Medicine.—W. H. Walshe, M.D.

Obstetric Medicine.—E. W. Murphy, M.D.

Pathological Anatomy.—W. Jenner, M.D.

Surgery and Clinical Surgery.—John E. Erichsen.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.—T. Wharton Jones.

JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Head Master.—T. H. Key, A.M.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Patroness.—THE QUEEN.

Visitor.—ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Treasurer.—Wm. Cotton.

Princ. of the Coll.—Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D.

Chaplain.—Rev. E. H. Plumtre, M.A.

Secretary.—J. W. Cunningham.

Librarians.—Rev. C. G. Nicolay and J. Lamb.

Censor.—Rev. J. Perowne, M.A.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Professors of Divinity.—Rev. A. M'Caul, D.D., Rev. C. J. Ellicott, B.D., Rev.

E. H. Plumtre, M.A.—*Lecturers*, Rev.

J. J. S. Perowne, M.A.; Rev. I. B.

M'Caul, B.A.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Religious Instruction.—Rev. the Principal, Rev. E. H. Plumtre, M.A., Chaplain.

The Greek and Latin Classics.—Rev. R. W. Browne, M.A., Professor; R. H. Smith, B.A., Lecturer.

Mathematics.—Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A., Professor; Rev. T. A. Cock, M.A., Lecturer.

English Language and Literature.—Prof. Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A.

Logic.—Professors Browne and Guy.

Modern History.—Prof. C. H. Pearson, M.A.

English Law and Jurisprudence.—James Stephen.

Commercial Law.—Leone Levi.

Arithmetic and Book-keeping.—J. W. Le Jeune.

Chinese Language.—Prof. Summers.

Hebrew Lang.—Prof. Rev. A. M'Caul, D.D.

Sanskrit.—Professor Forbes.

Arabic.—Rev. J. J. S. Perowne, M.A.
French Language.—Prof. A. Mariette.
German Language.—Prof. Bernays.
Italian Language.—Prof. Pistrucci.
Vocal Music.—Prof. John Hullah.
Drawing and Perspective.—Professor J. De la Motte.

DEPARTMENT OF THE APPLIED SCIENCES.

Mathematics.—Same as above.
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.—Prof. T. M. Goodeve, M.A.
Photography.—T. F. Hardwich.
Arts of Construction in connexion with Civil Engineering and Architecture.—W. Hosking, Professor; A. Mosely, Lecturer.
Manufacturing Art and Machinery.—Prof. Goodeve, M.A.
Land Surv. and Levelling.—H. J. Castle.
Geometrical Drawing.—Prof. Thos. Bradley
Chemistry.—W. A. Miller, M.D., and C. L. Bloxam, Professors.
Geology and Mineralogy.—Professor J. Tennant.
Instruction in the Workshop.—G. A. Timme.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical.—Richard Partridge, Professor; J. Wood, Demonstrator.
Physiology: General and Morbid Anatomy.—Prof. Lionel S. Beale, M.B.
Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical.—W. A. Miller, M.D., Professor; E. A. Hadow, Demonstrator.
Pract. Chem.—C. L. Bloxam, Prof.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics.—George Johnson, M.D., Professor.
Principles and Practice of Surgery.—William Fergusson, Professor.
Principles and Practice of Medicine.—Geo. Budd, M.D., Professor.
Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.—Arthur Farre, M.D., Prof.
Botany.—
Forensic Med.—W. A. Guy, M.B., Prof.
Comp. Anat.—T. R. Jones, Professor.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fortification.—Capt. Griffiths, Professor.
Professional Mathematics.—Rev. James O'Reilly, B.A.

THE SCHOOL.

Head Master.—Rev. J. R. Major, D.D.
Vice-Master.—Rev. J. Fearnley, M.A.
Assistant Masters.—T. S. Carr, Rev. T. O. Cockayne, M.A., Rev. W. Hayes, M.A., Rev. William Webster, M.A., Rev. G. Rust, M.A., Rev. J. J. Heywood, M.A., Rev. C. U. Dasent, M.A., Rev. O. Adolphus, M.A., T. S. Carter, M.A.
Mathematics.—G. R. Smalley, B.A.
Arithmetic and Writing.—J. Haddon, assisted by J. W. Le Jeune.
French Language.—A. Thibaudin.
German Language.—Rev. A. Wintzer.
Drawing.—P. H. De La Motte.
Lecturer on Science.—C. Tomlinson.

*** King's College has fifteen Schools established in connexion with it.

Criticism and Interpretation of the Greek Testament.—Prof. Rev. J. H. Godwin.
Hebrew and Oriental Languages, and Old Test. Criticism.—Prof. Rev. M. Nenner.
Ecc. Hist.—Prof. Rev. S. Newth, M.A.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.—Professor William Smith, LL.D.
Pure and Mixed Mathematics.—Professor Newth, M.A.
Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic and Rhetoric.—Professor Godwin.
Natural History Sciences.—Professor Edwin Lankester, M.D.
German.—Professor Nenner.
French.—Rev. G. G. Daugars.
Lib. and Sec.—Rev. W. Farrer, LL.B.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.

42 Queen-square, Bloomsbury.
Pres. of Council.—Rev. B. H. Kennedy, D.D.
Dean.—Rev. G. A. Jacob, D.D.
Secretary.—John Robson.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Theory and Practice of Education.—Rev. W. Rogers, M.A.; Rev. J. Selby Watson, M.A.; Jos. Payne, Esq.; Dr. H. S. Turrell
Scripture History.—Rev. R. Wilson, D.D.; Rev. W. T. Jones, M.A.; Rev. P. Smith, B.A.
French.—Professor Stievenard; Professor Marzials; M. Wattez; Mr. Chapman.
Classics.—Rev. G. A. Jacob, D.D.; Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A.; Rev. W. Dobson, M.A.; Rev. J. J. Perowne, M.A.; John Robson, B.A.; E. W. Thomas, B.A.
Mathematics.—Rev. C. Pritchard, M.A.; Rev. R. Wilson, D.D.; Rev. Mr. Elsee, M.A.; J. Lethbridge, Esq., M.A.; Rev. T. F. Lee, M.A.; Rev. W. C. Izard, M.A.; Rev. T. J. Potter, M.A.
German.—Professor Wintzer; Karl Schauble, Ph. D.; Falck Lebahin, Ph. D.
Italian.—Professor Arrivabene; Signor Ferretti.
Hebrew, &c.—Dr. L. Loewe; Rev. R. Wilson, D.D.; K. Kalisch, Ph. D.
History.—Professor Christmas, M.A.; Rev. W. T. Jones, M.A.; C. P. Mason, Esq., B.A.
English Lang. and Literature.—Professor Masson, M.A.; C. P. Mason, Esq., B.A.; J. P. Bidlake, B.A.
Geography.—W. McLeod.
Chemistry.—Professor Miller, M.D.; J. P. Bidlake, B.A.
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.—Rev. C. Pritchard, M.A.; W. J. Reynolds, M.A.
Elementary Art.—H. A. Bowler; J. L. Kenworthy; H. Hagreen; J. C. Ogle; T. C. Dibden.
Moral and Political Philosophy.—Professor Hoppus, LL.D.; T. S. Baynes, LL.D.
Civil and Commercial Law.—Professor Leoni Levi; Dr. O'Feily.
Engineering & Fortification.—W. J. Reynolds, M.A.; T. Kimber, M.A.
Natural Hist. &c.—Dr. Lankester; Professor Tennant; A. K. Isbister, M.A.
Music, &c.—Dr. Rimbault; Henry Forbes; Dr. Steggall; H. T. Leftwich.
 The Examinations commence Jan. 2, 1860.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

Principal, and Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology and Homiletics.—Rev. Robert Halley, D.D.

OWEN'S COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.
Principal.—J. G. Greenwood, B.A.
Comparative Grammar and English Language and Literature.—Professor A. J. Scott, M.A.
Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy.—Professor A. J. Scott, M.A.
Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.—Professor J. G. Greenwood, B.A.
Mathematics and Physics.—Professor Archibald Sandeman, M.A.
Chemistry.—Prof. H. E. Roscoe, B.A., Ph.D.
Natural History (including Anatomy, Physiology, Botany, and Geology).—Professor W. C. Williamson.
History, Polit. Econ. and Jurisprudence.—Professor R. C. Christie, M.A.
French Language and Lit.—M. Podevin.
German Lang. and Lit.—Mr. Theodores.
Secretary.—J. P. Aston.
Librarian.—J. H. Nicholson.

MANCHESTER NEW COLLEGE,
 University Hall, Gordon-square, London.
President.—J. Pemberton Heywood.
Principal.—Rev. J. J. Tayler, B.A.
Biblical and Historical Theology, with the Truths and Evidences of Christianity.—Prof. Rev. J. J. Tayler.
Mental, Moral, and Religious Philosophy.—Prof. Rev. James Martineau.
Lecturer on the Hebrew Language and Literature.—R. Martineau, M.A.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.
Principal.—W. Sands Cox.
Vice-Principal.—Rev. Jas. Thos. Law, M.A.
Warden.—Rev. J. G. Cumming, M.A.
Treasurer.—Thos. Upfill.
Department of Literature and Science.
Latin and Greek.—Rev. J. G. Cumming, M.A.
Mathematics.—Rev. W. J. Poulton, M.A.
English Law.—G. J. Johnson.
Theology.—Rev. J. G. Cumming, M.A., Rev. T. Espin, M.A., Rev. T. H. Stokes, M.A.

German.—Herr Brandenburgh.
French.—J. O'Flanagan.
Drawing.—Charles Docker.
Mechanical Philosophy and Engineering.—W. P. Marshall.
Geodesy & Mechanical Drawing.—H. Rofe.
Chemistry.—F. Bond.
Architecture.—J. H. Chamberlain.
Geology.—D. T. Ansted, M.A.
Agriculture.—H. Tanner, M.A.

Department of Medicine.
Surgical Anatomy.—Wm. S. Cox.
Physiology.—Ang. Waller, M.D.
Comparative Anatomy.—R. C. R. Jordan.
Descriptive Anatomy.—D. Bolton.
Practical Anatomy.—O. Pemberton and T. F. Jordan.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics.—A. Fleming, M.D., and G. B. Knowles.
Chemistry.—Fras. Bond.
Medicine.—T. P. Heslop.
Surgery.—Wm. Sands Cox.
Midwifery.—Samuel Berry.
Forensic Medicine.—G. V. Blunt, M.D.
Botany.—G. B. Knowles.
Res. Medical Tutor.—T. Walker, B.M.

Clinical Medicine and Surgery.—J. B. Davies, T. P. Heslop, A. Fleming, W. S. Cox, L. Parker, J. F. West, and S. Gamgee.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.
President of the Senate.—W. Brown, M.P.
Secretary.—Astrup Cariss
Faculty of Arts and Laws.
Logic & Ethics.—Rev. H. Griffiths (Dean)
Greek and Latin.—D. Cameron, M.A. (Vice Dean)
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—James Elliot
English Language and Literature.—Rev. James Cranbrook
French.—E. Husson
German.—F. Werner
Hebrew.—Rev. D. M. Isaacs
Ancient History.—D. Cameron, M.A.
Modern History.—Alex. MacIlveen
Chemistry.—George Hamilton
Animal Physiology.—Isaac Byerley
Botany.—T. C. Archer

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, LAMPETER.
Principal and Professor of Greek.—Very Rev. Llewelyn Lewellin, D.C.L., Dean of St. David's.
Vice-Principal, Senior Tutor, and Professor of Hebrew.—Rev. R. Williams, D.D.
Professor of Latin.—Rev. W. North, M.A.
Professor of Welsh Language.—Rev. David Williams, B.D.
Prof. of Nat. Phil.—Rev. J. Matthews, M.A.
Oxford Examiner.—Rev. R. P. Smith, M.A.
Camb. Examiner.—Rev. T. S. Purton, B.D.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.
Gov.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry D. Jones, K.C.B.
Lieut.-Gov.—Col. Rochefort Scott.
Major and Superintendent of Studies.—Colonel W. C. E. Napier.
Chaplain.—Rev. H. Le. M. Chepmell, D.D.
Captains of Companies of Gentlemen Cadets.—Major Garnet Man, Capt. W. Paterson.
Paymaster.—Lieut. W. L. Hilton
Quartermaster.—J. Davies
Surgeon.—Edward Bradford
Assistant Surgeon.—Melville Neale, M.D.
Riding-Master.—Capt. J. H. T. Warde
Adjutant.—Captain W. Patterson.

CADETS' COLLEGE.
Professors and Masters.
Mathematics and Arithmetic.—Rev. J. W. Vinter, M.A., Rev. Alfred Deck, M.A., Rev. S. Howlett, B.A., Rev. R. H. Walker, M.A., G. Hester, and H. R. Greer
Fortification.—Col. W. H. Adams, Capt. G. Phillips, Lieut. M. F. Downes
Military Surveying.—Capt. R. Petley
Military Drawing.—Capt. F. R. Taylor, Lieut. I. W. Fry, Lieut. C. E. Palmer
Military History.—Capt. C. C. Chesney
Landscape-drawing.—Edward Delamotte
History, Geography, and Classics.—Rev. Geo. E. Cole, M.A. & Rev. E. M. Heale, M.A.
French.—M. A. de Charente, Guillaume Bouilly, P. Baume, A. Talandier
German.—Dr. Ehrenbaum, Carl Dressner
Librarian.—G. Clarke

STAFF, COLLEGE.

Commandant—Lt.-Col. P. L. MacDougall
Adjutant—Capt. R. M. Dickens.

Professors and Masters.

Mathematics—Rev. J. F. Twisden, M.A.,
 B. Y. Moore, B.A.
Military History—Lt.-Colonel Hamley
Fortification and Artillery—Capt. Main-
 waring
Military Topography—Capt. Farrell
Military Administration—Capt. Walker
French—G. Cambier
German—F. Demmler
Hindustani—I. Dowson
Lecturer in Geology—T. R. Jones

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY,
WOOLWICH.

Governor—Col. Wilford, R.A.
Inspector—Col. F. A. Yorke, R.E.
Assistant Inspector—Major C. J. Gibb, R.E.
Mathematics—Prof. Sylvester
1st Mathematical Master—J. R. Christie,
 and five others
Fortification—Lieut.-Col. P. J. Bainbrigge,
 R.E.
Surveying—Capt. Binney, R.E., Capt.
 Drayson, R.A.
Practical Artillery—Major Owen, R.A.,
 Capt. T. L. Dames, R.A.
Plan Drawing—Major Gore, R.A., Lieut.
 Pitt, R.A.
Descriptive Geometry—Thos. Bradley
Hist. and Geog.—Rev. G. Y. Boddy
Geom. Drawing—G. S. Pritchard
German—A. Troppaneger, C. A. Feiling,
 G. Solling, and F. Schlutter
French—Alphonse Lovey, P. Barrère, E.
 Benoit, and T. Karcher.
Geology—J. Tennant
Nat. Phil. and Astron.—J. M. Goodeve
Chemistry—C. L. Bloxham
Mechanics, &c.—J. Anderson

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, PORTS-
MOUTH.

Governor—Rt. Hon. Duke of Somerset
Capt.-Superintendent—Capt. R. S. Hewlett
Professor—Rev. Thomas J. Main, M.A.
Mathematical Master—Henry W. Jeans
*Instructor in Fortification and Mechanical
 Drawing*—Capt J. W. C. Williams, R.M.A.
Assistant in the Observatory—John Jeans
Clerk—H. F. Kirkham.

SCHOOL OF MINES AND OF
SCIENCE.

Director—Sir R. I. Murchison.
Lecturers.

Chemistry—A. W. Hofmann
Metallurgy—John Percy, M.D.
Natural History—T. H. Huxley
Mineralogy and Mining—W. W. Smyth
Geology—A. C. Ramsay
Applied Mechanics—R. Willis
Physics—G. G. Stokes.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
CIRENCESTER.

Principal—Rev. John Constable, M.A.
Professors.

Chemistry—J. A. C. Völcker, Ph. D.
Zoology, Geology, & Botany—J. Buckman
Veterinary Medicine and Surgery—G. T.
 Brown

*Surveying, Civil Engineering, and Mathe-
 matics*—T. M. Grindsod
Practical Agriculture—J. Coleman
Assistant to Prof. of Chemistry—A.
 Sibson

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE,
COLLEGE STREET, CAMDEN TOWN.

Professor—Chas. Spooner, Res. Governor,
 and Lecturer on the Anatomy, Physi-
 ology, and Pathology of the Horse.
Professor—Jas. B. Simonds, Lecturer on
 the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology
 of Cattle, Sheep, &c.
Professor—W. J. T. Morton. Lecturer on
 Chemistry and Materia Medica.
Assist. Prof.—G. Varuell.
Demonstrat. of Anat. & Curator—W. Goode
Clerk, Dispenser, & Collector—Edw. Couke

FOUNDATION SCHOOLS (ENGLAND).

WINCHESTER, FOUNDED 1387.

Head Master—Rev. J. Moberley, D.C.L.
Under Master—Rev. F. Wickham, M.A.
Warden—Rev. R. S. Barter, B.C.L.

ETON, 1441.

Provost—Rev. E. C. Hawtrey, D.D.
Upper Master—Rev. C. O. Goodford, M.A.
Under Master—Rev. E. Coleridge.

MANCHESTER, 1510.

High Master—

ST. PAUL'S, 1512.

High Master—Rev. H. Kynaston, D.D.
Second Master—Rev. A. J. Carver, M.A.

GREAT BERKHAMPTSTEAD, 1524.

Head Master—Rev. J. R. Crawford, M.A.
 WARRINGTON, 1526.

Head Master—Rev. H. Bostock, M.A.
 SHREWSBURY, 1551.

Head Master—Rev. Dr. Kennedy
 BIRMINGHAM, 1552.

Head Master—Rev. E. H. Gifford, M.A.
 CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, 1552.

Head Master—Rev. G. A. Jacob, D.D.
Second Master—Rev. John T. White, M.A.
 TUNBRIDGE, 1554.

Head Master—Rev. J. Ind Weldon, D.C.L.
 WESTMINSTER, 1560.

Head Master—Rev. C. B. Scott, M.A.
Second Master—Rev. T. W. Weare, M.A.
 MERCHANT TAYLORS', 1561.

Head Master—Rev. Jas. A. Hessey, D.C.L.
Second Master—Rev. J. B. Deane, M.A.
 HIGHGATE, 1564.

Head Master—Rev. J. Bradley Dyne, M.A.
 BEDFORD (HARPU CHARITY), 1566

Head Master—Rev. Fred. Fanshawe, M.A.
Second Master—Rev. H. Le Mesurier, M.A.
 IPSWICH, 1565.

Head Master—Rev. H. A. Holden, M.A.
 REPTON, 1566.

Head Master—Rev. T. W. Pelle, D.D.
 RUGBY, 1567.

Head Master—Rev. F. Temple, D.D.
 HARROW, 1585.

Head Master—

Under Master—Rev. Wm. Oxenham, M.A.
 CHARTERHOUSE, 1611.

Head Master—Rev. Rich. Elwyn, M.A.
Second Master—Rev. O. Walford, M.A.

CITY OF LONDON.

Head Master—Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, D.D.
Second Master—Fras. Cuthbertson, B.A.

SCOTLAND.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS, 1411.

Chancellor—Duke of Argyll
Rector—Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart.
Dean of Fac. of Arts—(vacant.)

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR
AND ST. LEONARD.

Principal—Jas. D. Forbes
Professors.

Latin—William Pyper, LL.D.; *Assistant*
—J. C. Shairp, M.A.

Greek—W. Y. Sellar, M.A.

Mathematics—W. L. F. Fischer, M.A.

Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics—Wm.
Spalding, A.M.

Moral Philosophy, &c.—J. F. Ferrier, LL.D.

Nat. Philos.—Swan, A.M.

Nat. History—W. Macdonald, M.D.

Anatomy and Medicine—G. E. Day, M.D.

Chemistry—A. Connell, M. F. Heddle, M.D.

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.

Principal—John Tulloch, D.D.

Professors.

Divin.—J. Tulloch, D.D.; W. Brown, D.D.

Eccles. Hist.—Geo. Buist, D.D.

Oriental Languages.—A. Mitchell, A.M.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, 1450.

Chancellor—Duke of Montrose

Vice-Chancellor—The Principal

Rector—Earl of Elgin

Dean of Faculties—Wm. Stirling, M.P.

Principal—Thomas Barclay, D.D.

Professors.

Latin—Wm. Ramsay, A.M.

Greek—Edmund L. Lushington, A.M.

Mathematics—Hugh Blackburn, A.M.

Logic—Rev. R. Buchanan, A.M.

Moral Philosophy—W. Fleming, D.D.

Nat. Philos.—W. Thomson, LL.D.

Nat. Hist.—H. Rogers, LL.D.

Astronomy—Robert Grant

Civil Engineering—W. J. M. Rankine, LL.D.

Divinity—Alexander Hill, D.D.

Eccles. Hist.—T. Jackson, D.D.

Oriental Languages—D. H. Weir, A.M.

Roman Law & Law of Scotland—G. Skene

Materia Medica—John A. Easton, M.D.

Chemistry—Thos. Anderson, M.D.

Surgery—James A. Lawrie, M.D.

Practice of Physic—John Macfarlane, M.D.

Midwifery—John M. Pagan, M.D.

Anatomy—Allen Thomson, M.D.

Botany—G. A. Walker Arnott, LL.D.

Institutes of Medicine—A. Buchanan, M.D.

Forensic Medicine—Harry Rainy, M.D.

Waltonian Lecturers (Eye)—William Mac-

kenzie, M.D., W. Brown, M.D.

UNIVERSITIES OF ABERDEEN.

KING'S COLLEGE, 1494.

Chancellor—Earl of Aberdeen

Rector—Lord Justice Clerk

Principal—P. C. Campbell, D.D.

Sub-Principal and Sec.—D. Thomson, A.M.

Professors.

Humanity—George Ferguson, A.M.

Greek—W. D. Geddes, A.M.

Mathematics—Frederick Fallar, A.M.

Moral Philosophy—H. Scott, LL.D.

Nat. Phil.—David Thomson, A.M.

Divinity—Robert M'Pherson, D.D.

Church History—Principal Campbell.

Orient. Languages—A. Scott, A.M.

Medicine and Chemistry—A. Fyfe, M.D.

Civil Law—Pat. Davidson, LL.D.

University Lecturers.

Practical Religion—R. Macpherson, D.D.

Evidences and Principles of Christian Religion—Hercules Scott, LL.D.

Murray's Sunday Lect.—The Principal and
Rev. Charles Macdonald, A.M.

Materia Medica—Robert Rattray, M.D.

Anatomy and Physiology—P. Redfern, M.D.

Practice of Medicine—J. Williamson, M.D.

Surgery—David Kerr, M.D.

Midwifery—George Rainy, M.D.

Institutes of Medicine—J. Christie, M.D.

Medical Jurisprudence—D. Reid, M.D.

Botany—Rev. J. C. Brown, LL.D.

Natural Hist.—Rev. J. Longmuir, LL.D.

MARISCHAL COLLEGE, 1593.

Chancellor—Duke of Richmond & Lennox

Rector—Earl of Airlie

Dean of Faculty—Sir Thomas Blaikie

Principal—Daniel Dewar, LL.D., D.D.

Secretary—John Cruickshank, LL.D.

Professors.

Humanity—R. Maclure, LL.D.

Greek—Robert J. Brown, D.D.

Mathematics—John Cruickshank, LL.D.

Moral Philos. & Logic—W. Martin, A.M.

Nat. Philos.—James C. Maxwell.

Divinity—W. R. Pirie, D.D.

Orient. Languages—G. G. McLean, M.D.

Medicine—J. Macrobin, M.D.

Anatomy—Alex. James Lizars, M.D.

Surgery—William Pirrie, M.D.

Medical Logic and Jurisprudence—F.

Ogston, M.D.

Civil & Nat. Hist.—James Nicol

Chemistry—Thomas Clark, M.D.

Church History—D. Dewar, LL.D., D.D.

Lecturers.

Practical Religion—W. R. Pirie, D.D.

Evidences of Christ.—D. Dewar, LL.D., D.D.

Scots Law & Conveyan.—Geo. Grub, A.M.

Botany—Robert Beveridge, M.D.

Materia Medica—W. Henderson, M.D.

Institutes of Medicine—G. Ogilvie, M.D.

Midwifery—Robert Dyce, M.D.

Agriculture—James S. Brazier

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, 1582.

Chancellor—Lord Brougham

Rector—Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone

Principal—Sir David Brewster

Secretary—Alexander Smith

Professors.

Latin—Jas. Pillans, A.M.

Greek—John S. Blackie, A.M.

Mathematics—Philip Kelland, A.M.

Logic—Alex. C. Fraser, A.M.

Moral Philos.—P. C. Macdougall

Nat. Philos.—Jas. D. Forbes, D.C.L.

Rhetoric—W. E. Aytoun, D.C.L.

Universal History—Cosmo Innes

Practical Astronomy—Charles P. Smyth

Divinity—Thos. Crawford

Church History—J. Robertson, D.D.

Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities

—Robert Lee, D.D.

Hebrew—David Liston

Civil Law—A. Campbell Swinton, LL.B.

Scotch Law—John Shank More

Conveyancing—A. Montgomerie Bell

Materia Medica—Robt. Christison, M.D.

Med. Jurisprud.—T. S. Traill, M.D.

Chemistry—Lyon Playfair, M.D.
Surgery—James Miller
Practice of Physic—Thos. Laycock, M.D.
Anatomy—John Goodsir
Pathology—William Henderson, M.D.
Midwifery—J. Y. Simpson, M.D.
Clinical Surgery—Jas. Syme
Botany—John H. Balfour, M.D.
Institutes of Medicine—J. H. Bennett, M.D.
Nat. Hist.—G. J. Allman, M.D.
Agriculture—John Wilson
Music—John Donaldson
Technology—Geo. Wilson, M.D.

IRELAND.

TRINITY COLLEGE, 1591.

(DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.)

Elected.
Chancellor—Abp. of Armagh 1851
Vice-Chancellor—Rt. Hon. F. Blackburne 1851
Provost—R. M'Donnell, D.D. 1851
Vice-Provost—C. W. Wall, D.D. ... 1847

Professors.

Reg. Divin.—Samuel Butcher, D.D. 1852
Reg. Greek—Thomas Luby, D.D. .. 1847
Reg. Civil Law—J. Anster, LL.D. .. 1850
Reg. Feudal and English Law—M. Longfield, LL.D. 1834
Reg. Physic—Wm. Stokes, M.D. 1845
King's Divinity Lecturer—Thomas M'Neece, D.D. 1842
Eccles. History—Wm. Lee, D.D. .. 1857
Catechist—J. L. Moore, D.D. 1848
Univ. Nat. Phil.—J. H. Jellett, A.M. 1848
Smith's Hebrew—J. H. Todd, D.D. .. 1850
Smith's Mod. Hist.—J. W. Barlow, A.M. 1859
Smith's Oratory—J. K. Ingram 1852
Smith's Math.—Chas. Graves, A.M. ... 1843
Smith's Nat. Phil.—J. A. Galbraith, A.M. 1854
Mineralogy—J. Apjohn, M.D. 1845
Geology—Rev. S. Houghton, A.M. . 1851
Irish—Daniel Foley, A.M. 1852
French and German—J. G. Abeltshausen, LL.D. 1842
Ital. and Span.—B. Angeli 1849
Biblical Greek—G. S. Smith, D.D. .. 1838
Astron. Royal and And. Prof. Astron.—Sir W. R. Hamilton LL.D. 1827
Anat. & Surg.—G. B. McDowell, M.D. 1858
Surgery—(Univ. Professor) J. Wm. Cusack, M.D. 1852
Surgery—Rob. W. Smith, M.D. 1852
Chemistry—J. Apjohn, M.D. 1850
Botany—Wm. H. Harvey, M.D. 1856
Curator of Botanical Museum—W. H. Harvey, M.D. 1844
Whately's Pol. Econ.—J. E. Cairnes, A.M. 1856
Moral Phil.—Thos. E. Webb, A.M. . 1857
Civil Eng.—Sir John M'Neil, LL.D. . 1842
Music—J. Smith, Mus. Doctor. ... 1847

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

EXAMINERS.

Greek—Charles MacDouall, A.M.
Latin—R. B. Bayley, A.M.
English Literature—Wm. Rushton.
Logic and Metaphysics—Rev. Jas. M'Cosh, LL.D.
Mathematics—Geo. J. Allman, LL.D.
Natural Philosophy—John England, B.D.
Chemistry—Wm. Barker, M.D.
Anat. and Physiology—G. B. McDowell, M.D.

Zoology and Bot.—Wm. H. Harvey, M.D.
Mod. Langs.—Aug. Bensbach, M.D.
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography—Wyville B. C. Thomson, LL.D.
Jurisprudence and Political Economy—W. M. Hancock, LL.D.
Law—Michael Barry
Civil Engineering—Jas. Thomson, A.M.
Agriculture—Edmund Murphy
Celtic Languages—Owen Connellan.
Medicine—Samuel Gordon, M.B.
Surgery—Wm. Colles, M.B.
Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence—Rawdon Macnamara, M.D.
Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children—Fleetwood Churchill, M.D.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

President—Rev. P. Shuldham Henry, D.D.
Vice-Pres.—Thomas Andrews, M.D.

Professors.

Greek—Ch. MacDouall, M.A.
Latin—Rev. C. P. Reichel, B.D.
Mathematics—Peter Guthrie Tait, B.A.
History and Eng. Lit.—G. L. Craik, M.A.
Logic and Metaphysics—Rev. J. M'Cosh
Nat. Philosophy—John Stevelly, LL.D.
Chemistry—Thomas Andrews, M.D.
Anat. and Physiology—Hugh Carlile, M.D.
Nat. History—George Dickie, M.D.
Modern Languages—M. I. Frings, Ph.D.
Min. & Geol.—W. Thomson, LL.D.
Jurisprudence & Pol. Economy—T. E. C. Leslie, LL.B.
Eng. Law—Echlin Molyneux, Barrister
Civil Engineering—James Thomson
Agriculture—John F. Hodges, M.D.
Celtic Languages—J. O'Donovan, LL.D.
Prac. of Medicine—John C. Ferguson, M.D.
Prac. of Surgery—Alex. Gordon, M.D.
Materia Medica—James Seaton Reid, M.D.
Midwifery—Wm. Burden, M.D.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

President—Sir Robert Kane, M.D.
Vice-Pres.—John Ryall, LL.D.

Professors.

Greek—John Ryall, LL.D.
Latin—Bunnell Lewis, LL.D.
Mathematics—George Boole
History & Eng. Lit.—Wm. Rushton
Logic and Metaphysics—G. S. Read, M.A.
Nat. Philosophy—John England
Chemistry—J. Blyth, M.D.
Anat. and Physiol.—J. H. Corbett, M.D.
Nat. History—J. R. Green
Modern Languages—Raymond de Vericour
Mineralogy and Geology—Robt. Harkness
Jurisp. and Pol. Econ.—R. H. Mills, A.B.
Eng. Law—Michael Barry.
Civil Engineering—Alex. Jack, A.M.
Agriculture—Edmund Murphy, B.A.
Irish Language—Owen Connellan
Prac. of Medicine—D. C. O'Connor, M.D.
Surgery—Denis B. Bullen, M.D.
Materia Medica—R. P. O'Leary, M.D.
Midwifery—J. A. Harvey, M.D.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

President—Edward Berwick
Vice-President—Joseph O'Leary

Professors.

Greek—Wm. Nesbitt, A.M.
Latin—R. B. Bagley, A.M.
Mathematics—G. J. Allman, LL.D.

History and Eng. Lit.—Joseph O'Leary
Logic and Metaphysics—Thos. W. Moffett
Nat. Philosophy—Arthur Hill Curtis, M.A.
Chemistry—Thos. H. Rowney.
Anatomy & Physiology—C. C. King, M.D.
Nat. History—A. G. Melville, M.D.
Modern Languages—A. Bensbach, M.D.
Mineralogy and Geology—Wm. King
Jurisp. and Pol. Econ.—J. E. Cairns
Eng. Law—Hugh Law
Civil Engineering—Wm. B. Blood
Agriculture—Thomas Skilling
Celtic Languages—J. O'Beirne Crowe, A.B.
Prac. of Medicine—N. Colahan, M.D.
Surgery—James V. Browne, M.D.
Materia Medica—Simon M'Coy, M.D.
Midwifery, Richard Doherty, M.D.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ST. PATRICK,
 MAYNOOTH, 1795.

President—C. W. Russell, D.D.
Vice-Pres.—R. F. Whitehead, D.D.
Dean—Rev. Jas. O'Kane, D.D.
Junior-Deans—Rev. Richd. Hackett, Rev.
 Rich. Quinn, and Rev. Thos. Hammond.
Prefect of the Dunboyne Establishment and
Librarian—Rev. John O'Hanlon, D.D.
Bursar—Rev. T. Farrelly

Professors.

Dogmatic and Moral Theology—Rev. P. A.
 Murray, D.D., Rev. Geo. Crolly, Rev.
 H. Neville, and Rev. Gerald Molloy.
Sac. Script. & Hebrew—Rev. D. McCarthy.
Ecccl. Hist.—Rev. D. Gargan
Nat. Philos.—Rev. Nich. Callan, D.D.
Logic, Mathematics, and Ethics—Rev.
 Wm. Jennings
Rhetoric and Belles Lettres—Rev. Charles
 M'Auley.
Humanity—Rev. E. O'Brien
English Rhetoric & French—Rev. James
 O'Donnell

Irish—Rev. J. Tully
Secretary to Trustees—Rev. W. M. Lee.

ROYAL BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION,
 COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Professors.

English—Thomas Blain
Classics—T. W. Evans
Mathematical and Mercantile—Rev. Isaiah
 Steen
Writing—Patrick Johnston
Drawing—Joseph Molloy
French—Auguste Charles Badier

ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

Professors.

Dogmatic Theology—Rev. E. Reilly, D.D.
Greek and Latin Languages—James
 Stewart, M.A.
Greek and Latin Literature—Robert
 Ornsby, M.A.
Irish Archaeology—Eugene Curry
Poetry—D. F. McCarthy
English Literature—T. Arnold, P.A.
Italian and Spanish Languages—Signor
 Marani
French and German Languages—M. l'Abbé
 Schurr
Ancient Hist. and Geography—Peter le
 Page Renouf
Modern Hist. and Geography—J. B. Robert-
 son
Philosophy and History—T.W. Allies, M.A.
Political and Social Science—Aubrey de
 Vere
Political Economy—John O'Hagan, B.A.
Mathematics—Rev. W. G. Penny, M.A.
Elementary Mathematics—W. J. Kavanagh
Logic—D. B. Dunne, D.D.
Fine Arts—J. H. Pollen, M.A.

INNS OF COURT.

TEMPLE, 1185.

Church { *Master*—Rev. T. Robinson, D.D.
Reader—Rev. J. G. Lonsdale
Organist—E. J. Hopkins
Treas. of In. Tem.—John Rolt, Q.C., M.P.
Sub-Treasurer—
Clerk—C. E. Vaughan
Master of Library—Francis Turner
Librarian—J. E. Martin
Treas. of Mid. Tem.—Sir F. W. Slade, Bart.
Under-Treasurer—T. H. Dakyns
Clerk—Thos. Purdue, jun.
Master of the Library of Mid. Temple—
 Wm. Elmsley
Keeper of the Library—Rev. J. H. Rowlatt
Master of Garden—John Greenwood, Q.C.

LINCOLN'S INN, 1310.

Treasurer—J. Herbert Roe

Master of the Library—Wilkinson
 Mathews
Preacher—Rev. W. Thomson, D.D.
Assistant—Rev. J. J. Stewart Powne.
Chaplain—Rev. J. Fred. Denison Maurice
Steward—M. Doyle
Librarian—W. H. Spilsbury

GRAY'S INN.

Treasurer—Walter Huddleston, Q.C.
Master of Library—John Godf. Teed, Q.C.
Dean of the Chapel—Sam. Turner
Reader on the Law of Real Property, &c.—
 T. S. Badger
Morning Preacher—Rev. J. A. Hessey
Reader and Afternoon Preacher—Rev.
 W. G. Watson
Steward—Thomas Griffith
Sub-Steward & Chief Clerk—Dan. Boswood
Clerk—W. C. Smith

INSTITUTIONS.

LONDON.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT
 BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

26, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, S.W.
Pres.—Lord Talbot de Malahide
Hon. Secs.—Charles Tucker, Albert Way
Sec.—Geo. Vulliamy

APIARIAN SOCIETY,
 Muswell Hill.

Treasurer—Shirley Hibberd
Hon. Sec.—W. B. Tegetmeier, Muswell Hill
 ART-UNION OF LONDON,
 444, West Strand, W.C.
Pres.—Lord Monteagle
Hon. Secs.—G. Godwin, and L. Pocock.
Assist. Sec.—T. S. Watson

ARUNDEL SOCIETY,
24, Old Bond-street, W.
Treasurer—Edmund Oldfield.
Secretary—John Norton.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,
32, Sackville-street, W.
Pres.—Earl of Carnarvon
Treas.—T. J. Pettigrew
Secs.—J. R. Planché and H. Syer Cuming
For. Sec.—Dr. Wm. Beattie
Palæographer—W. H. Black
Curator and Librarian—G. R. Wright
**BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCE-
MENT OF SCIENCE.**
(For 1866 at Oxford.)

President—Lord Wrottesley
Vice-Presidents—Chancellor and Vice-
Chancellor of the University, Duke of
Marlborough, Earl of Rosse, Bishop of
Oxford, Dean of Christchurch, Professor
C. G. B. Daubeny, Professor H. W.
Acland, and Professor W. F. Donkin
Treas.—J. Taylor, 6, Queen-street-place,
Upper Thames-street, E.C.
Gen. Sec.—Professor R. Walker
Assist. Gen. Sec.—Prof. J. Phillips.
Secs. for Oxford—Dr. Rolleston, H. J. S.
Smith, Geo. Griffiths, and Rev. E. Hill
(to meet on June 27).

BRITISH INSTITUTION
52, Pall Mall, S.W.
Patroness—The Queen
Pres.—Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
Vice-Pres.—Marquis of Westminster, K.G.
Sec. and Keeper—Geo. Nicol

BRITISH MUSEUM,
Great Russell-street, W.C.
Prim. Librarian—Antonio Panizzi
Superintendent of Nat. Hist.—Professor
Richard Owen

Heads of Departments:—
Printed Books—J. Winter Jones
Manuscripts—Sir Fred. Madden
Antiquities—Edw. Hawkins
Prints and Drawings—W. H. Carpenter
Zoology—Dr. J. E. Gray
Geology—G. R. Waterhouse
Mineralogy—M. H. N. S. Maskelyne
Botany—J. J. Bennett

CAMDEN SOCIETY,
25, Parliament-street, S.W.
Pres.—Marquis of Bristol
Sec.—W. J. Thoms

CAVENDISH SOCIETY,
17, Bloomsbury-square, and 19, Montague-
street, W.C.

Pres.—Professor Graham
Sec.—Theophilus Redwood

CHEMICAL SOCIETY,
Burlington House, W.
Pres.—Prof. B. C. Brodie
Hon. Secs.—T. Redwood, Ph. D., and W.
Odling, M.B.

ECCELESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
78, New Bond-street, W.
Pres.—A. J. B. Beresford Hope
Chairman—Rev. W. Scott
Sec.—Rev. B. Webb

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
12, Bedford-row, Holborn, W.C.
Pres.—Dr. J. E. Gray
Secs.—E. Shepherd and E. W. Janson
Treas.—S. Stevens

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
37, Soho-square, W
Pres.—Dr. B. G. Babington
Hon. Sec.—J. O. M'William, M.D.
ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
23, Newman-street, Oxford-street, W.
Pres.—Sir James Clark, bt.
Hon. Sec.—T. Wright, M.A.
GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
208, Piccadilly, W.
Pres.—Earl of Ellesmere
Sec.—Rycroft Reeve
GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
Somerset House, W.C.

Pres.—Prof. John Philips
Vice-Pres.—John J. Bigsby, M.D. and Aug.
Falconer, M.D.
Secs.—Prof. Huxley and W. W. Smyth
For. Sec.—Wm. John Hamilton.

HAKLUYT SOCIETY,
37, Gt. Queen-st., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Pres.—Sir R. I. Murchison
Hon. Sec.—Clements Markham

HARVEIAN SOCIETY,
64, Edgeware Road, W.
Pres.—Wm. Coulson
Treas.—Dr. Joseph Ridge
Hon. Secs.—W. J. Anderson and —Brittan

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
8, St. Martin's-place, W.C.
Pres.—Prince Consort
Treas.—W. Wilson Saunders
Sec.—Dr. Lindley. *Assist. Sec.*—W. B. Booth

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY,
4, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, E.C.
Pres.—D. Henry Walne
Secs.—S. W. Devenish, M.B., and H. I.
Fotherby, M.B.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY,
Chancery Lane, W.C.
Pres.—John Irving Glenny
Vice-Pres.—W. S. Cookson
Sec.—Robert Maugham

**INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE
ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIR-
ING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS,**
7, Whitehall, S.W.

Pres.—Archbishop of Canterbury
Sec.—Rev. Geo. Ainslie, M.A.
Assist. Sec.—Rev. Walter Field

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES,
12, St. James's-square, S.W.
President—John Finlaison
Hon. Secs.—John Reddish and J. Hill Wil-
liams. *Assist. Sec.*—Fred. W. Haddon.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS,
25, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.
Pres.—Joseph Locke, M.P.
Sec.—C. Manby. *Assist. Sec.*—Jas. Forrest

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY,
3, Waterloo-place, S.W.
Pres.—Lord Brougham
Treas.—Wm. Hawes. *Sec.*—Andrew Edgar

LINNEAN SOCIETY,
Burlington House, W.
Pres.—Thomas Bell
Sec.—J. J. Bennett. *Zool. Sec.*—Geo. Busk
**LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.**

32, Fleet-street, E.C.
Patron—Marquis of Salisbury
Pres.—Lord Londesborough
Hon. Sec.—Henry William Sass

LONDON INSTITUTION,
Finsbury-circus, E.C.

Pres.—Thomas Baring, M.P.

Hon. Sec.—W. Tite, M.P.

Librarians—E. W. Brayley, & R. Thomson
Director of the Laboratory—F. A. Malone

LONDON LIBRARY,

12, St. James's-square, S.W.

Sec. and Lib.—Robert Harrison

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION,

29, Southampton-buildings, W.C.

Pres.—Wm. Lloyd Birkbeck

Sec.—Thos. J. Pearsall

Resident Sec.—Andrew Macfarlane

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

8, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, E.C.

Treas.—Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart.

For. Sec.—Rev. A. Tidman, D.D.

Home Sec.—Rev. E. Prout

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,

32 A, George-street, Hanover-square, W.

Pres.—John Hilton

Hon. Secs.—F. W. Mackenzie, M.D., and
Thomas Bryant

Registrar—Henry R. Hamilton

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRO-
MOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Pres.—Lord Brougham

Treas.—W. S. Cookson

Gen. Sec.—G. W. Hastings

For. Sec.—H. G. Bohn

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE
EDUCATION OF THE POOR,

Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

Pres.—Archbishop of Canterbury

Sec.—Rev. J. G. Lonsdale

Depôt Sec.—Rev. A. Wilson

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,

13, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Pres.—W. S. W. Vaux, M.A.

Secs.—John Evans and F. W. Madden

For. Sec.—J. Y. Akerman

PALÆONTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

3, Highbury Grove, N.

Pres.—W. J. Hamilton

Sec.—J. S. Bowerbank

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

53, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

Pres.—William Fergusson

Hon. Secs.—J. W. Ogle, M.D., and Henry
Thompson

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,

17, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.

Sec. and Registrar—Elias Bremridge

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Somerset House, W.C.

Pres.—The Bishop of St. David's

Hon. Secs.—Prof. Key and F. J. Furnivall

Assist. Sec.—John Williams

RAY SOCIETY, 8, Savile-row, W.

Pres.—Sir Philip de M. P. Egerton, M.P.

Sec.—E. Lankester, M.D.

ROYAL ACADEMY, Trafalgar-square, S.W.

Pres.—Sir Charles Lock Eastlake

Treas.—P. Hardwick

Sec.—John Prescott Knight

Keeper—C. Landseer

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, W.

Patron—The Queen

Chairman of Committee of Management—

Earl of Westmorland

Sec.—M. J. Gimson

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND,
12, Hanover-square, W.

Pres.—Lord Walsingham

Hon. Sec.—B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, Esq.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,

5, New Burlington-street, W.

Pres.—Col. Sykes

Director—Prof. H. H. Wilson

Sec.—Edwin Norris. *Assist. Sec.*—J. Dowson

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY,

Somerset House, W.C.

Pres.—Rev. Robert Main

Secs.—W. De la Rue and R. C. Carrington

For. Sec.—Admiral R. H. Manners

Assist. Sec.—J. Williams

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's-pk. N.W.

Pres.—H. R. H. the Prince Consort

Treas.—E. Marjoribanks

Sec.—J. De Carle Sowerby

Curator—R. Marnock

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

Pall Mall East, S.W.

Pres.—T. Mayo, M.D.

Treas.—James Alderson, M.D.

Registrar—Henry A. Pitman, M.D.

Sec.—W. Copney

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Pres.—J. M. Arnott

Vice-Pres.—H. F. South & C. H. Hawkins

Sec.—Edmund Belfour

Assist. Sec.—E. J. A. Trimmer

Librarian—J. Chatto

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

15, Whitehall-place, S.W.

Pres.—Earl of Ripon

Sec. and Editor—Dr. Norton Shaw

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS,

16, Grosvenor-street, W.

Pres.—(vacant)

Hon. Secs.—C. C. Nelson & M. Digby Wyatt

For. Sec.—Thomas L. Donaldson

Librarian—T. S. Godwin

ROYAL INSTITUTION, Albemarle-street, W.

Pres.—Duke of Northumberland

Treas.—W. Pole, M.A.

Sec.—Rev. John Barlow, M.A.

Assist. Sec. and Lib.—B. Vincent

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

73, Great Russell-street, W.C.

Patron—The Queen

Pres.—Marquess of Lansdowne

Sec.—Octavian Blewitt

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY,

53, Berners-street, W.

Pres.—F. C. Skeay

Hon. Secs.—A. W. Barclay, M.D., & C. H.

Moore. *Res. Lib.*—B. R. Wheatley

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

14, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.

Patron—The Queen

Pres.—Adm. the Duke of Northumberland

Chairman—Thos. Baring

Vice-Chairman—T. Chapman

Sec.—Richard Lewis

Inspector of Life-Boats—Capt. Ward, R.N.

ROYAL SOCIETY, Burlington-house, W.

Pres.—Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart.

Vice-Pres. and Treas.—Major-Gen. Sabine

Secs.—Dr. W. Sharpey & Prof. G. G. Stokes

For. Sec.—Prof. W. H. Miller

Assist. Sec.—C. R. Weld

Clerk—Walter White

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE,
4, St. Martin's-place, W.C.

Patron.—The Queen

Pres.—Bishop of St. David's

Hon. Sec.—W. S. W. Vaux

Librarian.—Rev. J. J. S. Perowne

For. Sec.—John Hogg

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS,

12, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, W.C

Patron.—The Queen | *Sec.*—J. A. Ireland

RUSSELL INSTITUTION, 55, Gt. Coram-st. W.C.

Pres.—Lord John Russell

Sec. and Librarian.—Wm. Jones

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, Somerset House.

Pres.—Earl Stanhope

Treasurer.—Fred. Ouvry

Director.—A. W. Franks

Sec.—J. Y. Akerman

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS,

6½, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, W.C.

Pres.—F. Y. Hurlstone

Treas.—J. Noble | *Sec.*—A. Clint

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF

ARTS, &c., John-str., Adelphi, W.C.

Pres.—H. R. H. Prince Albert

Sec.—P. Le Neve Foster, M.A.

Assist. Sec.—Charles Critchett, B.A.

**SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN
KNOWLEDGE,**

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Pres.—The Archbishop of Canterbury

Secs.—Rev. Thomas Boyles Murray, Rev.

John Evans, & Rev. John David Glennie

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE

GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS,

79, Pall Mall, S.W.

Pres.—Archbishop of Canterbury

Sec.—Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D.

Assist. Secs.—Rev. H. J. Vernon, B.A., Rev.

W. T. Bullock, M.A., and W. F. Kemp,
M.A.

**SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EMPLOYMENT
OF ADDITIONAL CURATES IN POPULOUS
PLACES, 7, Whitehall, S.W.**

Pres.—The Abps. of Canterbury and York

Sec.—Rev. W. R. Cosens, M.A.

Travelling Secs.—Rev. Hugh Bennett, M.A.

Rev. C. B. Penrice, M.A., Rev. John Foy,

and Rev. T. Morgan, M.A.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS,
5a, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Pres.—Fred. Taylor

Sec.—J. J. Jenkins | *Treas.*—W. C. Smith

SOC. OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS, NEW

53, Pall Mall, S.W.

Pres.—H. Warren | *Vice-Pres.*—L. Haghe

Treas.—J. H. Mole | *Sec.*—James Fahey

STATISTICAL SOCIETY,

12, St. James's-square, S.W.

Pres.—Lord John Russell

Hon. Secs.—W. A. Guy, M.B., Wm. New-

march, and W. G. Lumley

Assist. Sec.—Fred. Wm. Haddon

SURREY ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

6, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.

Patron.—H. R. H. Duke of Cambridge

Pres.—Duke of Buccleuch

Hon. Sec.—George Bish Webb

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION,

Whitehall Yard, S.W.

Pres.—Duke of Northumberland

Chairman.—Col. Hon. Jas. Lindsay.

Vice-Chairman.—Capt. E. G. Fishbourne

Sec.—Capt. Boughy Burgess

WERNERIAN CLUB.

Pres.—C. J. B. Aldis, M.D., 1, Chester-ter.
Chester-square

Treas.—Rev. C. St. Denys Moxon, Hemp-
ton Parsonage, Fakenham, Norfolk

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,

11, Hanover-square, W.

Pres.—H. R. H. the Prince Consort.

Sec.—Philip L. Slater, M.A.

EDINBURGH.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Pres.—Alexander Wood

Sec.—D. R. Haldane

COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

Pres.—Douglas MacLagan, M.D.

Sec.—John Scott, W.S.

HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Pres.—Duke of Athole

Sec.—John Hall Maxwell

CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Pres.—Duke of Buccleuch

Sec.—Professor Balfour

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Pres.—Sir Thomas M. Brisbane

Secs.—Prof. J. H. Balfour, & Pr. W. Swan.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Pres.—Marquess of Breadalbane

Secs.—John Stuart and J. A. Smith, M.D.

For. Secs.—David Laing, J. M. Mitchell

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.

Pres.—Sir J. Watson Gordon.

Sec.—D. O. Hill.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Pres.—Prof. C. Piazza Smyth.

Sec.—John Beatson Bell, W.S.

**FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
Glasgow.**

Pres.—J. Watson, M.D. | *Treas.*—G. Watt

Registrar.—Dr. R. D. Tannahill

DUBLIN.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Pres.—D. J. Corrigan

Vice-Pres.—J. Moore Neligan

Regist.—Wm. E. Steele, M.D.

COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

Pres.—C. Fleming, M.D.

Sec.—Edward Hutton, M.D.

Sec. to Council.—H. Maunsell, M.D.

Regist.—John Brennan

**ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING HUS-
BANDRY AND OTHER USEFUL ARTS.**

Pres.—The Lord Lieutenant

Secs.—J. F. Waller and Hon. G. Handcock.

Prof. of Min. and Geology.—J. Scouler, M.D.

*Honorary Prof. of Anat. in connexion with
the Fine Arts*.—R. D. Lyons, M.D.

**ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF PAINTING,
SCULPTURE, AND ARCHITECTURE.**

Pres.—Catterson Smith

Sec.—Bernard Mulrenin

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

Pres.—Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D.

Secs.—Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., and Rev.
J. H. Jellett

For. Sec.—Rev. Sam. Butcher, D.D.

Lib.—Rev. W. H. Drummond, D.D.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND, FROM THE CONQUEST.

(Corrected by the Table of Regnal Years in Sir Harris Nicolas's "Chronology of History.")

Names.	Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign.
William I.	1066 Dec. 25	Edward VI.	1547 Jan. 28
William II.	1087 Sept. 26	Mary I.	1553 July 6
Henry I.	1100 Aug. 5	Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17
Stephen	1135 Dec. 26	James I.	1603 March 24
Henry II.	1154 Dec. 19	Charles I.	1625 March 27
Richard I.	1189 Sept. 3	Commonwealth; from the execution of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649, to the restoration of Charles II.	
John	1199 May 27	Charles II. (restored)*	1660 May 29
Henry III.	1216 Oct. 28	James II.	1685 Feb. 6
Edward I.	1272 Nov. 20	William III. and Mary II. . . .	1689 Feb. 13
Edward II.	1307 July 8	William III. alone	1694 Dec. 28
Edward III.	1327 Jan. 25	Anne	1702 March 8
Richard II.	1377 June 22	George I.	1714 Aug. 1
Henry IV.	1399 Sept. 30	George II.	1727 June 11
Henry V.	1413 Mar. 21	George III.	1760 Oct. 25
Henry VI.	1422 Sept. 1	George IV.	1820 Jan. 29
Edward IV.	1461 March 4	William IV.	1830 June 26
Edward V.	1483 April 9	Victoria	1837 June 20
Richard III.	1483 June 26		
Henry VII.	1485 Aug. 22		
Henry VIII.	1509 April 22		

* In some historical, and in all legal documents, the reign of Charles II. is reckoned from his father's death.

SOVEREIGNS AND HEADS OF GOVERNMENTS.

		Born.	Access.
Austria	Francis Joseph Charles	Emperor	1830 1848
Baden	Frederic	Grand Duke	1826 1856
Bayaria	Maximilian II.	King	1811 1848
Belgium	Leopold	King	1770 1831
Brazil	Pedro II.	Emperor	1823 1831
Denmark—Holstein	Frederic VII.	King	1808 1848
England	Victoria	Queen	1819 1837
France	Napoleon III.	Emperor	1808 1852
Greece	Otho	King	1815 1832
Hanover	George V.	King	1819 1831
Hesse Darmstadt	Louis III.	Grand Duke	1806 1848
Hesse Cassel	Frederick William	Elector	1802 1847
Modena	Francis V.	Duke	1819 1846
Naples and Sicily	Francis II.	King	1836 1859
Netherlands	William III.	King	1817 1849
Persia	Mohammed Mirza	Shah	1814 1834
Portugal	Pedro V.	King	1837 1853
Prussia	Frederick William IV.	King	1795 1840
Rome	Pius IX.	Pope	1792 1846
Russia	Alexander II.	Emperor	1818 1855
Sardinia	Victor Emmanuel	King	1820 1849
Saxony	John	King	1801 1834
Spain	Isabella II.	Queen	1830 1853
Sweden and Norway	Charles XV.	King	1826 1859
Switzerland	Frey Herosée	Pres. of the Dict.	— 1838
Turkey	Abdul Medjid	Grand Signior	1823 1839
Tuscany	Ferdinand IV.	Grand Duke	1835 1859
Wurtemberg	William	King	1781 1816
United States	James Buchanan	President	— 1857

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

HOME.—*Herts*—Hertford, Lent & Summer

Essex—Chelmsford, L. and S.

Kent—Maidstone, L. and S.

Sussex—Lewes, L. and S.

Surrey—{ Kingston, L.—Guildford &
Croydon, alternate, S.

OXFORD.—*Berks*—Reading, L.—Abingdon, S.

Oxon—Oxford, L. and S.

Worcester & City—Worcester, L. & S.

Stafford—Stafford, L. and S.

Salop—Shrewsbury, L. and S.

Hereford—Hereford, L. and S.

Monmouth—Monmouth, L. and S.

Gloucester & City—Gloucester, L. & S.

MIDLAND.—*Northampton*—Northampton, L. and S.

Rutland—Oakham, L. and S.

Lincoln and City—Lincoln, L. and S.
Nottingham and Town—Nottingham, L. and S.

Derby—Derby, L. and S.

Leicester & Boro'—Leicester, L. & S.

Warwickshire—Warwick, L. and S.

NORFOLK.—*Bucks*—Aylesbury, L. and S.

Bedford—Bedford, L. and S.

Huntingdon—Huntingdon, L. and S.

Cambridge—Cambridge, L. and S.

Norfolk—Norwich, L. and S.

Suffolk—{ Bury St. Edmunds, L.

{ Ipswich, S.

NORTHERN.—*York & City*—York, L. and S.

Durham—Durham, L. and S.

Newcastle and Town—Newcastle, L.

Cumberland—Carlisle, L. and S.

Westmoreland—Appleby, L. and S.

Lancaster—{ Lancaster, L. and S.

{ Liverpool, L. and S.

WESTERN—*Hants*—Winchester, L. and S.

Wills — { New Sarum, L.
 { Devizes, S.

Dorset—Dorchester, L. and S.

Devon and Exeter—Exeter, L. and S.

Cornwall—Bodmin, L. and S.

Somerset—{ Taunton, L.—Bridgewater
 { & Wells, alternate, S.

Bristol—Bristol, S.

SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Glamorgan—Swansea, L.; Cardiff, S.
Caermarthen and Borough—Caermarthen, L. and S.

Pembroke and Borough } Haverford-
 { of Haverfordwest— } west, L. & S.

Cardigan—Cardigan, L. and S.

Brecon—Brecknock, L. and S.

Radnor—Prestegigne, L. and S.

*Chester**—Chester, L. and S.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Montgomery { Welshpool, L.
 { Newtown, S.

Mcrioneth — { Bala (L.)
 { Dolgelly (S.)

Caernarvon—Caernarvon

Anglesey—Beaumaris

Denbigh—Ruthin

* The city has a separate jurisdiction, and tries by its own Recorder.

Flint—Mold*Chester*—Chester

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The following are the sittings for 1859-60: 1859, Nov. 28, Dec. 12; 1860, Jan. 2, and 30, Feb. 27, April 2, May 7, June 11, July 9, Aug. 13, Sept. 17, Oct. 22. These sessions always commence on Monday. Mr. Robert Marshall Streight is Clerk of the Court.

RATE OF ALLOWANCE TO WITNESSES.

For Attendance and Expenses.

	<i>In superior Law Courts.</i>	<i>per day.</i>
Surgeons, Surveyors, and Attorneys	2 2 0
Merchants	1 1 0
Tradesmen	0 15 0
Journeyman Mechanics	0 7 0

For Travelling. 1s. 0d. a mile

The Attorney in the cause 1 3

At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

Professors in Law or Medicine giving evidence professionally but not otherwise } 1 1 0
All other witnesses 0 3 6

Where witnesses reside in the town in which the courts are held, only half the above; but 2s. 6d. extra is to be paid to non-resident witnesses if detained during the night, and second-class railway fare, or 3d. per mile where no railway is available.

LAW AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICES,

With Hours of Attendance.

Accountant-General's Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 9 to 3, and 4 to 6; and for payments, 11 to 3

Accountant in Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street, E.C., 10 to 4, and on Saturdays 10 to 2; for payment of dividends, 11 to 3

Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women, 7, Lancaster-place, Waterloo Bridge, W.C., 11 to 5; vac. 11 to 3; long vac. 11 to 2

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, S.W., 11 to 5

Admiralty Court, College-square, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 11 to 4

Admiralty and Appeals-Courts' Registry Office, 12½ Godliman-street, E.C., 10 to 4

Admiralty Naval Department, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 5

Admiralty Civil Department, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4

Advocates, College of, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 10 to 4.

Affidavit Office, Irish (Chancery), 10, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 4; in long vacation, 11 to 1

Alien Office, at the Home Office, 11 to 4

Allowance Office for spoiled Stamps, Somerset-house, W.C., Tues. Thurs. and Sat. 12 to 2

Apothecaries' Hall, Water-lane, Blackfriars, E.C., 9 to 8; Solicitor's Office, 1 to 3

Appearance Office (O. B.), King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. Hours as Writ Office

Archdeacon of London's Office, 10, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., 9½ to 5

Archdeacon of Middlesex's Office, 3, Godliman-street, E.C., 10 to 4

Archdeacon of Surrey's Office, 1 Bennet's Hill, E.C., 10 to 4

Archdeaconry of Rochester, 19, Bennet's-hill, E.C., 9½ to 5

Arches Court, College-square, Doctors' Commons, E.C., sits at 10

Arches' Registry, 20, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., 10 to 4

Army Pay Office, see Paymaster-General

Attorney-General's Office, 3, Stone-buildings, W.C., 10 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 4

Audit Office for Public Accounts, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2

Auditor's Office for Land Revenue, 11, Spring-gardens, S.W., 10 to 4

Bankruptcy Ct., 82, Basinghall-street, E.C., 10 to 4

Bishop of London's Office, 3, Godliman-street, E.C., 10 to 4

Bishop of Winchester's Office for Surrey, 12, Great Knight-riders-st., E.C., 10 to 4

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace, S.W., 11 to 4

Board of Trade, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 5

Bocking, registry of the Deanery of, 10, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., 9 to 6

Chancery Enrolment Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 10 to 2

Chancery Office, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 11 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1

Church Building Commission, &c., 11, Whitehall Place, S.W., 10 to 5

City Court for Small Debts, Guildhall-buildings, E.C., 10 to 4; Saturday 10 to 2

City Police Commissioners' Office, 26, Old Jewry, E.C., 9 to 5

City Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall-yard, E.C., 9 to 6

City Solicitor's Office, Guildhall, E.C., 9½ to 5

Clerk of the Crown Office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, W.C., during the sitting of Parliament 10 to 3, and at House of

Lords 4 to 6; at other times 10 to 2

Clerk of the Peace (City) Office, Sessions

House, Old Bailey, E.C., 10 to 5; during sittings, 9 to 5
 Clerk of the Peace, for Surrey, North-street, Lambeth, S., 10 to 5
 Clerk of the Peace, Middlesex, Sessions-house, Clerkenwell, E.C., 10 to 5
 Coal Exchange, Lower Thames-street, E.C., 12 to 2.
 Colonial Land and Emigration Board, 8, Park-street, S.W., 11 to 5
 Colonial Office, 13 and 14, Downing-street, S.W.
 Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards, S.W., 10 to 5
 Commissary of Surrey's Office, 12, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., 10 to 4
 Commissary of London Registry for Wills, 16, Knight-riders-street, E.C., 10 to 5
 Commissioners for Affidavits in Chancery, and other Law Courts in Ireland, 10, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 4
 Commissioners in Lunacy, 19, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
 Commissioners of Police, 4, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
 Commissioners of Sewers for City of London, Guildhall-yard, E.C., 10 to 5
 Common Pleas Office, Serjeant's Inn, W.C., 11 to 5 in term; 11 to 3 in vacation, except from Aug. 10 to Oct. 21, when 11 to 2 only.
 Comptroller of Corn Returns, 1 and 2 Parliament-street, S.W., 10 to 4
 Consistory Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C., sits at 11
 Copyhold Commission, 3, St. James's-square, S.W., 10 to 4
 Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street, E.C., 11 to 3
 Coroner of West Middlesex's Office, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, W.C.
 Court of Review, Registrar's Office, Quality-court, W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 3
 Crown Office (Q. B.), 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C., 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 3; in Rule Department, in Term, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8
 Crown Office, in Chancery, Rolls-yard, W.C., 10 to 3, and at House of Lords when sitting, 4 to 6.
 Custom-house, Lower Thames-street, E.C., In-door Offices 10 to 4; Waterside Offices, from 1st March to 31st Oct., 8 to 4; from 1st Nov. to 29th Feb. 9 to 4
 Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Office, 5, Dean's-court, E.C., 9½ to 5
 Dean and Chapter of Westminster's Office, 19, Bennet's-hill, E.C., 9½ to 5
 Duchy of Cornwall Office, Buckingham-gate, St. James's Park, S.W., 10 to 4
 Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster-place, W.C., 10 to 4; Saturday 10 to 2
 East India House, Leadenhall-street, E.C., Treasury, 9 to 3; other departments, 10 to 4
 Ecclesiastical Commission, 11, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
 Education, Committee of Privy Council for, Downing-st., S.W., 11 to 5
 Emigration Office, 18, Park-street, S.W., and 70, Lower Thames-street, E.C., 10 to 4
 Error Office for Allowance and Transcript

£ (Q. B. and C. P.), Serjeants' Inn, W.C., 10 to 4 in Term; 11 to 3 vacation
 Examiners' Office, Rolls-yd., W.C., 10 to 4 in Term, and 11 to 3 in vacation
 Exchequer of Pleas Office, 7, Stone-bldgs., W.C., 11 to 5 in Term; 11 to 3 in vacation, except from August 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only; in Rule department, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8
 Exchequer Bill Office, Whitehall, S.W. 10 to 4
 Excise Export Office, 9 to 4; Import Office, summer 8 to 4, winter 9 to 4, Tower Dock, E.C.
 Factory Inspectors' Office, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W., 11 to 4
 Faculty Office, 10, Great Knight-riders-st., E.C., 9½ to 6
 Foreign Office, 15 & 16, Downing-st., S.W.
 Gazette-office, 45, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.
 General Register Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 1, Somerset-place, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
 Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry, E.C., 10 to 3
 Greenwich Out-Pension Office, 49, Great Tower-street, E.C., 10 to 4
 Hackney Carriage Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
 Half-pay Office. See Paymaster-General's Office
 Harbour Master's Office, St. Katherine's Stairs, E., 10 to 4
 Hawkers' and Pedlers' Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
 Heralds' College Office, St. Bennet's-hill E.C., 10 to 4
 Home Office, Whitehall, S.W., 9 to 7
 Horse Guards, S.W., 10 to 5
 Indian Office (late Board of Control), Cannon-row, S.W., 10 to 4
 Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
 Insolvent Debtors' Court, Portugal-street, W.C., 10 to 4
 Irish Courts Affidavit and Deeds Registry Office, 10, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 4
 Irish Office, 10, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 5
 Joint Stock Company's Registration Office, 13, Serjeants'-inn, E.C., 10 to 5
 Judge Advocate's Office, 35, Great George-street, S.W., 10 to 4
 Judges' Chambers, Rolls' Gardens, W.C., 11 to 5; vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
 Judgment Office (Queen's Bench Office), Inner Temple, E.C.; hours the same as the Writ Office
 Land Revenue Office. See Woods and Forests
 Land Tax Redemption Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
 Legacy Duty Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
 Lloyd's Rooms, Royal Exchange, E.C., 9 to 6; Underwriters' Room, 10 to 5
 Loan Office (Public Works), South Sea House, E.C., 10 to 4
 Local Government Act Office, 8, Richmond-terrace, S.W., 10 to 4
 Lord Advocate of Scotland's Office, 1, New-street, Spring-gardens, S.W.

- Lord Chamberlain's Office, Royal Court, Palace of Westminster, S.W., 11 to 4
- Lord Chancellor's Secretary's Office, Quality-court, W.C., 11 to 3
- Lord Mayor's Court Office, 1, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Lunatics' Secretary's Office, Quality-court, W.C., 10 to 4, in vacation, 11 to 1
- Lunacy Master's Office, 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., 10 to 4
- Marshal and Associate's Office, (Q.B., C.P., and Excheq.) 18 and 19, Chancery-lane, W.C., term and sittings after 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 2
- Masters in Chancery Office, 25, Southampton-bdgs., W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1
- Masters' Office, (Q.B., Mitre-court-buildings, Temple, E.C.; C.P., Serjeants'-inn, W.C.; Exch. Stone-buildings, W.C., 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 3; from 10 Aug. to 23 Oct. 11 to 2
- Metropolitan Board of Works, 1, Greek-street, Soho, W., 9 to 4
- Metropolitan Roads, North of the Thames, 22, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Metropolitan Police, 4, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Bell-yard, Temple-bar, E.C., 10 to 3 for searches; 11 to 2 for registry
- Mint, Little Tower Hill, E., 9 to 4
- National Debt and Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry, E.C., 10 to 3
- Navy Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Patent Bill Office, 13, Serle-street, W.C., 10 to 4
- Patent Office, Great Seal, 25, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 3
- Paymaster-General's Office, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Peculiar of Archb. of Canterbury's Office, 5½, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 9½ to 5
- Pell Office, Westminster Hall, S.W., 10 to 1
- Petty Bag Office, Rolls-yard (C.), W.C., 10 to 4; after last seal, 10 to 2; in vacation, 11 to 1
- Police Offices, 10 to 5
- Poor Law Commission, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Post Office, Gen., St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.
- Presentation Office, Quality-court, W.C., 11 to 3; vacation 11 to 1
- Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society, 12, Pall Mall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Privy Council Office, Downing-street, S.W., 11 to 4
- Privy Seal and Signet Office, 1, New-street, Spring-gardens, S.W., 10 to 3
- Probate, Court of, Chief Registry, 6, Great Knight-riding-street, E.C., Feb. to Sept. 9 to 4; Oct. to Jan. 9 to 3
- Property-Tax Office, Somerset Ho., W.C., 10 to 4
- Public Record Office—Head Office, Rolls House, Chancery-lane. Branch Offices, Rolls Chapel, Chapter House, Poets' Corner, Carlton Ride, and 12, Duke-st., Westminster, 10 to 4
- Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's-yard, S.W.; Treasurer's Department, 10 to 2; Secretary's and First Fruits and Tenths Department, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2
- Queen's Bench Office, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple, E.C., 11 to 5; vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Queen's Remembrancer Office, 22, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W., 10 to 4
- Record and Writ Clerks' Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 4 in Term and during the Seals, at other times 11 to 1
- Recruiting Office, 16 and 25, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W., 10 to 4
- Registrar Office, Chancery-lane, W.C. (C.) 11 to 3; for inspection, 9 to 3 and 5 to 6; in vacation, 11 to 1
- Registrar of Common Lodging Houses, 2, Palace-place, Great Scotland-yard, S.W., 10 to 4
- Registry of Designs, 1, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4; for registering, 11 to 3
- Report and Entries Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 3; vacation, 11 to 1
- Royal Marines Office, 15, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W., 10 to 5
- Rule Office (Q.B.), Queen's Bench Office, Inner Temple, E.C., 11 to 5, in Term; vacation, 11 to 4; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Rule Office (C.P.), Serjeant's Inn, W.C., 11 to 5, in Term, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Savings Banks' (Barristers') Office, 5, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W., 10 to 4
- Scottish Corporation Office, Crane-court, Fleet-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Secondary's Office, 5, Basinghall-st., E.C., 10 to 7
- Secretary's Office, Lord Chancellor's, Quality-court, W.C., 11 to 3; Rolls, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 3; vacation, 11 to 1
- Sheriff of Middlesex's Office, Red Lion-sq. W.C., Court days, Thursdays, 11
- Sheriff's Court Basinghall-st., E.C., 10 to 4
- Signet Office. See Privy Seal
- Solicitor-General's Office, 1, Paper-buildings, Temple, E.C., Term and sittings after, 10 to 5; vacation 11 to 4
- Sons of the Clergy, 2, Bloomsbury-place, W.C.
- Stage Coach Duty Office, Somerset House, Strand, W.C.
- Stamp and Legacy Duty Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4. No money received after 3
- State Paper Office, 12, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W., 10 to 4
- Stationery Office, Princes-street, Storey's-gate, S.W., 10 to 4
- Stock Exchange, Capel-court, E.C., 10 to 4
- Subpœna Office, Rolls-yard, W.C., 10 to 4 in Term, in vacation 11 to 1
- Tax Office, Somerset-place, W.C., 10 to 4
- Taxing Master's Office, Staple-inn, W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1
- Tenths Office. See Queen Anne's Bounty
- Tithe Commissioners' Office, 3, St. James's-square, S.W., 10 to 4
- Transport Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Treasurer for the County of Middlesex's Office, Clerkenwell Sess.-ho., E.C., 11 to 3
- Treasury Office, Whitehall, S.W., 11 to 5
- Vicars-General and Peculiars' Office, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 9½ to 5
- Victualling Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4

War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.; branches,
Horse Guards, S.W.; Tower, E.C.; and
7, Whitehall-gardens, S.W., 10 to 4
Wills Registry Office, Doctors' Commons
Wine Licence Office, Inland Revenue
Office, Somerset-house, W.C., 10 to 4
Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, 1,

Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
Works and Public Buildings Office, 12,
Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
Writs Office (Q.B.), Queen's Bench Office,
King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C., 10 to 4,
vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 1

IRON-MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1859.

Walsall	Tuesday	January 11	April 5	July 5	October 11
Wolverhampton...	Wednesday..	12	6	6	12
Birmingham.....	Thursday....	13	7	7	13
Stourbridge	Friday.....	14	8	8	14
Dudley	Saturday	15	9	9	15

HACKNEY-CARRIAGE FARES.

All vehicles, whether on two or more wheels, plying for passengers in any part of the metropolis, within the limits of the Act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 33, which is defined to be the Metropolitan Police District and the City of London, with the exception of those licensed as stage-coaches, are deemed hackney-carriages within the provisions of the Act.

Fares by Distance.—For every description of carriage with four or two wheels, drawn by one horse for any distance within and not exceeding one mile, sixpence.

For any distance exceeding one mile, after the rate of sixpence for every mile, and for any part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed.

Fares by Time.—For any time within and not exceeding one hour, two shillings.

For every quarter of an hour, or portion of a quarter of an hour not completed, sixpence; but where hired by time the driver is not compellable to proceed at the rate of more than four miles an hour.

The above fares to be paid according to distance or time at the option of the hirer, to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed the fare to be paid according to distance. The driver, however, is not compellable to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time at any time after 8 o'clock in the

evening, or before 6 o'clock in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney-carriage, one sum of sixpence is to be paid for each person above two for the whole hiring; two children under ten to be counted as one adult person.

A reasonable quantity of luggage is to be carried without charge, but when more than two persons are carried inside any hackney-carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside, a further sum of twopence for every package carried outside the carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

A driver may be required to proceed to any place not exceeding six miles from the place of hiring, but if discharged at any place exceeding four miles in a direct line from Charing Cross, he may charge one shilling per mile for the distance so exceeded, but not if he is brought back within the radius though he may have gone beyond it. If engaged by time he can be retained for any time not exceeding one hour.

Every driver is required to deliver a ticket to the hirer, with the number of the Stamp-office plate of such carriage. Official Tables of Fares are published by Knight and Co.

METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

Chelsea—16, Great Queen-street, S.W.
East London—16, St. Helen's-place, E.C.
Grand Junction—7A, Brook-st., Grosvenor-square, W.
Hampstead—6, Hardwick-place, Hampstead-road, N.W.
Kent—Mill-lane, Deptford, S.E.

Lambeth—55, Newington-place, Kennington-road, S.
New River—New River Head, near Sadler's Wells, E.C.
Southwark and Vauxhall—Sumner-street, Southwark, S.E.
West Middlesex—19, Marylebone-rd., N.W.

METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

British—11, George-yard, Lombard-st. E.C.
Chartered—Horseferry-road, S.W.
City of London—Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, E.C.
Commercial—Ben Jonson's Fields, E.
County and General Consumers (*limited*), 76, King William-street, E.C.
Equitable—21, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.
European—3, Moorgate-street, E.C.
Great Central Gas Consumers—28, Coleman-street, E.C.
Hornsey (*limited*)—34, Cursitor street, Chancery-lane, E.C.

Imperial—33, John-st., Bedford-row, W.C.
Independent—Haggerston, N.E.
London—26, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.
Phoenix—70, Bankside, S.E.
Ratcliff—189, Wapping High-street, E.
South Metropolitan—Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road, S.E.
Surrey Consumers—293, Rotherhithe-st. S.E.
United General—6, Austin Friars, E.C.
Western—28, Argyll-street, W.

LONDON FIRE ENGINE ESTABLISHMENT, 68, WATLING-STREET, E.C.

The following are the stations at which Engines are to be found, both Day and Night.

Ratcliffe—Wellclose-square, E.
 Cheapside—68, Watling-street, E.C.
 Holborn—No. 254, High Holborn, W.C.
 Oxford-street—76, Wells-street, W.
 Portman-square—33, King-st., Baker-st., W.
 Southwark Bridge-road, near Union-st., S.E.
 Westminster—Horseferry-road, S.W.
 Rotherhithe—Lucas-street, S.E.
 St. Mary Axe—Jeffrey-square, E.C.
 Finsbury—64, Whitecross-street, E.C.

Blackfriars—27½, Farringdon-street, E.C.
 Covent Garden—44, Chandos-street, W.C.
 St. Giles's—George-yard, Crown-st., W.C.
 Golden-square—39, King-street, W.
 Tooley-street, 147, S.E.
 Waterloo Bridge-road, near the New Cut, S.
 Shadwell—107, Broad-street, E.
 The Floating Engines lie off King's Stairs,
 Rotherhithe, and Southwark Bridge

Superintendent—Mr. J. Braidwood, 68, Watling-street, E.C.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

EVENING MAILS.

THE Receiving Houses are open for general post letters till half-past five, or till six P.M., if the letters bear an additional 1d. stamp as a fee; and at St. Martin's-le-Grand and the Branch Offices, at Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, Stones' End, Southwark, and Lombard-street, till six without fee; at the first three Branch Offices, till a quarter to seven; at Lombard-street and the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, till seven, with an additional 1d. stamp; and at St. Martin's-le-Grand till half-past seven P.M., with a fee of 6d.

General post letters are charged by weight, as follows:—

Letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.,	one postage
Do.	1 oz., two postages
Do.	2 oz., four postages
Do.	3 oz., six postages;

and so on, adding two postages for every ounce; unless pre-paid by a stamp, the postage is charged double, and if the weight of the letter should exceed the value of the stamps attached, the excess will be charged double. Shilling, sixpenny, and fourpenny stamps are issued.

Every letter must be delivered to the person to whom it is directed, and to him alone; and no postmaster is allowed to return a letter to the writer or sender after it has once been deposited in the letter-office. No late letters are forwarded by the mail preparing for despatch unless fully prepaid with stamps. Re-directed letters and book parcels are subject to a new payment.

Newspapers, to go the same day, must be put into the General Post Office before six o'clock; but those put in before half-past seven o'clock will go the same evening by paying a halfpenny with each. In the Branch Offices they must be put in before half-past five, and at the Receiving Houses before five. They must be sent in covers open at the sides, and, to go free, no words or communication must be printed on such paper after the same shall have been published, nor any writing or marks upon such printed paper, or the cover thereof, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is sent. Stamped papers can be circulated free of postage at any time within fifteen s, as often as is desired. The impressed

stamp on newspapers is only available for circulation within the United Kingdom, and if sent abroad either to foreign countries or the colonies, newspapers must have affixed stamps to the amount of postage from 1d. to 3d., whether bearing an impressed stamp or not, except to those foreign countries where they are permitted to go free through the Foreign Post.

MORNING MAILS.

The Letter Boxes at the Receiving Houses will be open till ten P.M. previous evening for newspapers and letters; and those at the branch offices, Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough, for the reception of newspapers until 6.45 A.M., and for letters until 7.15 A.M. At the General Post Office and the Branch Office in Lombard-street, the boxes will close for newspapers at seven A.M., and for letters at a quarter before eight A.M. Mail despatched at half-past nine A.M. Letters and newspapers for Ireland, posted at any receiving office before two or any branch office before three, or at St. Martin's-le-Grand by half-past three, are despatched at five, and reach Dublin early on the following morning.

Members of either House of Parliament are entitled to receive, free of charge, petitions addressed to either House of Parliament, provided they are sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides, and do not exceed the weight of 32 ounces.

Letters containing coin or articles of value are recommended to be registered. The fee in any case in Great Britain is 6d. and the postage, and to France double the postage.

Money orders for sums under 5l. are granted by every post-town upon every other post-town in the United Kingdom, on application at the various offices; and also by and upon certain offices in the metropolis, of which the postmasters are furnished with a list, for which a commission of 3d. for Two Pounds, and 6d. for any sum above Two Pounds and not exceeding Five Pounds, is charged. They must be presented for payment within the second calendar month after their issue or a fresh order will be charged for, and within the twelfth calendar month, or they will not be paid at all.

A money order granted upon London,

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

LONDON DISTRICT POST.

E.C. Eastern Central—St. Martin's-le-Grand.

N. Northern—Lower-street, Islington.
N.E. North-Eastern—78, Church-street,
Bethnal-green.
E. Eastern—Nassau-place, Commercial-
road East.
S.E. South-Eastern—170, High-street,
Southwark.
S. Southern—Westminster-road, Lam-
beth.
S.W. South-Western—Little Charlotte-
street, Buckingham-gate.
W. Western—19, Old Cavendish-street.
N.W. North-Western—Eversholt-street,
Camden Town.

BOOK POST.

For a packet not exceeding 4 oz.	1d.
Exceeding 4 oz. but not exceeding 8 oz.	2
,, 8 oz. ,, 16 oz.	4
For every add. 8 oz., or fraction of 8 oz.	2

Any packet which shall not be open at the ends or sides, or shall have any written letter or any communication of the nature of a letter written in it, or upon its cover, will be charged with the unpaid letter-postage; if found to contain any written letter, whether closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or any other unauthorized enclosure, the letter or enclosure will be taken out and forwarded to the address on the packet, charged with the full postage, as an unpaid letter, together with an additional rate; and the remainder of the packet, if duly prepaid with stamps, will then be forwarded to its address; if not sufficiently prepaid with stamps, but nevertheless bearing a stamp of the value of one rate, it is forwarded, charged with the deficient book-postage, together with an additional rate; but any packet which bears no postage-stamp is charged with the unpaid letter-postage. At the following rates, and on the same conditions as the foregoing (except that no packet weighing more than three pounds can be sent to the East Indies or to New South Wales, and that no book-packet can be sent direct to any other part of the Cape Colony than Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Mossel Bay), book-packets may be forwarded to India, Ceylon, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and Hong Kong:—

	Southampton.	4d.
Not more than 4 oz.	4d.	
Exceeding 4 oz., but not above 8 oz.	8d.	
" 8 oz., "	1 lb. 1s. 4d.	
" 1 lb., "	1½ lb. 2s. 0d.	
" 1½ lb., "	2 lb. 2s. 8d.	

and so on; two rates being charged for every additional half-pound, or fraction of a half-pound. If by Marseilles one-half more.

To every other British colony, to Buenos Ayres and the other portions of the Argentine Confederation, to Monte Video and the rest of the republic of Uruguay, to Hayti, and to Liberia and other parts of the west coast of Africa :—

Not more than 4 oz.	3d.
Exceeding 4 oz., but not above 8 oz.	6d.
" 8 oz., "	1 lb. 1s. 0d.
" 1 lb., "	1½ lb. 1s. 6d.
" 1½ lb., "	2 lb. 2s. 0d.

and so on; 6d. being charged for every additional half-pound, or fraction of a half-pound.

Book parcels may also be sent prepaid to France, Belgium, Algeria, or the French offices in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt, at the same rate with the British colonies; to Spain, the Balearic Isles, Sardinia, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Venetian Lombardy, at the rates of those to India, Ceylon, &c.; but if through a Sardinian port, one-half more.

PRINCIPAL CLUB-HOUSES.

Army and Navy, 36, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Arthur's, 69, St. James's-street, S.W.
 Athenæum, 107, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Boodle's, 28, St. James's-street, S.W.
 Brookes's, 60, St. James's-street, S.W.
 Carlton, 94, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Cavendish, 307, Regent-street, W.
 City of London, 19, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 Conservative, 74, St. James's-street, S.W.
 East India United Service, 14, St. James's-sq. S.W.
 Farmers', 39, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Garrick, 35, King-st., Covent-garden, W.C.
 Gresham, Gresham-place, E.C.
 Guards', 70, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Junior United Service, 11, Charles-st., S.W.
 Law Club, 103 to 109, Chancery-lane, W.C.
 National, 1, Whitehall gardens, S.W.

Ottoman, 14, Regent-street, S.W.
 Oxford and Cambridge University, 71 Pall Mall, S.W.
 Parthenon, 16, Regent-street, S.W.
 Portland, 11, Stratford-place, Oxford-st., W.
 Reform Club, 104, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Royal Thames Yacht, 49, St. James's-street, S.W.
 St. George's Chess, 20, King-st., St. James's, S.W.
 Travellers', 106, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Union, Trafalgar-square, S.W.
 United Service, 116, Pall Mall, S.W.
 United University, Pall Mall East, S.W.
 Westminster, 23, Albemarle-street, W.
 White's, 37 and 38, St. James's-street, S.W.
 Whittington, 37, Arundel-st., Strand, W.C.
 Windham, 11, St. James's-square, S.W.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Duty paid in 1858.	Amount of Farming Stock Insured, 1858.	£	OFFICES.	£	Duty paid in 1858.	Amount of Farming Stock Insured, 1858.	£
46,285.. Alliance	2,813,195				6,024.. Law Union	121,935	
40,013.. Atlas	1,290,663				30,860.. London	418,043	
13,495.. Bank of London and National Provincial	238,061				132,672.. Phoenix	4,727,312	
169.. British Provident	2,850				29.. Preserver	—	
4,396.. Church of England	18,085				81,048.. Royal Exchange	4,452,942	
63,818.. County	7,908,526				11,735.. Royal Farmers'	4,594,112	
1,750.. Defender	25,110				2,655.. State	84,194	
473.. Emperor	9,945				198,613.. Sun	8,435,660	
2,766.. Equitable	140,535				1,535.. Times	41,680	
16,955.. General	167,755				29,095.. Union	270,741	
39,455.. Globe	1,165,924				821 { United Kingdom Pro- vident	4,780	
32,645.. Guardian	389,380				15,444.. Unity	835,429	
9,901.. Hand-in-Hand	25,610				30,367.. Westminster	170,796	
54,432.. Imperial	766,650						
32,137.. Law	155,583						
					929,783	Total London	39,272,436

COUNTRY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

£	OFFICES.	£	£	OFFICES.	£
15,054.. Birmingham	746,869		2,848.. Midland Counties	1,140,450	
8,630.. Birmingham District	299,460		5,858.. Newcastle-on-Tyne	462,229	
6,788.. Essex and Suffolk	1,440,666		3,097.. North of England	149,882	
2,318 { Hants, Sussex, and Dorset	166,423		2,901.. Norwich Equitable	272,446	
14,816.. Kent	1,091,071		79,892.. Norwich Union	10,107,584	
2,814.. Kent Mutual	36,768		4,650 { Nottingham & Derby- shire	481,255	
21,514.. Lancashire	323,041		4,815.. Provincial	1,673,338	
24,246.. Leeds and Yorkshire	669,667		960.. Queen	600	
46,613.. Liverpool and London	880,050		41,035.. Royal Liverpool	575,385	
40,161.. Manchester	894,936		4,106.. Salop	565,209	

£	OFFICES.	£
3,396	Sheffield	83,170
1,944	{ Shropshire and North } Wales	357,781
51,525	West of England	1,423,982
21,939	Yorkshire	3,376,160
411,920	Total Country	27,218,022

SCOTCH OFFICES.		
11,408	Caledonian	785,747
5,974	National	554,530
21,669	North British	1,203,628
17,424	Northern	1,090,511
8,098	Scottish Provincial ..	673,690
28,615	Scottish Union	1,701,385
93,188	Total Scotch	6,009,491

IRISH OFFICES.		
£		£
6,242	National	66,544
5,946	Patriotic	79,500
55,931	{ Various English and } Scotch Offices which } have Branches or } Agents in Ireland . }	824,488
68,119	Total Irish	1,070,532
929,783	Total London	39,272,436
411,920	Country	27,218,022
93,188	Scotch	6,009,491
68,119	Irish	1,070,532
1,503,010	Total	73,570,481

Many of the Country Insurance Companies have offices in London also.

LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

Accidental Death—7, Bank Buildings, E.C.
 Achilles—18, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Albert Life and Guarantee—7, Waterloo-place, S.W., and 63, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Alliance—1, Bartholomew-lane, E.C.,
 Amicable—50, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Argus—39, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
 Atlas—92, Cheapside, E.C.
 Bank of London and National Provincial—
 7, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
 Britannia—1, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.
 British Annuity Company—36, New Broad-street, E.C. [E.C.]
 British Commercial—38, New Bridge-st.,
 British Empire Mutual—75, Cannon-street,
 E.C.
 British Equitable—48, King William-st.,
 E.C.
 British Exchequer—156, Cheapside, E.C.
 British and Foreign Reliance—8, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 British Industry—300, Regent-street, W.
 British Mutual—17, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 British Nation—291, Regent-street, W.
 British Protector—27, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 British Provident—4, Chatham-place, E.C.
 Briton—52, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Caledonian—27, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Church of England—5, Lothbury, E.C.
 City of Glasgow—12, King William-st, E.C.
 City of London—18, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 Clergy Mutual—2 & 3, Broad Sanctuary,
 S.W. [S.W.]
 Clerical, Medical, &c.—13, St. James's-sq.,
 Colonial—81, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Commercial—9, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Consolidated Investment and Assurance—
 45, Cheapside, E.C.
 Consols—429, Strand, W.C.
 Crown—33, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Eagle, Albion, and Palladium—3, Crescent,
 New Bridge-street, E.C., and 24, Con-
 naught-terrace, Edgeware-road, W.
 Economic—6, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Edinburgh—11, King William-street, E.C.
 Emperor—78, Cannon-street West, E.C.
 English and Irish Church and University—
 345, Strand, W.C. [S.W.]
 English and Scottish Law—12, Waterloo-pl.

English Widows' & General—9, New
 Bridge-street, E.C.
 Equitable—26, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Equity and Law—26, Lincoln's Inn Fields,
 W.C.
 European—2, Waterloo-place, S.W.
 Family Endowment—42, New Bridge-st.,
 E.C.
 General Annuity—93, Cheapside, E.C.
 General Life and Fire—62, King William-
 street, E.C.
 General Reversionary and Investment Co.
 —5, Whitehall, S.W.
 Globe—7, Cornhill, E.C., and 56, Charing-
 cross, S.W. [S.W.]
 Great Britain Mutual—14, Waterloo-place,
 Gresham—37, Old Jewry, E.C.
 Guardian—11, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Hand-in-Hand—1, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Imperial—1, Old Broad-street, E.C., & 16,
 Pall Mall, S.W.
 India and London—14, Waterloo-pl., S.W.
 International—142, Strand, W.C.
 Kent Mutual—4, Queen-street-place, E.C.
 Lancashire—10, Cornhill, E.C.
 Law Life—187, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Law Property & Life—30, Essex-st., W.C.
 Law Union, 126, Chancery-lane, W.C.
 Leeds and Yorkshire—72, Lombard-street,
 E.C.
 Legal and General—10, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Life Association of Scotland—20, King
 William-street, E.C.
 Life Assurance Treasury—5, Cannon-st.,
 West, E.C.
 Liverpool and London—20 & 21, Poultry,
 E.C.
 London Annuity—6, Albion-place, Black-
 friars-bridge, S.
 London Assurance—7, Royal Exchange,
 E.C., and 7, Pall Mall, S.W.
 London & Provincial Provident—47, Moor-
 gate-street, E.C.
 London and Provincial Law—21, Fleet-st.,
 E.C.
 London Equitable Mutual—103, Cheap-
 side, E.C.
 London Life Association—81, King Wil-
 liam-street, E.C.

- London Monetary—14, Manchester-sq., W.
 Magnet—22, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Marine—60, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
 Maritime Passengers—113, Fenchurch-st., E.C.
 Medical, Invalid, & General—25, Pall Mall,
 Mentor—2, Old Broad-st., E.C. [S.W.
 Mercantile Mutual—39, Moorgate-st., E.C.
 Merchants' and Tradesmen's—28, Cannon-street, E.C.
 Metropolitan—3, Princes-street, E.C.
 Metropolitan Counties' and General—27, Regent-street, S.W.
 Midland Counties—6, Old Jewry, E.C.
 Minerva—1, Cannon-street West, E.C.
 Mitre—23, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Mutual—39, King-street, E.C.
 Mutual Provident—6, Albion-place, Blackfriars-bridge, S.
 National—2, King William-street, E.C.
 National Assurance and Investment Association—3, Pall Mall East, S.W. [E.C.
 National Industrial—29, New Bridge-street,
 National Mercantile—27, Poultry, E.C.
 National Mutual—269, Strand, W.C.
 National Provident—48, Gracechurch-st. E.C.
 New Equitable—449, Strand, W.C.
 New National, 484, Oxford-street, W.
 North British—4, New Bank Buildings, E.C.
 Northern—1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Norwich Union—6, Crescent, Bridge-st., E.C.
 Norwich and London Accident—60, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 Ocean Mutual—28, Threadneedle-st. E.C.
 Pelican—70, Lombard-st., E.C., and 57, Charing-cross, S.W.
 Phoenix Life and Marine Casualty—1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
 Professional—41, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Promoter—9, Chatham-place, E.C.
 Protector—34, King-st., E.C.
 Provident—50, Regent-street, W., 14, Cornhill, E.C., and 78, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Provident Clerks—15, Moorgate-st., E.C.
 Provincial (Welsh)—49, Moorgate-st., E.C.
 Prudential—35, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
 Public—47, Charing Cross, S.W.
 Queen—2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
 Reliance—71, King William-street, E.C.
 Rock—15, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Royal—29, Lombard-street, E.C., and 28, Old Bond-street, W.
 Royal Exchange—Royal Exchange, West Front, E.C., and 29, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Royal Farmers' and General—3, Norfolk-street, W.C.
 Royal General Annuity—52, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
 Royal Naval, Military, and E. India—13, Waterloo-place, S.W.
 Schoolmasters' and General—25, Bridge-street, S.W. [E.C.
 Scottish Amicable—1, Threadneedle-street,
 Scottish Equitable—26, Poultry, E.C.
 Scottish National—69, Lombard-st., E.C.
 Scottish Provincial—20, Cannon-st., E.C.
 Scottish Provident—66, Gracechurch-street,
 Scottish Union—37, Cornhill, E.C. [E.C.
 Scottish Widows'—4, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.
 Solicitors' & General—52, Chancery-lane, W.C.
 Sovereign—48, St. James's-street, S.W.
 Standard—82, King William-street, E.C.
 St. George—118, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Star—48, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 State—32, Ludgate-hill, E.
 Sun—63, Threadneedle-st., E.C.
 Times—32, Ludgate-hill, E.
 Travellers and Marine—7, Bank-buildings, E.C. [W.
 Union—81, Cornhill, E.C., and 70, Baker-st.,
 United Kingdom—8, Waterloo-place, S.W.
 United Kingdom Temperance—1, Adelaide-place, E.C.
 United Orders Provident—6, Guildhall-chambers, E.C.
 Unity—8, Cannon-street, E.C.
 Universal—1, King William-street, E.C.
 University—24, Suffolk-street, S.W.
 Victoria—18, King William-street, E.C.
 Waterloo—355, Strand, W.C.
 Wellington—3, Chatham-place, E.C.
 West of England—20, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 Western—3, Parliament-street, S.W.
 Westminster—4, Adelaide-street, W.C.
 Westminster and General—27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.
 Whittington—37, Moorgate-street, E.C.

EXHIBITIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES OPEN GRATUITOUSLY.

The British Museum—Monday, Wednesday, Friday (and Saturday from 12 to 5, during May, June, and July), and the whole of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks; Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., 10 to 4; Sept., Oct., March, April, 10 to 5; May, June, July, Aug., 10 to 6; closed the first week in Jan., May, and Sept., and on Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Ash Wednesday.

National Gallery—Mond., Tues., Wed., and Saturday, from 10 to 5, and the whole of Easter and Whitsun weeks except Sat., free, to the general public; Thursday and Friday for students only. Closed for six weeks from the end of the second week in Sept., and on Christmas Day and Good Friday.

National Portrait Gallery, 29, Great George-street, S.W.—same days and hours, by tickets, to be obtained from M. Colnaghi, Pall Mall East.

Vernon Gallery, South Kensington—same days and hours.

Central School of Art, South Kensington—For students only.

Museum, South Kensington—Containing works of Decorative Art, Modern Pictures, Sculpture and Engravings, Architectural Illustrations, Building Materials, Educational Apparatus and Books, Illustrations of Food and Animal Products—Open on Mondays, Monday Evenings, Tuesdays, Tuesday Evenings, and Saturdays, free; and on Wednesdays, Wednesday Evenings, Thursdays, and Fridays, (Students' days) on payment of 6d. each person. From 10 to 4, 5, or 6 in the daytime, according to the season, and from 7 to 10 in the evening. The Patent department (Museum and Library) is always free.

Museum of Economic Geology, 1, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly—Daily (except Friday), from 10 to 4 during Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb.; the rest of the year from 10 to 5.

Gresham College—Lectures during term on Divinity, Astronomy, Law, Rhetoric, and Physic, at 1 o'clock p.m.; on Music and Geometry at 7 p.m.

St. Paul's—Each week-day from 10 to 4; & on Sunday during the time of divine service.

Westminster Abbey—Every day in the week, from 9 till dusk; on Sundays open for divine service.

East India House Museum—Monday and Friday from 11 to 3; all the year except in September.

Soane Museum, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields—Thursday and Friday during April, May, and June, from 10 to 4. Tickets must be applied for previously, and will be sent by post.

Society of Arts, 19, John-street, Adelphi—Any day except Wednesday, with orders from members.

Hampton Court Palace—Every day, ex-

cept Friday, from 10 till 4, and on Sundays, from 2 till dusk.

Kew Botanical Gardens—On Sundays from 2 to 6; on every other day, in winter from 1 to 6, in summer from 1 to sunset. The *Pleasure Grounds* from Midsummer to Michaelmas on Sundays from 2 to sunset.

Woolwich Arsenal—On Tuesday and Friday, by letter from the Under-Sec. of War; to the *Dockyard*, daily, from 9 to 11, and from 1 to 4.

Dulwich Gallery—Each week-day, except Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 5 in summer, and from 11 to 3 in winter, gratis. On Thurs. and Fri. there is a charge of 6d.

Windsor Castle—State Apartments at—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, April to October, 11 to 4; Nov. to March, 11 to 3. Tickets to be had of Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., Cockspur-street.

United Service Museum, Middle Scotland Yard—Daily, with orders from members.

College of Surgeons' Museum—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, with orders from members.

TABLE OF THE COST OF LICENSES.

LICENSES PAID ANNUALLY TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE.

	£.	s.	d.
Appraisers	2	0	0
Attorneys, London (within the limits of the district post),			
Edinburgh and Dublin	9	0	0
„ elsewhere	6	0	0
(Half only for the first three years)			
Bankers	30	0	0
Conveyancers, London and Dublin	9	0	0
„ elsewhere	6	0	0
Auctioneers	10	0	0
Hawkers and Pedlars on foot..	4	0	0
„ and for each horse, &c. used	4	0	0
„ in Ireland, on foot	2	2	0
„ ditto, for each horse used	2	2	0
Makers of Playing Cards or Dice	0	5	0
Medicine Vendors, London ...	2	0	0
„ any other corporate town	0	10	0
„ elsewhere	0	5	0
Pawnbrokers, London	15	0	0
„ elsewhere	7	10	0
Plate Dealers, selling above 2 oz.			
gold and 30 oz. silver	5	15	0
„ under the above weight	2	6	0
To Stage and Hackney Carriage Drivers and Conductors, and Watermen (London)*	0	5	0
Brewers of Table Beer only, not exceeding 20 barrels	0	10	6
„ 50 „	1	1	0
„ 100 „	1	11	6
„ exceeding 100 „	2	2	0
Brewers of Strong Beer, not exceeding 20 barrels	0	10	6
„ 50 „	1	1	0
„ 100 „	1	11	6
„ 1,000 „	2	2	0
„ 2,000 „	3	3	0
„ 5,000 „	7	17	6
„ 7,500 „	11	16	3
„ 10,000 „	15	15	0
„ 20,000 „	31	10	0
„ 30,000 „	47	5	0

* These Licenses are issued by the Commissioners of Police.

	£.	s.	d.
Brewers—continued.			
Not exceeding 40,000 barrels...	63	0	0
exceeding 40,000 „ ..	78	15	0
Brewers for sale by retail, not to be consumed on the premises	5	10	3
Brewers of beer for sale who use sugar in brewing, an additional licence of	1	0	0
Sellers of Beer only, not brewers	3	6	1½
Beer Retailers (publicans) whose premises are rated under £20 per annum (England and Ireland)	1	2	0½
„ at £20 or upwards	3	6	1½
Retailers of Beer, Cider, and Perry, under 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 85, to be drunk on the premises (England only)	3	6	1½
„ not to be drunk on the premises	1	2	0½
Retailers of Cider and Perry only	1	2	0½
Retailers of Beer, Cider, or Perry only in Scotland, whose premises are rated under £10 per annum	2	10	0
„ at £10 per annum or upwards	4	4	0
Dealers in Coffee, Tea, Cocoa Nuts, Chocolate, or Pepper..	0	11	6½
Maltsters, making not exceeding 50 quarters	0	7	10½
„ 100 „	0	15	9
„ 150 „	1	3	7½
„ 200 „	1	11	6
„ 250 „	1	19	4½
„ 300 „	2	7	3
„ 350 „	2	15	1½
„ 400 „	3	3	0
„ 450 „	3	10	10½
„ 500 „	3	18	9
„ 550 „	4	6	7½
exceeding 550 „	4	14	6
Beginners (and a surcharge) ..	0	7	10½
„ not exceeding 5 qrs... ..	0	2	7½
Malt Roasters	20	0	0
Dealers in Roasted Malt	10	0	0

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Paper, every maker of Paper or				Exced. 20,000, not ex. 40,000 lbs.	10	10	0
Pasteboard	4	4	0	" 40,000 " 60,000 "	15	15	0
Passage Vessels, on board which				" 60,000 " 80,000 "	21	0	0
liquors or tobacco are sold ..	1	1	0	" 80,000 " 100,000 "	26	5	0
Postmasters' (Great Britain)				" exceeding 100,000 "	31	10	0
Licenses to let Horses for hire—				Beginners (and a surcharge on			
Persons keeping 1 Horse or 1				the quantity made)	5	5	0
Carriage	7	10	0	Dealers in Tobacco and Snuff ..	0	5	3
Not excdg. 2 horses or 2 carrgs.	12	10	0	Vinegar Makers	5	5	0
" 4 " 3 "	20	0	0	Wine, Dealers in Foreign Wine,			
" 8 " 6 "	30	0	0	not having licenses for retail-			
" 12 " 9 "	40	0	0	ing Spirits and Beer	10	10	0
" 16 " 12 "	50	0	0	" having a license for retail-			
" 20 " 15 "	60	0	0	ing Beer, but not for retailing			
Exceeding 15 " "	70	0	0	Spirits	4	8	2½
Exceeding 20 horses, then for				" having licenses to retail			
every additional number of				Beer and Spirits	2	4	1
10 horses, and for any addi-				Grocers who sell Wine (Scotland)			
tional number less than 10				not to be drunk or consumed			
over and above 20 or any other				on the premises, viz. :—			
multiple of 10 horses, the fur-				Every Grocer having the Justices'			
ther additional duty of.	10	0	0	Certificate to retail Beer, but			
The above Licences are in lieu				not Spirits	4	8	2½
of the mileage duty,				" to retail Beer and Spirits	2	4	1
Postmasters (Ireland) ..	2	2	0	Stage Carriage, license to run			
and 1s. in the £ thereon.				(Great Britain)	3	3	0
To kill Game (Ireland)	3	3	0	Supplementary license	0	1	0
Soap—every maker	4	4	0	Hackney Carriage, license			
Spirits—Distillers	10	10	0	to keep (London)	1	0	0
Rectifiers	10	10	0	For selling Game	2	4	0
Makers of methylated							
spirits	10	10	0	For Marriages, special	5	0	0
Dealers, not retailers ..	10	10	0	not special	0	10	0
Dealers for retailing				To hold a perpetual curacy	3	10	0
foreign liqueurs	2	2	0	For non-residence	1	0	0
Makers of Stills (Scotland and							
Ireland)	0	10	6				
Chemist or any other trade requir-							
ing the use of a still (England)	0	10	0				
" (Scotland and Ireland) ..	0	10	6				
Retailers of Spirits whose pre-							
misses are rated under £10							
per ann. (England and Ireland)	2	4	1				
" At £10 and under £20 ..	4	8	2½				
" 20 " 25 ..	6	12	3½				
" 25 " 30 ..	7	14	4				
" 30 " 40 ..	8	16	4½				
" 40 " 50 ..	9	18	5½				
" 50 or upwards	11	0	6				
Retailers of Spirits and Beer							
whose premises are rated							
under £10 per ann. (Scotland)	4	4	0				
" At £10 and under £20	5	5	0				
" 20 " 25	9	9	0				
" 25 " 30	10	10	0				
" 30 " 40	11	11	0				
" 40 " 50	12	12	0				
" 50 or upwards ..	13	13	0				
Retailers of Spirits in Ireland,							
being duly licensed to sell							
Coffee, Tea, &c., whose pre-							
misses are rated under £25							
per annum	9	18	5½				
" At £25 and under £30	11	0	6				
" 30 " 40	12	2	6½				
" 40 " 50	13	4	7				
" 50 or upwards ..	14	6	7½				
Sweets Retail. (United Kingd.)	1	2	0½				
Tobacco and Snuff, Manufactu-							
rers of Tobacco and Snuff, not							
exceeding 20,000lbs.	5	5	0				

STAMPS.

Bills, Promissory Notes, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Cheques or Drafts on Bankers,			
payable on demand to bearer .	0	0	1
Draft or Order on demand . .	0	0	1
Bills not on demand, and Notes			
both on demand (except to			
bearer*), and not on demand—			
Not exceeding	£5	0	0
Exceeding £5 and not excdg.	10	0	0
" 10 " "	25	0	0
" 25 " "	50	0	0
" 50 " "	75	0	0
" 75 " "	100	0	1
" 100 " "	200	0	2
" 200 " "	300	0	3
" 300 " "	400	0	4
" 400 " "	500	0	5
" 500 " "	750	0	7
" 750 " "	1000	0	10
" 1000 " "	1500	0	15
" 1500 " "	2000	1	0
" 2000 " "	3000	1	10
Exceedg. 3000 not excg. £4000	2	0	0
" 4000 and upwards....	2	5	0

Foreign Bills in sets or otherwise.

Drawn in but payable out of the United Kingdom; or, both drawn and payable out of, but indorsed or negotiated within, the Kingdom (for which latter adhesive stamps to be used).

* N.B. Notes to bearer on demand for sums not exceeding £100 can only be issued by licensed bankers.

If drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more..... } The same Duty as on an Inland Bill (above)

If in a set of three or more, for every Bill of each set—		£.	s.	d.
Not exceeding.....	£25	0	0	1
Exceeding £25 and not exdgd. 50		0	0	2
„ 50	75	0	0	3
„ 75	100	0	0	4
„ 100	200	0	0	8
„ 200	300	0	1	0
„ 300	400	0	1	4
„ 400	500	0	1	8
„ 500	750	0	2	6
„ 750	1000	0	3	4
„ 1000	1500	0	5	0
„ 1500	2000	0	6	8
„ 2000	3000	0	10	0
„ 3000	4000	0	13	4
„ 4000.....	.....	0	15	0

Drawn out of and payable within the kingdom.. } The same Duty as on an Inland Bill.
Bill of lading..... 0 0 6

Bankers' Notes.

Not exceeding one pound and one shilling.....		s.	d.
Exceeding £1 ls. & not exdgd. £2	2s. 0	10	0
„ 2 2s.	„ 5 5s.	1	3
„ 5 5s.	„ 10	1	9
„ 10	„ 20	2	0
„ 20	„ 30	3	0
„ 30	„ 50	5	0
„ 50	„ 100	8	6

Which said Notes may be re-issued, after payment thereof, as often as shall be thought fit.

These Notes can be lawfully issued by licensed bankers only.

The issuing of any Notes for sums less than £5 is prohibited by 7 Geo. IV. c. 6, in England.

Receipts.

Receipt or discharge given for the payment of £2 or upwards	0	0	1
Scrip Certificates	0	0	1
Penalty for giving receipts without a stamp, or refusing to give on tender a receipt on stamped paper, or to pay for the stamp, £10; above £100, penalty £20.			
Penalty for not effectually cancelling or obliterating adhesive stamps when used, £10.			
Penalty for committing frauds in the use of adhesive stamps, £20.			

Bonds given as a Security for any definite Sum of Money.

Not exceeding £50.....	£0	1	3
For every £50, or fractional part thereof, to £300	0	1	3
For every £100 or fractional part thereof where above £300	0	2	6
And progressive duty on words, for every entire 1,080 words, above the first 1,080.			

Mortgages the same as Bonds.

Conveyances.

When the purchase or consideration shall not exceed 25l. . .	0	2	6
For every 25l., or fractional part, above the first 25l., to 300l.....	0	2	6
„ 50l., or fractional part, where above 300l., to 600l.....	0	5	0

For every 100l., or fractional part, where above 600l..... 0 10 0
Where the consideration is an annual sum payable in perpetuity or for any indefinite period, the duty is the same as on a lease for a term exceeding 100 years.
And progressive duty on words.

Leases or Tacks of Lands or Tenements.

Without rent (for any term), or at a rent under 20l. per annum (for a term not exceeding 35 years), in consideration of premium, the same duty as on conveyance for a like amount.

Leases not exceeding 35 Years.

At a yearly rent, without fine, not exceeding 5l.		£.	s.	d.
Above 5l., for every 5l. and fraction to 25l.		0	0	6
Above 25l., for every 25l. and fraction to 100l.		0	2	6
Above 100l., for every 50l. and fraction		0	5	0

Leases exceeding 35 Years.

DUTIES.

		Not exceed- ing 100 years.			Exceed- ing 100 years.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Yearly rent not ex.	£5	0	3	0	0	6	0
Excdg.	£5. & not ex. 10	0	6	0	0	12	0
"	10 " 15	0	9	0	0	18	0
"	15 " 20	0	12	0	1	4	0
"	20 " 25	0	15	0	1	10	0
"	25 " 50	1	10	0	3	0	0
"	50 " 75	2	5	0	4	10	0
"	75 " 100	3	0	0	6	0	0
"	100, for every £50 and fractional part of £50 ... }	1	10	0	0	3	0

Any lease in consideration both of premium and rent (such rent being 20l. or upwards in the case of a lease not exceeding 35 years) to be charged with both the Conveyance and Lease duties.

And progressive duty on words.

For rents paid in kind, regulations are also made.

Schedule, Inventory, or Catalogue, referred to in, but distinct and separate from, lease, deed, or bond, same duty as on the original, but not to exceed 10s. exclusive of progressive duty.

Memorials of Deeds, 2s. 6d. Warrants of Attorney, given as security, same duty as on bonds, unless given as collateral security or by persons under arrest, then not exceeding 5s.

Progressive Duty.—The same stamp as on the first skin or paper, but not to exceed 10s. *Duplicates and counterparts* the same as the originals, but not to exceed 5s. nor 2s. 6d. progressive duty.

Apprentices' Indentures.

When the premium is under £30			1	0	0
If 30	and under	£50	2	0	0
50		100	3	0	0
100		200	6	0	0
200		300	12	0	0
300		400	20	0	0
400		500	25	0	0
500		600	30	0	0
600		800	40	0	0
800		1000	50	0	0
1000 and upwards ...			60	0	0
If no premium			0	0	6

Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration.

WITH A WILL.			WITHOUT A WILL.	
<i>Above the value of</i>	<i>and under</i>			
£	£	£ s.	£	s.
20	50	..	0	10
50	100	..	1	
20	100	0 10	—	
100	200	2	3	
200	300	5	8	
300	450	8	11	
450	600	11	15	
600	800	15	22	
800	1,000	22	30	
1,000	1,500	30	45	
1,500	2,000	40	60	
2,000	3,000	50	75	
3,000	4,000	60	90	
4,000	5,000	80	120	
5,000	6,000	100	150	
6,000	7,000	120	180	
7,000	8,000	140	210	
8,000	9,000	160	240	
9,000	10,000	180	270	

Continuing to increase according to amount.

Agreements—For an amount of 20*l.* or upwards, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and for every entire 1,080 words beyond the first, 2*s.* 6*d.* additional.

Powers of Attorney.

	£.	s.	d.
For the sale, transfer, or acceptance of receipt of any of the Government stocks.....	1	0	0
Made by any petty officer, seaman, or marine, for the receipt of prize-money	0	1	0
For the receipt of wages	1	0	0
For any other purpose	1	10	0
And for every 1,080 words beyond the first 1,080.....	0	10	0

Articles of Clerkship.

Articles of Clerkship to an Attorney or Proctor in England or Ireland.....	80	0	0
--	----	---	---

PLATE.

Made in Great Britain or Ireland, for every ounce, and so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity—

Gold.....	0	17	0
Silver.....	0	1	6

LIFE INSURANCES.

Policy of Insurance made upon any life, or upon any event or contingency depending upon any life—

Where the sum insured shall not exceed £500—6 <i>d.</i> for every £50	} Or fractional part thereof.	
Exceeding £500 and not £1,000—1 <i>s.</i> for every £100		
Exceeding £1,000—10 <i>s.</i> for every £1,000		
Policy of Insurance from loss or damage by Fire	0	1 0
And for every £100 insured for a year, and for any fractional part of £100, annually, per cent....	0	3 0

MARINE INSURANCES.

Where the premium or consideration for such insurance does not exceed the rate of 10 <i>s.</i> per cent. on the sum insured	0	3	
Exceeding 10 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 20 <i>s.</i> per cent.	0	6	

Exceeding 20 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 30 <i>s.</i> per cent.	1	0	
Exceeding 30 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 40 <i>s.</i> per cent.	2	0	
Exceeding 40 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 50 <i>s.</i> per cent.	3	0	
Exceeding 50 <i>s.</i> per cent.	4	0	
If the separate interests of two or more persons be insured by one policy, the duties to be charged for each.			

Charter party.....	5	0	
Any other lawful insurance when the premium shall not exceed 20 <i>s.</i> per cent. on the sum insured, for every £100	0	2	6
Exceeding 20 <i>s.</i> per cent. for every £100	0	5	0

Debentures.

Debenture or Certificate for Draw-back on Goods exported:—			
Where the Drawback to be received shall not exceed £10	1	0	
Exceeding £10 and not exceedg. £50	2	6	
Exceeding £50	5	0	

Stamps are also now used instead of payments by fees in proceedings in Bankruptcy and Insolvency, in the High Court of Admiralty, in all proceedings in Chancery, in Probate Court, and Divorce Court.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES AND ON SUCCESSION TO REAL PROPERTY

*Of the Value of 20*l.* or upwards, out of Personal Estate, or charged upon Real Estate, &c.; and upon every share of Residue:—*

To a child or parent, or any lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, 1*l.* per cent.—To a brother or sister, or their descendants, 3*l.* per cent.—To an uncle or aunt, or their descendants, 5*l.* per cent.—To a great uncle or great aunt, or their descendants, 6*l.* per cent.—To any other relation, or any stranger in blood, 10*l.* per cent.—Legacy to husband or wife, exempt.

SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset-house, are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and at 3, New Bank-buildings, on Mondays from 11 to 2, for London; from the country, on the other days from ten to four o'clock.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Duties on Male Servants.

For every Servant 18 years of age or upwards	1	1	0
" under 18 years of age	0	10	6
Waiters in taverns	1	1	0
Under Gardeners and Game-keepers, each.....	0	10	6
Servants let to hire 18 years of age	1	1	0
" under	0	10	6

INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.

On every inhabited dwelling house, of the value of 20*l.* per an. or upwards
If used for the sale of goods, as a shop or warehouse, the shop or warehouse being on the ground-floor; or for the retail sale of beer, wines, or spirits; or if occupied by a tenant or farm-servant for husbandry purposes only, for every 20*s.* of annual value—the sum of..... 6*d.*
If occupied for any other purposes, for every 20*s.* of annual value 9*d.*

ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS.
If drawn by two or more Horses *£. s. d.*
or Mules 3 10 0
 one Horse or Mule 2 0 0

ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS
Of less diameter than 30 inches.

If drawn by two or more Ponies or
Mules less than 13 hands in height 1 15 0
 one Pony or Mule 1 0 0

WITH LESS THAN FOUR WHEELS.

If drawn by two or more Horses
or Mules 2 0 0
 one Horse or Mule 0 15 0
 one Pony or Mule .. 0 10 0

less than 13 hands in height .. 0 10 0
And where such Carriages } Half of
shall be kept and used solely } the above
for the purpose of being let } Duties.
for hire without horses }

CARRIAGES USED BY COMMON CARRIERS, FOR THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS AND OCCASIONALLY OF PASSENGERS.

Carriage with four wheels..... 2 6 8
 less than four wheels 1 6 8
ON HORSES.

Horses for riding or drawing Carriages charged with duty, exceeding the height of 13 hands, each 1 1 0

Other Horses or Mules exceeding the height of 13 hands, each 0 10 6

Ponies or Mules not exceeding the height of 13 hands, kept for riding or drawing a taxable Carriage, each..... 0 10 6

Ponies or Mules kept for other purposes, each..... 0 5 3

Any Rector, Vicar, or Curate, Teacher, or Preacher, Roman Catholic Priest, Physician, Surgeon or Apothecary, and Dissenting Ministers, shall respectively be entitled to keep one horse for the purpose of riding, or drawing a taxable carriage, and be chargeable for such horse, provided one horse only be kept 0 10 6

Farmers entitled to keep and use one horse for riding, or drawing a taxable carriage 0 10 6

Horses used by market gardeners, solely in their business, are exempt from duty.
Husbandry horses, occasionally used in drawing

burdens, or occasionally used or let for drawing for hire or profit, are exempt, if not used for drawing any carriage chargeable with duty.

For one horse ridden by bailiffs, *£ s. d.*
shepherds, or herdsmen 0 10 6

ON DOGS.

For every Dog of whatever description, each 0 12 0

Dogs wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle are exempt, if not a Greyhound, Hound, Pointer, Terrier, Setting Dog, Spaniel, or Lurcher.
Hounds where 66 or more are kept 39 12 0
Greyhounds where 15 or more are kept..... 9 0 0

Persons wearing Hair-powder, 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Persons using Armorial Bearings, 2*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

If charged for any carriage, at 3*l.* 10*s.* ;
other persons, 13*s.* 2*d.*

Horse-dealers—London..... *£*27 10 0

 elsewhere 13 15 0

GAME DUTY (Great Britain).

On a gamekeeper, acting under a deputa-
tion duly registered—

If assessed as a servant 1 6 6

If not so assessed..... 4 0 10

On every other person using
dog, gun, net, or engine, for
the taking or killing of game 4 0 10

By 1 and 2 Will. IV., cap. 32, persons
licensed to deal in game are to take out a
certificate, charged with a duty of 2*l.* ; but
certificated persons may sell game to li-
censed dealers, if paying a duty of 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*
and 10 per cent. additional.

STAGE COACH DUTIES.

1*d.* per mile is payable besides the licence
(p. 91).

*Duties on Passengers conveyed for hire by
Carriages travelling upon Railways.*

5*l.* per cent. on the gross amount of fares.

INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX.

The duty is now reduced to 5*d.* in the
pound ; and for occupiers of farms 2*d.* in
the pound on the rent, if above 150*l.* in Eng-
land, and 1*d.* in Scotland and Ireland ; but
for the collection due in October, 1859, an
additional 4*d.* in the pound is to be paid on
all incomes above *£*150 a year, and for
occupiers of farms, 2*d.* in the pound in Eng-
land, and 1*d.* in Scotland and Ireland.

RULE FOR CALCULATING INTEREST, at 5 per Cent.

Multiply the Pounds by the Days, and divide the Product by 365. The Quotient gives
the Interest at 5 per cent. in Shillings.

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

Y.	Pr. M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.	Y.	Pr. M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.	Y.	Pr. M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.
<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
10	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	11	0	18	4
20	3	4	0	0	1	12	1	0	0	0	4
30	5	0	0	0	2	13	1	8	0	4	11
40	6	8	0	0	3	14	1	3	4	0	18
50	8	4	0	0	4	15	1	0	0	5	9
60	10	0	0	0	5	16	1	6	8	0	16
70	11	8	0	0	6	17	1	8	4	0	23
80	13	4	0	0	7	18	1	10	0	6	30
90	15	0	0	0	8	19	1	11	8	0	37
100	16	8	0	0	9	20	1	13	4	0	44

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add one Penny
to each Month, or one Farthing to each Week.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69 $\frac{1}{51}$	Miles	=	{ 1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics, the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue, and by scientific persons, it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	} used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	} used for height of horses.
Hand	=	4 Inches	
Fathom	=	6 Feet	} used in measuring depths.
Link	=	7 In. 92 hds.	} Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.
Chain	=	100 Links	

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

3. MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½	{	cup. ins., nearly.
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½		—
4	Qts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½	{	—
2	Gall.	=	1 Peck	=	554½		—
8	Gall.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218½	{	—
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	104½		cup. feet nearly.
5	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½	—	

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz.:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure, but actually by weight, reckoned at 7 lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon,

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Dram	=	27½ gr
16	Drams	=	1 Ounce	=	437½
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		

4 Quarters = 1 Hundredweight (cwt.)

20 Cwt. = 1 Ton

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow:—cwt. qr. lb.

14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14	} Used in the Wool Trade.
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0	
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14	
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0	
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24 gr.
20	Pennywts.	=	1 Ounce	=	480 —
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones (except diamonds). But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 10,000 grains downwards to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is $3\frac{1}{8}$ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE;

OR, DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees, or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference.

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Hour
24	Hours	=	1 Day
7	Days	=	1 Week
28	Days	=	1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31	Days	=	1 Calendar Month
12	Calendar Months	=	1 Year
365	Days	=	1 Common Year
366	Days	=	1 Leap Year

In 400 Years, 97 are leap years, and 303 common.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	Gold.	dwt.	gr.
Sovereign	5	3½	
Half Sovereign	2	13½	
Double Sovereign	10	6½	
	Silver.		
Crown	18	4	4-11
Half Crown	9	2	2-11
Florin	7	6	6-11
Shilling	3	15	3-11
Sixpence	1	19	7-11
Fourpence	1	5	1-11

THE THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

Companion to the Almanac;

OR,

YEAR-BOOK

OF

GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR

1860.

I.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF
MATHEMATICS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, NATURAL
HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, FINE
ARTS, PUBLIC ECONOMY, &c.

II.

THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS,
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, AND CHRONICLE OF 1859.

LONDON:
KNIGHT AND CO., 90 FLEET STREET.

*PRICE TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE; OR, FOUR SHILLINGS
BOUND WITH THE BRITISH ALMANAC.*

CONTENTS.

PART I.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF MATHEMATICS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, NATURAL HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, FINE ARTS, PUBLIC ECONOMY, &c.

	Page
I. The Necessity for Elementary Instruction in Political Economy; by CHARLES KNIGHT	5
II. The Patent Office, and Patent Museum; by GEORGE DODD	25
III. The Naval Force of the United Kingdom	42
IV. The National Collection of Sculpture; by JAMES THORNE	55
V. A History of Comets; by JOHN RUSSELL HIND, F.R.A.S.	78
VI. The War in Italy and its Antecedents	91
VII. The Wreck Chart and the National Life-Boat Institution	119
VIII. The National Debt; how it grew	133
IX. Illustrations of the Funds and Rate of Interest at the Bank of England	142
X. Average Prices of Corn	142

PART II.

THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, ARCHITECTURE, AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, AND CHRONICLE OF 1858-9.

XI. Abstracts of Important Public Acts passed in the Third Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland :—

	Page		Page
Burial Places	143	Superannuation Allowances	145
Anniversary Days Observance	143	Recreation Grounds	146
Commons Inclosure	143	Remission of Penalties	147
County Courts	144	Manslaughter	147
Oaths Act Amendment	144	Combination of Workmen	147
Patents for Inventions regarding Munitions of War	144	Municipal Elections	147

Acts passed in the First Session of the Eighteenth Parliament of
Great Britain and Ireland :—

	Page		Page
Jury Trial, Scotland	148	Reserve Volunteer Force of	
Local Government	149	Seamen	154
Vexatious Indictments	149	Reserve Force of Soldiers . .	155
Income Tax	149	Commons Inclosure, No. 2 .	155
Universities Corporation Act		Payment of Debts by Poor	
Amendment	150	Law Boards	156
Queen's Remembrancer, &c. .	150	Charitable and Provident	
Fishing vessels passing the		Societies	157
Nore	151	Weights and Measures Act	
Coinage	151	Amendment	157
Police (Counties and Bo-		Imprisonment for Small	
roughs)	151	Debts	158
Law of Property and Trus-		Divorce Courts	159
tees Relief	152	Sale of Gas	159
Stamp Duties	153	Titles of Acts not abstracted	162
Customs Duties	154		

XII. Abstracts of Parliamentary Documents :—

1. Finance	165
2. Currency	169
3. Trade	170
4. Crime, Police, and Law	179
5. Population, Poor Laws, &c.	183
6. Emigration and Colonial Statistics	186
7. Miscellaneous	187

XIII. Chronicle of the Sessions of Parliament, 1859 196

XIV. Private Bills of the Sessions of Parliament, 1859 210

XV. Public Petitions 221

XVI. Architecture and Public Improvements :—

1. General Progress :—Art and Buildings	224
2. Public and Sanitary Improvements	226
3. Churches and Chapels	229
4. Buildings for Public Purposes	241
5. Buildings connected with Art, Science, and Educa-	
tion	243
6. Street Architecture	249
7. Bridges, Docks, &c.	252
Note on Mr. Denison	253

XVII. Chronicle of Occurrences 256

XVIII. Necrological Table 264

COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC

FOR

1860.

PART I.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF MATHEMATICS,
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, NATURAL HISTORY, CHRONO-
LOGY, GEOGRAPHY, FINE ARTS, PUBLIC ECONOMY, &c.

I.—THE NECESSITY FOR ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

“If Political Economy is against us, then we are against Political Economy.” This is not an original view of the Union Orator of 1859, although the shouts of his Hyde-park audience hailed it as a great discovery. It is a principle that has been steadily acted upon by the legislators of five centuries. At every stage of the conflict between legislation and political economy, the mighty men of the State, the almost exclusive possessors of knowledge, the great landed aristocracy, the merchant princes, have been beaten from the field by this all-compelling force. “Thrones, dominions, principalities, powers,” now bend their knees before their master, listen submissively to his lessons, and strive which shall best expound his immutable laws. The vast multitudes who have a belief, more or less confident, that, in their legal freedom to combine their physical strength, they must be irresistible, are wholly ignorant of the moral strength against which they hope to contend, when they exclaim, “If Political Economy is against us, then we are against Political Economy.”

It may not be amiss to glance historically at the success which has attended the principle of combination in other forms than those of a contest of labour against capital; and then to deduce an argument to show the futility of that form of combination which survives amongst us.

A generation has not passed away since the belief very generally existed that the prosperity of this country depended upon an exclusive system of commerce—upon a combination, in fact, of manufacturers, agriculturists, and merchants, against the consumers of the products which they made, grew, or imported. Adam Smith, writing some eighty or ninety years ago, said, “To expect that the freedom of

trade should ever be entirely restored in Great Britain, is as absurd as to expect that an Oceana or Utopia should ever be established in it." But freedom of trade *has* been established in Great Britain. All the terrors of manufacturers against the importation of foreign woollens, or silks, or linen—with the riots of their workmen against the repeal of prohibitory laws—have vanished as a dream of the past. In the same way all the machinery of fixed duties and sliding scales to regulate the importation of corn has come to an end; and those who predicted that we must cease to produce the food of our people behold with wonder the land doubled in fertility, and cheap corn making rich landlords and prosperous tenants. To complete the picture, whilst ships of every country are freely laden and unladen in our ports,—to the astonishment of the merchants and shipowners, who believed that commerce would perish if the Navigation Laws did not protect our shipping from competition,—under the repeal of those laws in 1849 the tonnage of British vessels clearing from the ports of the United Kingdom has been raised from about five millions to nearly seven millions, and that of foreign vessels from two millions and a quarter to more than four millions and a half. The great body of the people derive inestimable benefits from the abolition of the exclusive system; whilst those who produce under a system of commercial freedom are better off than the old exclusionists. They have found out that Political Economy is their friend.

"If Political Economy is *against* us?" That is the real question which the working classes have to solve. We presume that the converse of their proposition would hold: If political economy is *for* us, then we are *for* political economy. Some of the battles of European warfare have been lost by the combatants on one side mistaking their friends for their enemies in the din and smoke of a hurried fight. In the clamour and excitement of a strike and a lock-out, the most reasonable workman may make a similar mistake. Political economy is the only ally who will steadily fight by his side, if he puts himself under that friendly guidance; who will teach him when to fight, and what to fight for; and, better than any fighting, who will lead him to cast in his lot, humbly and wisely, with those who see, in the mighty triumphs of science and industry over the stubborn chaos of matter, the surest evidence that every one who is advancing in the general march of improvement will secure his adequate share of reward; exactly in proportion as he qualifies himself by his own moral and intellectual culture.

The Builders' Strike of London in 1859 is, we think, regarded in all its bearings, the most remarkable manifestation of the ignorance of economical laws that has ever been exhibited in a combination of skilled labourers. It would be foreign to our purpose to enter upon any narrative of the various incidents of this strike, in the progress of which we are not prepared to say that the masters displayed, on some points, a more practical acquaintance with the principles which govern the adjustments of capital and labour than their workmen. We will endeavour to take a general view of the doctrines advocated in this contest, rather than to attempt any detail of its strategy on one side or the other.

—The basis upon which workmen rest the alleged necessity of combination is this: that individual competition would be borne down by the tyranny of the capitalist. We will take their exposition of this principle from a paper issued by the “United Trades’ Building Conference,” in answer to an address of the “Central Association of Master Builders :”—

“It is only by association that we can hope to present a barrier against the aggressive selfishness of capital. Under existing circumstances, to talk of leaving the artisan individually, and disconnected from the sympathies and support of his fellow-toilers, to make his arrangements with the capitalists, would be to advocate the speedy and effectual reduction of the working classes to slavery—the trampling out of their spirit of manhood, and the extinction of that intellect which makes the English artisan the support of his country’s greatness and the admiration of the industrial world. The man who employs the labour of a thousand men, and gathers the profits produced by their labour, has, through the influence of his capital, as much power concentrated in himself as is in the possession of all the men in his employ. Any individual man among them, then, has only the thousandth part of the power which is centred in the master for competition or resistance. What chance has he, then, without the moral co-operation of the remaining nine hundred and ninety-nine, of making an equal contract with his employer? What power of logic is there that can show that the employed would not be helplessly at the mercy of the selfish employer, were it not for the protection afforded by union?”

The language by which all the various monopolies were upheld, to the injury of the whole body of consumers, was precisely the language of those who maintain that in the exchange of labour for capital there is no safety but in combination. The monopolists, who dreaded every species of competition, domestic and foreign, were wont to say, “It is only by association that we can hope to present a barrier against the aggressive selfishness of those who desire to consume at the cheapest rate.”

We regard all these later forms of combination, as well as the earlier forms of direct monopolies by individuals or by mercantile corporations, as a league of producers against consumers. Those who were backed by the most stringent enactments and an army of custom-house officers—and, what is more important, who believed themselves fenced round from assault by their own enormous power as capitalists—have failed in their war against competition; utterly and irremediably failed. The vast body denominated “working classes,” as it they were the only “toilers” of society who combine to carry on this warfare, have ceased to dread any interposition of the legislature whilst they fairly try their strength. Three months only before the great battle of the builders, an Act of Parliament was passed which gave them even greater freedom to make this trial than the Act of George IV. for the repeal of the Combination Laws. The Legislature had become too wise to dread any permanent injury to the prosperity of the nation from the power of workmen to combine, and it therefore declared as follows :—

“That no workman or other person, whether actually in employment

or not, shall by reason merely of his entering into an agreement with any workman or workmen, or other person or persons, for the purpose of fixing or endeavouring to fix the rate of wages or remuneration at which they or any of them shall work, or by reason merely of his endeavouring peaceably, and in a reasonable manner, and without threat or intimidation, direct or indirect, to persuade others to cease or abstain from work in order to obtain the rate of wages or the altered hours of labour so fixed or agreed upon, or to be agreed upon, shall be deemed or taken to be guilty of 'molestation' or 'obstruction,' within the meaning of the said Act, and shall not therefore be subject or liable to any prosecution or indictment for conspiracy: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall authorize any workman to break or depart from any contract or authorize any attempt to induce any workman to break or depart from any contract."

The Legislature thus opened a wider field for combination to ramble over, satisfied that combination having, like a will-o'-the-wisp, led Industry far out of a safe course, Industry would return to its own high road, without any coercion but its own experience.

At the moment at which we write, there can be no doubt that the builders' strike will terminate in the defeat of those who believe that combination may effect what competition cannot accomplish,—as all other strikes have terminated. For why? Simply because there is a third party concerned in every such dispute besides the employers and the workmen—besides the capitalist and the labourer—those who find the means to set the industry in motion which supplies profit to the master and wages to the workman. Every such contest finally resolves itself into a very unequal struggle between those who have something to sell and those who have the ability to buy. Whilst the struggle between employer and workman goes on, the real capital which sets the industry of both in motion remains unimpaired. It is either only reserved till the foolish dispute is at an end, the particular want being in the mean time unsupplied; or it is diverted from the gratification which it was intended to purchase, to supply some other want. For three months there has been small progress in the vast building operations, of a public or a private nature, that have been steadily going forward in London for many previous years. But there is no overwhelming necessity for new public buildings or for new private houses. There is no absolute pressure upon the master but the loss of unemployed capital. The pressure upon the workman is severe, and must end in his defeat. The withholding of the funds for building that gives both profit and wages eventually settles the dispute.

There is an extremely clever little book by a French writer, M. Bastiat, of which there is a translation by Dr. Hodgson, entitled 'What Is Seen, and What is Not Seen; or, Political Economy in One Lesson.' The meaning of this title is, that the phenomena, the appearances, of social arrangements are seen, but the causes and consequences are not seen. Let us apply this principle to the statistics, or things seen, that have reference to building.

The population of England and Wales in 1801, when a census was first taken, was, in round numbers, 8,873,000. This number of

people occupied 1,468,000 houses. In 1851, the population of the same portion of the United Kingdom was 18,000,000, occupying 3,280,000 houses. Between 1841 and 1851 the population had increased 2,000,000, and the number of houses had increased 340,000. In the half century from 1801 to 1851, the population had doubled, but the number of houses had increased in a much higher proportion. In the metropolis, the number of inhabited houses in 1841 was 263,000; in 1851 it was 306,000. In 1851, there were also 5,000 London houses being built. The number of dwelling-houses by no means represents the aggregate of building employment in the country generally, and in London especially, in 1851. At that period, a vast number of great public works were in progress;—a much larger number than at the period of 1841. Not only had the general prosperity, and the accumulated capital of the nation, rapidly and largely increased; but the removal of the pressure of taxation upon building materials had given an impulse to all the arts of construction, which has produced still more remarkable effects in the period from 1851 to the present time. We need not, therefore, be surprised, that in the metropolis the number of persons employed in the building trades of London had increased from 46,000 in 1841 to 66,000 in 1851. Nor need we doubt the correctness of the estimate that, at the time of the builders' strike, there were 90,000 persons engaged in London, in the employments which are thus specified in the census returns of the occupations of the people:—

DESCRIPTION OF WORKMEN.	In London		In Great Britain 1851
	1841	1851	
Surveyors	653	802	2,891
Builders	1,840	2,938	12,818
Carpenters and Joiners.	18,321	23,453	182,696
Bricklayers	6,743	13,919	67,989
Masons, Paviers, and Stonecutters	3,636	4,578	101,442
Slaters	227	412	7,222
Plasterers	2,599	4,378	17,980
Painters, Plumbers, and Glaziers	11,507	15,369	62,808
Paper-hangers	638	590	2,628
	46,164	66,439	458,474

Seven per cent. of the whole adult male population were thus employed in 1851, in providing buildings for the community. What, for half a century, had given this remarkable direction of labour to supply one of the great wants of civilized man—a want which appears in this country never to be satisfied,—which demands more houses whatever number of houses are built? Was it the energy of speculative builders, who thought that the erection of new houses would afford them profit, or be a safe investment for their capital? Partly so; and speculative builders have added to the resource of their own capital a command over the superabundant capital of others seeking for

investment, by the facilities of loans upon mortgage. But this energy and this command of capital would have lain dormant, had there not been a constantly increasing number of the people ready to pay rent; people beginning housekeeping—people seeking better house-accommodation than the old dwellings—people turning their city houses into warehouses, and seeking health in suburban air. All this process has been going on to an extent almost marvellous, not only in London, but in every town in Great Britain; insomuch that any man who has been absent from England for twenty, fifteen, or even ten years can scarcely recognize his country as the land of his boyhood. It is the constantly increasing capital of the whole community that has given this vast impulse to the employment of capital in building; which has furnished profits to employers in the building trade, not, upon the whole, more than adequate to their powers of organization; which has gone on doubling, trebling, quadrupling the number of the employed, without any diminution of the rate of wages, but the contrary;* and while having called into action many machines and inventions for diminishing labour, has added to the labour-fund instead of lessening it. This process will go on in the industry of builders, and in all other industries, as the power of creating new capital keeps pace with the constant using up of old capital—as long as production is on a line with, or in advance of, consumption. In such a state of things the amount of labour seeking employment can never be in excess of the capital seeking to give it employment; and as an absolute certainty, the wages of labour can never be depressed by any combination of employers below their natural level; and can never be raised above their natural level by a combination of the employed.

We have termed the builders' strike the most remarkable manifestation of ignorance of economical laws that was ever exhibited by skilled workmen. The organizers of this strike have proclaimed what their Trades' Union has resolved upon as elementary truths:—

1. If, as the political economists maintain, the rate of wages depends upon the proportion of the number of workmen competing for employment to the amount of capital out of which wages are to be paid, a general resolution to work only nine hours instead of ten, the

* In the 'Quarterly Review' for October, 1859, we find this note:—

"A steady increase has taken place in the wages of workmen employed in the building trades in London during the last 30 years, as is shown in the following Table compiled from authentic sources:—

AVERAGE WAGES PER WEEK.

Description of Workmen.	1829	1839	1849	1859
	s.	s.	s.	s.
Masons	28	30	30	33
Bricklayers	28	30	30	33
Carpenters	27	29	29	32
Joiners	29	30	30	33
Plasterers	28	30	30	33
Painters	27	28	30	32
Plumbers	30	30	30	33
Labourers	18	18	18	20

daily wages remaining the same, will produce the same effect as if one-tenth of the aggregate number of workmen were withdrawn from the competition for wages.

2. To carry forward the same principle to the same result, it is necessary that the workman should not do as much work as he can, but as little as he can ; that to counteract the abundance of labour its efficiency should be lessened ; that the bricklayer should never put his trowel out of his hand to lift anything requiring two hands ; that to break down the distinction between the industrious and the lazy workman, the skilful and the unhandy, there should be no piece-work and no overtime ; and that to mark the line of demarcation between employer and employed, and to prevent any stimulus to industry under the master's eye, the man is never to work by the side of his master.

3. That machinery has diminished the amount of human labour required to produce a certain quantity of work ; and that the saving in the cost of production ought therefore to be for the benefit of the labourers, and not for the consumers of the thing produced.

It is always difficult to overrate the aggregate folly of a class, whether an upper or a lower class, when it is bent upon accomplishing some object by coercion, and resorts to what it terms argument for its defence. The protectionist class, that used to coerce society by legislation, has come to an end ; its enactments are no longer binding, its rhetoric is no longer heard. The trades' union class is rampant in its power of coercion over other workmen, and its rhetoric is unimpaired by sorrow and defeat. The wives and children of builders out of employment are dying around them, suicide suggests itself to the unhappy husband and father, and yet the leaders of the "society men" cry out to persevere. For what? To maintain the doctrines which we have set forth above,—fallacies which a child in a Birkbeck school will reject as assuredly as the most enlightened teacher of those great natural laws of Industry, a knowledge of which would save many unhappy men from misery and ruin.

The common argument used as a dissuasive from strikes is, that they have always failed. If merely local strikes, they quickly fail, for the labour withdrawn from employment is replaced without difficulty by similar labour from other districts. If they are strikes of unskilled workmen, the mere physical power refusing to exert itself is thrust out altogether by other physical power, soon learning a new form of exertion. But if the local strike attracts a wide sympathy from other workmen in the same trades, or from workmen in general, who regard it as the assertion of a principle, and if these contribute funds to maintain the turn-outs, then it may endure for weeks and months. The spinners' strike of Manchester in 1810, which threw thirty thousand persons out of employ, continued for four months. The Preston strike of 1854, which condemned seventeen thousand persons to idleness, continued for thirty-seven weeks. But the power or the will of other workmen to contribute to the union funds at last came to an end. Work was renewed, in the one case upon worse wages than before the strike ; in the other case at the same wages. To describe the lamentable effects of strikes,—the destitution, the sick-

ness, the deaths of families,—is to present salutary warnings ; but it would be more salutary if the principles could be understood, which would show that strikes *must* fail. The builders' strike of London is eminently suggestive of "The necessity for some elementary instruction in political economy." It is not for us here to attempt to give lessons in political economy—to discuss the questions of property, capital, profit, wages, rent, value, money, price, credit, interest, taxation,—all which matters might be touched upon by a lecturer who would go fully into the subject of those derangements of industry which result from combinations and strikes. But before we dismiss the recent existence of such derangements, we would say a few words upon a system which has been unveiled to the world in this pitiable strike of 1859.

In the Address of the secretary of the "United Trades' Building Conference," a strong appeal has been made against an imaginary tyranny, which would lead to "the speedy and effectual reduction of the working classes to slavery—the trampling out of their spirit of manhood, and the extinction of that intellect which makes the English artisan the support of his country's greatness, and the admiration of the industrial world." We fully recognize the claim of the English artisan to the highest praise for his intelligent skill, his persevering industry ; but there is something else which has given him his well-earned reputation—it is his trustworthiness. If ever the time should come when the English artisan shall endeavour to do as little work for his day's wage as possible, instead of obeying the great precept, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," the industrial superiority of England will be as quickly shipwrecked as if the frauds of some traders were the governing principle of the whole commercial community. Such dishonesty would indeed be the "speedy and effectual reduction of the working classes to slavery"—to that bondage of the mind which is the condition of a man whose life is a perpetual cheat. Combined with the principle that the skilful and the unskilful shall be paid alike,—and with the belief that society has, or ought to have, the power of finding work for all men,—the blind leaders of blind workmen are upholding doctrines of which another nation has reaped some bitter fruits ; and whose maintenance has to some extent already weakened the desire of the earnest friends of the British artisan to secure for him a social position, which is the right of the honest and the free, but not of him who would make believe to work at the bidding of self-imposed tyrants.

The doctrines which many of the working classes repeat, parrot-like, after their spouting leaders, might be first neutralized and then eradicated by the dedication of their minds to a few of the most elementary lessons of Political Economy. To those who decline to investigate the principles of this science, the mere phenomena of society are apparent—the things seen. The causes and results—the things not seen—are dark and doubtful. Yet the knowledge, so desirable to be acquired, is really not abstruse or difficult. It is to be attained by the young and the adult, through an exercise of the reasoning power which very quickly leads to a conviction that the learner

is treading on firm ground. We would invite those who doubt this to follow us in spirit to a day-school, where five hundred children are taught useful things at a charge of sixpence a week each,—a school that prospers, because self-supporting, where economical science is expounded from the lips of very young disciples, who are working out their knowledge of great truths by the simplest of inductive processes.

It is easy to understand why, some thirty years ago, when there still existed in many quarters an indisposition, if not a strong objection, to teach the mass of the people anything, there should have been an especial objection to teaching them political economy. There was peculiar ignorance at the root of this objection—the same sort of ignorance that was opposed to instruction in geological science—the ignorance of cowardice. Dr. Chalmers in 1826 thought that, “in deference to a general but ill-founded alarm, the education of workmen in political economy should be kept out of mechanics’ schools.” The alarmists believed that “a lecture upon this subject in a school of arts” would be like “a demagogue in the midst of his radical auditory.”* Against these prejudices Dr. Chalmers maintains, what scarcely any one now doubts, that “political economy, the introduction of which into our popular courses has been so much deprecated, will be found to have pre-eminence over the other sciences, in acting as a sedative, and not as a stimulant, to all sorts of turbulence and disorder; will afford another example of the affinity which exists between the cause of popular education and that of public tranquillity.”† In 1831, Dr. Whately, now Archbishop of Dublin, in a course of lectures delivered in his capacity of Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford, adverted to the same prejudice, and proclaimed that political economy ought to be taught, and could easily be taught, to *all*. “There are some very simple but important truths belonging to the science we are now engaged in, which might with the utmost facility be brought down to the capacity of a child, and which, it is not too much to say, the lower orders cannot even safely be left ignorant of.”‡ With the sanction of such authorities, we may fairly ask the most timid person—one who may still believe that “political economy” means “politics,” or that “social economy” means “socialism”—to follow us to a school where “political economy” is intelligently taught—not “brought down to the capacity of a child” by evasions or dilutions of the truths which the philosophical student receives as axioms; but by leading “the capacity of a child” to recognise, step by step, and to expound himself as he goes on, the whole “phenomena of industrial life,” and the “conditions of industrial success.”§

In the South-Eastern District of the metropolis is the largest of the schools known as “Birkbeck” schools. These Birkbeck schools have, with the exception of that of the London Mechanics’ Institute, been established at the expense of Mr. William Ellis. Upon the school at Peckham, which we are about to describe, Mr. Ellis has expended

* ‘Civic Economy,’ vol. iii., p. 382.

† Ibid., p. 407.

‡ ‘Introductory Lectures,’ p. 217.

§ The admirable little book by Mr. William Ellis, edited by the Dean of Hereford, is entitled ‘Lessons on the Phenomena of Industrial Life, and the Conditions of Industrial Success.’

about five thousand pounds. It may be interesting to our readers to know who and what is the person making such individual efforts for the promotion of education,—one who has been selected by the Queen to teach her own children the elements of all individual and national prosperity, which he has for some years been striving to teach, and to procure to be taught, to many amongst the children of her Majesty's subjects, who are accustomed to be spoken of as "the lower orders." There must be something, it may be thought, very remarkable in this teaching, and equally of the nature of discoveries in the subjects taught, which makes the teaching as attractive, and the knowledge as indispensable, to the prince as to the peasant. The mode of teaching is as old as the days of Socrates: the subjects taught date from the birth of civilization. We extract from 'The English Cyclopædia of Biography' a brief notice of the founder of Birkbeck schools:—William Ellis "was born in the vicinity of London in 1800. The son of a gentleman engaged in commercial pursuits, he was early placed in a mercantile office, and soon acquired such a position among commercial men, that at the age of twenty-six he was appointed manager of a marine-insurance office,—a post he has ever since held, the office under his management having become one of the most successful establishments of its kind in the metropolis. But commercial pursuits did not at any time entirely engross his thoughts. His attention was in early life drawn to the subject of political economy by the circumstance of his copying for Mr. Tooke (who was a friend of his father) the manuscript of his work on Prices; and it was for Mr. Ellis a fortunate circumstance that, while involved in the difficulties which that mass of facts was sure to present to a young inquirer, he found no less able a guide than the late James Mill, under whose advice he prosecuted the study with great ardour and with corresponding success. And here perhaps it may be worth while to call attention to one fact in Mr. Ellis's history, which, besides exercising probably a very powerful influence in the moulding of his opinions, both on literary and political subjects, has certainly impressed a marked character upon his educational efforts. The study of economic science in early life, like his teaching of it in his riper years, was not a thing of books merely. Not undervaluing books, yet not content to rest his belief on authority as such, he investigated for himself, and so conducts his lessons that boys do really investigate for themselves. The conclusions of the writers on political economy were in his hands propositions for investigation. He tried them against the phenomena of industrial life, as his daily commercial experience gave him opportunity; and the knowledge so gained has rendered him one of the discoverers in the science, as well as perhaps one of its most zealous and able advocates. And when we call to mind the great social changes of the present century, it will not be difficult to understand how large the field, and how important the subjects, on which Mr. Ellis's observation has been exercised. In his boyhood Mr. Tooke put him in possession of all that was then understood of Bank Restriction Acts and a depreciated currency. Since then he has seen our currency, as at present established, assailed in every panic from that of 1825 to that of 1848; and during

the same period there have passed under his scrutiny all the great strikes by which workmen have been deluded into the hope of alleviating the sufferings incident to insufficient wages. These evils induced Mr. Ellis to make some attempt at removing them; and further impelled, it may be, by the kindly feelings towards children which form a prominent feature in his character, he determined, if possible, to introduce into schools such instruction as should send boys into the world furnished with intelligent thoughts upon all the great questions relating to industrial life. With this view, he began in 1846 a series of lessons to the elder boys of a British school, to which for some years previously he had been accustomed to render assistance; and about the same time he also gathered round him a group of schoolmasters, with whom he went over the course of inquiry which will be found in his 'Progressive Lessons;' and these 'Lessons' will also furnish a good illustration of the mode of teaching adopted. The boys had no tasks to learn by rote; but the whole of the subjects brought before them, with the exception of things merely technical and arbitrary, were, so to speak, developed by the boys themselves, they being guided in their inquiries, of course, by the questions of the teacher. Thus these lessons came to be something more than the mere teaching of dry academical political economy. They assumed, in fact, the character of *moral* lessons. For, thus taught, not only do children learn as a matter of fact about what is going on as the every-day work of industrial life, but they are continually invited to investigate what ought to be the rule of conduct of those who are engaged both in production and distribution."

The Peckham Birkbeck School, founded in 1852, is a large isolated building on the bank of the Surrey Canal, not far removed from a great thoroughfare and the abodes of a dense population, but accessible by very indifferent roads, and surrounded by cabbage-gardens and other large portions of land not yet brought under subjection to the empire of brick and mortar. Through the miry ways some five hundred boys and girls trudge every morning, to receive a better education, at a lower price, than they can obtain at many schools denominated first-class. These are the sons and daughters of artisans, clerks, shopkeepers, and we may add of gentlemen. There is a large room appropriated for the particular instruction of girls, a much larger room for boys, and a large room where boys and girls assemble together, for instruction in certain branches of knowledge common to both. When we entered in the morning, a considerable portion of the boys were engaged in writing on paper from copies set before them. This is all we could observe in the school of the ordinary mode of instruction. None were occupied in learning lessons in spelling or grammar. There are no books used in the school. We learnt that another moiety of the male scholars were occupied in a class-room, where oral instruction was going forward. In a short time the boys we had seen engaged in learning writing had finished their task. At the word of command of "attention," they stood up; "right face,"—"mark time,"—"march,"—and, in as perfect order as a company of soldiers in Hyde Park, they proceeded to the class-room, where they took their seats without noise or hurry. A file of

girls entered, and took the front row before the raised table of Mr. Shields, the master of the school; and thus about a hundred and fifty children, from ten to thirteen years of age, were engaged for an hour in a lesson in arithmetic. This was not taught by the ordinary method of the school-books, but by that higher method which calls out the mind to understand the *rationale* of figures. The problem was worked out upon a slate, the boys constantly giving the calculations, and the teacher writing down the figures. A lesson on chemistry succeeded, in which the teacher showed many experiments upon the flour of wheat, of rice, and of potatoes, to exhibit what constituted starch, and its chemical constituents. In both these lessons many questions originated with the boys themselves, and the solutions of their difficulties impressed the knowledge upon them in a manner they would not be likely to forget. We may observe, that whenever a difficult word, such as hydrogen, or oxygen, or isomeric, occurred, the teacher called upon the class to spell it. Each volunteer thrust out his hand, to show that he was competent to do so. The word was written on the slate; and thus spelling was learnt without books.

These processes were the ordinary routine of the school; and we mention them here to show that in the Political Economy Class, which we attended in the afternoon, there was nothing exceptional to the general system of education pursued daily in this establishment. But having taken notes of this lesson, which was also conducted without any previous knowledge acquired by the scholars from books, we shall endeavour, as literally as we can, to give an idea of the mode in which an hour's instruction was conducted. There are about a hundred and twenty boys seated before the master, and he thus begins. We indicate the questions by *Q.*, and the answers of the pupils by *A.* :—

Q. When a boy goes to work, what does he expect to receive?

A. (from twenty at once.) Wages.

Q. When a boy goes to work for wages, from whom does he expect to receive wages?

A. A capitalist—a man who possesses capital.

Q. What does a capitalist look for in this expenditure?

A. Profit.

Q. Whilst the capital is thus employed to produce more wealth, what happens to it?

A. It is being consumed.

(The teacher then gave several illustrations :—how when a farmer employs capital in feeding labourers, food is consumed; in clothing them, clothes are consumed,—which they replace by wages, as regards themselves.)

Q. If a portion of the farmer's capital is thus consumed, and if the seed sown in the ground is also consumed, there must be an interval before there is profit. When will profit come?—Several answers were given, which resolved themselves into—

A. After next harvest. (*Remark.*—Labourers working for wages are thus paid out of capital. When working men meet together and talk about wages, some say—perhaps some of you may have heard it said—wages are paid out of profits. This is a mistake. A workman

can't wait for profits. He goes to the capitalist and says, "Give me wages out of what you have stored up in the past : I will work to produce more for the future.")

Q. Would you rather, then, have capital abundant or scarce ?

A. Abundant.

Q. Why ?

A. Because there will be more wages to be paid out of capital.

Q. Suppose a capitalist, in employing his capital, makes large profits, would that harm the working man ?

A. No. There would be more capital to pay wages.

Q. Which is best, that capitalists should be saving or wasteful ?

A. Saving.

Q. Why ?

A. (After several attempts, a boy said) If wasteful men, they would consume, and have less capital.

Q. But if they were not wasteful, what would happen ?

A. There would be more capital to earn capital hereafter.

Q. Are you sorry, then, that capitalists should have great profits ?

A. Glad.

Q. Sorry that they should be saving ?

A. Glad.

Q. Do all workmen get the same wages ?

A. No.

Q. Does a boy always get wages when he first goes to work ?

A. No. He sometimes goes to work without wages.

Q. His parents, or friends, therefore, provide for him till he is capable of earning wages. But do all men get the same wages ?

A. No. (An example is then given of the difference of wages to a foreman and a labourer, using the word "labourer" not in the general sense in which all who work for wages are called labourers.)

Q. Why does the foreman get more than the labourer ?

A. Because the foreman's work is of more value than the labourer's. The foreman is a skilled man.

Q. There are differences of character as well as of skill between two workmen. Why do capitalists run after men, and will give very high wages for skill, and a combination of good qualities ?

A. Capitalists give wages to workmen in proportion to their productiveness. (The word "productiveness" is then spelt and written on the slate, and the inference is urged, that if they prefer high wages to low wages, they must try to be productive.)

Q. What is there in the character of a workman besides his skill that goes to make up productiveness ? (a pause). Which would be most productive, a sober or a drunken workman ?

A. A sober.

Q. One getting knowledge or one dissipated ?

A. One getting knowledge.

Q. One frank and truthful, or the contrary ?

A. One frank and truthful.

Q. When a master engages a fighting and quarrelsome man, what does that matter as long as he does not fight the master ?

A. The master knows that he is a questionable man.

Q. How does the possession of bad qualities like these interfere with a workman's productiveness? (A pause.) If a master bricklayer engages two bricklayers—one sober, one drunken—and gives them each five shillings a day, we say they are earning the same wages. But a man living by wages lives through them all the year. If the sober bricklayer has worked fifty-two weeks of the year, and the drunken forty-two, which has the higher wages?

A. The sober.

(Lay, then, to heart this truth—that the capitalist distributes wages according to the productiveness of the workman, and that the amount of his productiveness is determined by industry, skill, sobriety, truthfulness.)

Q. Were any capitalists ever labourers?

A. Yes.

Q. If there are two boys starting in life, one the son of a man who has accumulated capital, the other of a man who has not, shall I be right in saying that the boy without this advantage can never be a capitalist?

A. No.

Q. But what is to make him a capitalist?

A. Saving.

Q. How are wages usually paid?

A. In money.

(The teacher then proceeded to some elementary questions regarding money-wages, and the fluctuating prices of commodities; but as the time for the Political Economy Lesson was nearly at an end, he left that subject, to be resumed on a future day.)

We give this plain transcript of our notes, as near as possible in the words of the teacher and the pupils, not only for the purpose of enforcing the principles by which the popular ignorance of economical truths is to be met; but to invite attention to the mode of teaching pursued with great success in the Birkbeck schools. It is true that these schools have the especial advantage of the general superintendence of their founder; and that the Peckham school, in particular, has the very rare benefit of a master possessing, in the highest degree, the educational talent—the power of imparting knowledge to others by leading their minds, step by step, to work out their own instruction. The transcript of our notes can give no notion of the interest of this Lesson on Wages; of the rapt attention of a hundred and twenty boys to what most children would shrink from as a dry and difficult subject; their eagerness to answer; their desire to answer in the clearest manner, and by the use of precise terms to avoid exhibiting what their teacher called “a sloppy state of mind.” The same intelligent instructor gives a lesson on Social Economy twice a week, at the London University College, to elder and more advanced students than these Peckham boys. But although the course for the better-prepared pupils may embrace a wider range and include more subtle points, it must rest upon the same facts, and be developed in the same process of reasoning, as that of which we have furnished an example.

If teachers could be readily trained to the work which Mr. Shields

performs with remarkable success, we should have no doubt of the rapid spread of such "Elementary Instruction in Political Economy" in schools for every class. A step has been made towards this end, in "A Course of Six Lectures on Social Science as a branch of School Instruction, especially addressed to teachers," which Mr. Ellis has just delivered in the lecture-theatre, South Kensington, under the direction of the "Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education." To these lectures four hundred schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and pupils have been admitted gratuitously. The Syllabus is a very suggestive outline of what "Social Science" here means:

"LECTURE I.—Introductory. Necessity of Social Science as a branch of school instruction. Preparation of schoolmasters and pupil-teachers for teaching the science.

"LECTURE II.—Form in which the subject should be presented to children. Method of opening and conducting the instruction. Dependence of children on parents. Condition of each generation principally determined by the conduct of preceding generations. Conduct necessary to preserve the advantages bequeathed by preceding generations, and to add to them. Industry, knowledge, skill, and economy, as sources of wealth and well-being.

"LECTURE III.—Different ways of attempting to obtain possession of wealth. Which to be encouraged, and which discouraged, and why? Protection to property. Respect for property. Precautions for guarding against a diminution of the store of wealth, and arrangements for promoting its increase. The function of capital. Nature of the engagements between capitalists and labourers, employers and employed, masters and servants, and between capitalists and capitalists.

"LECTURE IV.—Wages, or the share of the produce of past labour obtainable by labourers. How distributed among labourers, and by whom? Wages hitherto inadequate, and why? Means for obtaining an increase of wages. Profit, or the increase obtainable by capitalists, and why more by some than by others. Capitalists and labourers not two entirely separate classes. The former constantly recruited from the latter. Some labourers possessed of larger capitals than many administrators of capital.

"LECTURE V.—Division of labour. New responsibilities incurred by the adoption of division of labour. Interchange. How administrators of capital are warned against producing what society does not wish for, and stimulated to produce what it does wish for. Value and its fluctuations. Supply and demand, and the fluctuations in them. Cost of production.

"LECTURE VI.—Contrivances for facilitating and expediting interchange. Measures and weights. Money. Prices. Causes and consequences of fluctuations of prices. Wealth, capital, wages, and profit, as estimated in money. Full advantage of these contrivances not to be enjoyed without trustworthiness and fidelity in the performance of contracts; and these and other good qualities scarcely to be expected without the schoolmasters' assistance."

We have thus indicated two modes of conveying Elementary Instruction in Political Economy. The mode pursued in the Birkbeck schools is "the indirect dialogical method which Socrates invariably adopted; and which may be considered as his method of extracting scientific truth from the mass of semblances and contradictions by

which it was surrounded," (*English Cyclopædia*, Article 'Socrates.') The other method is the more familiar one of lectures. The comparative efficiency of either method must very greatly depend upon the individual power of the teacher. But with two men of equal knowledge and equal capacity of exposition, there can be no doubt, we think, that the Socratic method would be productive of the most permanent advantage to learners—whether young or adult—whether coming to be taught with unbiassed minds, or with minds choked up with the weeds of popular ignorance, which must be removed before good seed can germinate.

Of the hundred and twenty pupils that, under the guidance of a most intelligent master, we saw at Peckham, working out their own instruction in Political Economy, the ages may be taken at from nine to fourteen years. Taking the whole school, the average age would be above that of our National and British schools, in which the period of education rarely extends beyond the age of twelve or at most thirteen, from three or four years of age. It is possibly from a belief that Political Economy cannot be made intelligible in these schools, or even in the "training colleges," that in the last Annual Report of the Council of Education we find not the slightest mention of this branch of instruction. We may ascertain the number of schools in which the bulk of the pupils of both sexes are instructed in the Holy Scriptures, in reading, writing, arithmetic; and some in English grammar, geography, and history. In a few schools, modern languages, mathematics, drawing, and music, are professed to be taught. In very many of these public schools the pupils are also trained in industrial occupations. Might it not be salutary to give some instruction in a knowledge of the principles on which business transactions are conducted, and the conditions of success in industrial life? Would it not be wise, in a country where about four hundred masters and two hundred and fifty mistresses are annually prepared in training schools for the performance of their duties as teachers, that they should be trained in that knowledge which, if judiciously imparted, would go far to produce a happier and a more contented population—certainly to put an end to that chronic state of feverish hostility between capitalists and labourers which is constantly lessening the productiveness of industry by diminishing the funds for the support of labour? In the absence of any such provision for education in our public schools that receive the assistance of the State, let us see whether there is not a large field for such teaching in those Institutions where the imperfectly-educated boy or girl, grown into an adult, may continue the course of early instruction, to carry forward its benefits, or repair its deficiencies.

The number of Institutions in the kingdom, whether called Mechanics' Institutions, or Literary and Scientific Institutions, has been roughly estimated at one thousand. It is not necessary to be very precise as to the number, with reference to our present purpose: we may broadly affirm that, in none of these is Political Economy systematically taught. No doubt in a very small number of these educational establishments a few lectures have been occasionally given, as at the Liverpool Institute—a noble foundation "for the

instruction of the working classes in the principles of the arts they practise, and in the various branches of science and useful knowledge connected therewith." No definition could more distinctly include Political Economy, as a science to be most especially taught where fourteen hundred such pupils are in daily attendance. At a public meeting held on the 7th of October last, "to inaugurate a greatly extended scheme of instruction in the evening-school of the Institute," the Rev. Stowell Brown, in moving one of the resolutions, thus expressed himself with reference to what he considered an omission in the list of subjects to be taught under this comprehensive scheme:—

"I have looked over the list, and have felt disappointed at one thing, because I rather fancy there is an omission here; I hope I may be pardoned for referring to it, and asking whether it is possible to have the omission supplied. There is a science which is of very vast importance; a science in which all classes of the community are very greatly concerned; a science which has been strangely neglected in educational institutions to a very great extent, and from which neglect the country is suffering, will continue to suffer, and must suffer, until such science meets with careful cultivation: that science is political economy. I don't think in an assembly like this, composed to a great extent of mercantile men, presided over by a merchant known everywhere, and honoured wherever he is known, that there can be any necessity for stating, and for proving, that political economy is not politics, or that political economy is something a great deal better and higher than all politics, and is not based upon feeling, opinion, and prejudices, but upon facts, calculations, and reasoning; nor can there be any difficulty in showing the necessity of this science. I say that the social condition and the moral character of the nation is very greatly involved in the matter. All, from the lord of ten thousand acres to the tenant of a cellar—from the speculator in the funds down to the man who cries oysters in the street—all are interested in the matter. If you want proof of it, you may see it in the metropolitan building strike, in the Preston strike, and other disagreements between employers and the employed, arising in consequence of the ignorance of those great principles which must regulate the relationships of capital and labour. And, whatever may be your predilections or prejudices, gentlemen; whatever be your hopes or fears, you know this, that it is at least perfectly possible that many thousands of those men who have been manifesting such ignorance of those great principles, will shortly be put in possession of the political suffrage, and, under those circumstances, it is a matter of very great importance that those principles should be well inculcated upon the people. Is not this science as useful at least as ancient history? Is it not as important as freehand drawing? Is it not of at least as much consequence that the working man should know the philosophy of the price of the quartern loaf as the problems of spherical trigonometry? And is there no wise man amongst us, who, looking down with disdain upon all political sects, can deliver wise and weighty maxims upon this subject to those great classes of the community whom we seek to bring within the pale of this institution, whose manual skill is England's strength, but whose mental darkness threatens to be England's danger?"

The speaker was told that the directors had not overlooked the necessity of instruction in political economy; "and if they could

add political economy to the present course, they would most certainly do so at the earliest opportunity." Is it the want of teachers that constitutes the difficulty? The "Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council of Education" have announced by their Minute of the 2nd of June, 1859, that they "will hereafter assist the industrial classes of this country in supplying themselves with instruction in the rudiments of Practical and Descriptive Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, and Natural History, by augmentation grants in aid of salary to competent teachers," &c. Not a word of the science which involves "the social condition, and the moral character of the nation." The "Programme of Examinations for the Society of Arts' Union of Institutes," has "Political and Social Economy" as one of fourteen subjects, in which candidates for prizes are to be examined. May we ask if any one candidate ever appeared, and if any prize was ever awarded in that department of knowledge?

A faint notion has begun to develop itself amongst the directors and friends of "Institutions," that something more than the ordinary course of rudimentary instruction requires to be provided for the "Evening Classes," that, in the populous manufacturing districts are now commonly attached to such institutions—something more, even, than the occasional lecturer, who has rather gone out of fashion. In the "Second Report of the East Lancashire Union of Institutions having Evening Schools," issued in August last, we find this statement:—

"The promoters of the East Lancashire Union seek to ascertain in what way not only the humble learning of the elementary school, struggling with obstacles at present insurmountable, may be completed, but habits of self-culture formed in our youth between thirteen and manhood. They found in this Union only one or two evening-schools connected with inspected day-schools. But in every considerable village existed evening-schools, unconnected with day-schools, open to the members of every religious communion, and associated with libraries and news-rooms. This group was commonly called a mechanics' or literary institution. Experience had shown that its vital parts were the night-school, the library, and the news-room. The occasional lecturer, employed as an expedient to excite the curiosity of the people as to objects of intellectual pursuit, had ceased to have any permanent attraction for those of our sagacious workmen who sought amusement less than instruction."

The promoters of the East Lancashire Union seek to realize the original design of Mechanics' Institutions—that they should be "colleges for working men." To accomplish this object, they say that "there are two plans to be carried out." The first would be "to supply, or complete, a thoroughly sound course of rudimentary instruction." The second plan proposed shows that these intelligent promoters of knowledge, amongst a scattered agricultural and a dense manufacturing population, are not insensible to the necessity for the cultivation of one large plot of the field of science yet lying waste :

"The second is to rear upon the firm basis of a solid elementary education habits of self-culture, extending through youth to manhood,

and to lead the artisan to such a knowledge of the principles on which our social relations are based, and of our political history, as may give increased stability to society; to such a familiarity with the laws of health as may increase his well-being; and to such an acquaintance with the applications of science to arts and industry as may promote material wealth and prosperity."

In this Report of the East Lancashire Union, we see the evidence of a more philosophical estimate of the objects and the means of popular instruction than we usually recognize in local reports. For example—nothing can be more useful, and more worthy of imitation than their prizes to naturalists:—

"The Council have ascertained that there are, scattered through the East Lancashire Union, a class of men supported by manual labour, more or less literate, who are humble but reverent students of nature. Some of these have been successful collectors of fossils, and have acquired a considerable knowledge of our coal-measures. Others have studied the native wild flowering plants, ferns, mosses, and algæ of the district. Some are well acquainted with its purely physical features. It may be that others have explored the natural history of birds; that others are entomologists; and others meteorological observers, and keep records of rain-gauges, thermometric, hygrometric, and barometric changes, the state of the sky, the weather, &c. To none of these forms of natural observation are the Council indifferent; they may all be to no mean extent cultivated by men supported by manual labour, and in every case will tend to refine, elevate, and purify the student."

The Council, therefore, offer prizes in the first instance, to self-taught botanists for the best herbarium of native plants, growing within ten miles of Burnley; for the best collection of fossils from the coal measures within the same distance; and for the best model of the physical geography of the Burnley district. Each institution might obtain, by the labours of these local naturalists, valuable collections in Natural History.

Pursuits such as these, it may be said, will have far more attractions for those pursuing their secondary education from youth to manhood, than the dry facts of political economy. Are these necessarily dry?—are the lessons to be derived from them unavoidably abstruse? Let the facts of industrial occupation, in a particular neighbourhood, be observed and collected, like its plants and its fossils. Let a student in one of these institutions record the ordinary rate of wages amongst agricultural labourers, the skilled and the unskilled; and compare them with the wages of the greater varieties of the employed in mines and manufactories, and the relative amount of their earnings. Let him note what are the machines in use; and learn from his elders whether they have displaced labour; and to what extent the division of labour is carried, compared with past years. Let him record the fluctuating prices of provisions, varying in different seasons of the same year. Let him, without prying into the affairs of his neighbours, observe how of two men working at the same wages, one will live upon his earnings or his savings at a dear time, and the other look to the assistance of public or private charity. Let him note the differences in price to those who pay ready money at the grocer's shop, and those who buy

upon credit. Let him mark the variation in the rate of wages given to those who carry on dangerous or unwholesome employments, and those engaged in safe and healthful occupations. Let him observe the number of men who are constantly going out of the labouring class into the capitalist class, and what are the conditions of individual character which appear to contribute to this social advancement. Let him take note of the difference of rent of land in the same district, varying according to degrees of fertility; and of houses in the same town, equal in accommodation, but differing in situation. Let him observe the means of communication in his district—the canals, railways, roads,—and mark how, with facility of communication, prices are equalized and supply readily follows upon demand. If a fire takes place, let him inquire if the house or furniture was insured, and mark the different results to the insured or the non-insured. If any neighbour emigrates to a foreign country, let him inquire into the reasons of his emigration—whether he goes with capital or without—whether he goes to be a shepherd and cultivator or a digger for gold. Whenever he hears of a combination, or a strike, or a lock-out, let him endeavour to ascertain the causes of difference between the employers and the employed; and reason upon them, in connection with the whole range of economical facts that he has accumulated. Now, we do not mean to say that if an observing youth does nothing more than observe these phenomena of industrial life, he will become a political economist. But he will have acquired valuable materials as the foundation of economical knowledge; and by the very process of observation he will be calling out the reasoning faculty, and be arriving, probably with some admixture of error, at the recognition of elementary truths. But give him an intelligent teacher in his evening class, to marshal his statistics into a system—to make his facts the stepping-stones to principles,—and he will see light gathering round obscurity, and find a sure guide through the social labyrinth, in a knowledge of the real conditions upon which all the industry of the world must be carried on, if the productiveness of capital and labour is to replace the never-ceasing consumption occasioned by human wants.

In concluding this Paper, we would call especial attention to the necessity for rendering “Elementary Instruction in Political Economy” a course of practical lessons on individual conduct. Our readers cannot fail to have observed that this is the mode of teaching in the Birkbeck schools; that it is kept constantly in view by Mr. Ellis in his Lectures. Propose to an uneducated youth to inform him on the theories which are held to regulate “The Wealth of Nations,” and you appear to be leading him to a knowledge which, like a knowledge of Law, is for him to respect and obey rather than to learn and practise. But propose to him that he should obtain by your teaching a mastery of facts and principles which are the true foundations of his personal good in the industrial relations of life, and he will quickly come to perceive that in the proportion in which *all* have a knowledge of Political Economy, as units of society, will also result that welfare of millions which we term “The Wealth of Nations.”

CHARLES KNIGHT.

II.—THE PATENT OFFICE, MUSEUM, AND LIBRARY.

PETER BROWN, button-maker, invents a method of fastening the shanks to the blanks of buttons, without rivets or solder. He finds the plan as effective as the older methods, and more expeditious—therefore more economical and profitable. He knows that other button-makers have realized fortunes by contrivances quite as simple and trifling as this; and he determines to secure to himself the prospective advantages of his ingenuity, by taking out a patent. This he is the more readily induced to do, because, as he learns on inquiry, the expenses are a little less heavy, and the proceedings better organized, than in bygone years. He perhaps consults his solicitor, perhaps a patent-agent, perhaps both; and if there are any knotty points involved in the subject, a fee may be forthcoming to obtain the services of one of those barristers or chamber-counsel who have made patent-law a department of special study.

With the aid of one or more of these persons, Peter Brown prepares certain documents which are to be his passport into the Patent Office. The first is a *Petition for Letters Patent*, which must be written on paper of a certain defined size, with a certain width of margin. In this petition he states to Her Majesty the Queen—"That your Petitioner is in possession of an Invention for [fastening the shanks to the blanks of buttons], which invention he believes will be of great public utility; that he is the true and first inventor thereof; and that the same is not in use by any other person or persons, to the best of his knowledge and belief;"—and on these grounds he prays Her Majesty to grant him a protective patent for fourteen years, in order that he may reap the profit of his own ingenuity. A second document is a *Provisional Specification*, to be written on a sheet or sheets of parchment of a certain defined size. This document commences—"I do hereby declare the nature of the said invention"—and then it describes (but very briefly) the apparatus and processes necessary for shanking buttons according to the new plan. If, as is probable, a drawing or diagram be necessary, this must be drawn on separate paper, of a defined size. Sometimes a *Complete Specification* is sent in at once, more ample in its details, and followed by more prompt results; but generally the first Specification is of the Provisional class. A third document is a *Declaration*, in substitution of an oath now happily repealed; it repeats all the assertions of the Petition, and declares that every assertion is true, according to the petitioner's conscientious belief. Armed with these three documents, our inventor or his agent proceeds to the Patent Office, and hands them in. The date of their receipt is then written in a record at the office, also on a certificate, and also on the documents themselves. Peter Brown pays 5*l.* for this service, in the form of fees—of which more will be said presently. The Queen is then supposed to ask the assistance of one or other of her two law-officers, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. A *Reference* is drawn up, endorsed on the Peti-

tion to the effect that "Her Majesty is pleased to refer this petition to" &c., &c.; in order that the averments and the prayer may undergo proper examination. It is a duty of the law-officer to ascertain whether the Provisional Specification describes the invention so clearly as to render it generally intelligible; and he may, if necessary, call in the aid of practical persons, whose services are to be paid for by Peter Brown. If all be satisfactory—and this it probably is, for the examination is little more than a mere form—the learned functionary makes out a *Certificate*, which is sent in in writing, and is filed at the Great Seal Office. Thereupon the invention is considered to be "provisionally protected," and may be regarded by Peter Brown as in a certain sense secured to him. The Commissioners of Patents advertise this *Provisional Protection*, to ward off other inventors from that particular domain. If nothing more be done within six months, the whole affair falls to the ground; but if the protected inventor gives notice of an *Intention to Proceed*, and pays a second fee of 5*l.*, the Commissioners make this notice public, in order that opposers may transmit particulars in writing of any reasons why the patent should not be granted. When the time has expired for sending in such objections, the original specification and the objections (if any) are submitted to the same law-officer as before. This functionary has the power of a judge, in deciding between the inventor and the objector; and may order either party to pay for the expense of any inquiry into the matter. If all ends satisfactory for the inventor, the law-officer causes a *Warrant* to be issued for the sealing of letters patent. This document sets forth the chief facts relating to the Petition, the Provisional Specification, the Declaration, and the Reference; it then proceeds to state that the law-officer is of opinion that Her Majesty may, if graciously pleased so to do, fittingly grant Letters Patent to Peter Brown for fourteen years—with this significant addendum: it being "entirely at the hazard of the said inventor whether the said invention is new, or will have the desired success." The privileges of the Crown are at the same time duly set forth: the Queen reserving to herself the power of setting aside both the warrant and the letters patent, or of forbidding their issue,* or of inserting conditions or restrictions; but this power is seldom put in force. The *Letters Patent* are drawn up—a very verbose and unreadable parchment document, formally signed and countersigned. The inventor must apply for the *Sealing of the letters patent* within three months after the issue of the warrant, or he loses his privilege. There must also be a *Final Specification* drawn up, containing a more detailed description of the invention than was given in the Provisional Specification; and this new document is filed in the Great Seal Patent Office, together with two copies of the drawings. Of course all this is not done without fees: Peter Brown pays 5*l.* for the warrant, 5*l.* for the sealing, and 5*l.* for the filing.

Our button-maker is now the rightful owner of a Patent, for which

* A few patents relating to warlike implements and compositions, taken out by Sir W. G. Armstrong and other persons within the last few years, have been stayed in their progress, or suppressed altogether, by virtue of this power granted to the Crown.

he has paid 25*l.* in stamps and fees, besides contingent expenses to his agent or solicitor. He proceeds to shank his buttons according to the new plan, and does so for *three years*, taking his chance of profit or loss by the manufacture. If the prospect be not very encouraging, he abandons his patent at the end of that period; but if he resolves to retain it, he must, at or before such expiration, pay a sum of 50*l.*, which secures his patent for a further period of *four years*. When this further time is expired, he has another liberty of choice; he may abandon his patent, or may secure it for a further term of *seven years* by the payment of a further sum of 100*l.* Thus, if he secures his patent for the whole prescribed period of fourteen years, he pays for that privilege the aggregate sum of 175*l.*; this is divided into 140*l.* for fees and 35*l.* for stamps, but the division is a matter with which he has no concern. A record of the two successive payments of 50*l.* and 100*l.* is endorsed on the Letters Patent, and a receipted certificate given in each case. The provisional protection of the invention, it will be seen, may be secured for six months, by the payment of 5*l.* in fees; the sole use for three years, by that of 25*l.*; for seven years, by that of 75*l.*; and for fourteen years, by that of 175*l.*—the liberty being accorded to the inventor, at each stage, of deciding whether or not he will advance to the next. If at the end of the fourteen years his profits have been inadequate, he is allowed to petition the Crown for an extension of the term of his Patent. He employs counsel to advocate his cause; but as other button-makers, and the public in general, have some interest in the cession of any patent right concerning buttons, there are the law-officers of the Crown present to watch the case closely. It is not often that the extension is granted, and then only on the ground that, while hitherto almost unprofitable to the inventor, the invention is really one of great public utility.

All may not, however, go well with Peter Brown. An interloper makes his appearance. Another button-maker, say Ephraim Sly, adopts the new method of shanking buttons, and obtains a portion of the profit resulting from the invention. The patentee threatens legal proceedings; the offender disregards the threat; and thereupon an injunction is applied for in a Court of Equity, to check Sly's proceedings. And now, to Peter's astonishment and vexation, he finds that his method is *not new*; Sly has been hunting through all the specifications, and finds that a method almost exactly similar had been patented by another person twenty years before. The two methods are, indeed, so nearly identical, that it appears strange that the old inventor did not make a noise in the world, and so render his invention familiar to the trade generally. But it frequently happens that a patentee has no capital wherewith to give his invention a fair trial, or that he dies before his working arrangements can be perfected, or that something else occurs to render his patent a dead letter. Be that as it may, Peter Brown knew nothing of the previous patent; the injunction is refused; his patent becomes valueless; and he thinks, with some bitterness, that the law-officers of the crown might as well have ferreted out this bit of useful knowledge for him, in return for the handsome fees they have received.

This hypothetical Peter Brown has thus been made use of, partly to illustrate the mode of proceeding in obtaining a patent; but more especially to show that patentees *now* have opportunities, such as never before existed, of ascertaining whether an invention is or is not really new. Neither a button-maker nor any one else has an excuse for remaining in ignorance of the past patents relating to his craft: it is a part of his duty towards himself to become acquainted with them. Those who have attended to the law-case concerning Porter's Patent Anchor, and other analogous cases, will admit that there are many Peter Browns in the world. A brief account of the facilities now afforded for examining all the Patents which have ever been granted in this country will enable us, at the same time, to notice the very interesting Library and Museum belonging to the Commissioners of Patents.

In 1852 the Patent Law Amendment Act was passed, making many changes in the mode of obtaining patents, in superintending the formalities, and in appropriating the fees. The new system, with one or two slight alterations, has been in operation since that year. The Act places the management under eight *ex-officio* legal functionaries, viz., the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, the Attorney-General for Ireland, and the Solicitor-General for Ireland. The 57 clauses of the Act empower these Commissioners to lay down rules, from time to time, for the minor details of proceeding; but the Act itself defines the important question of fees, and the general character of the forms and documents. What those forms and documents are has been succinctly noticed in our hypothetical case of Peter Brown. The Commissioners, looking about for a workshop, obtained the use of one in Southampton Buildings, formerly occupied by the Masters in Chancery. With one small room for a library, another for a reading and reference room, another for a sale-room, &c., they (or their subordinates, for the Commissioners really do very little in the matter) have pursued their labours for seven years; and it is really wonderful that so much has been effected, and in such an excellent manner, in such a miserably confined and ill-arranged place. There are vague hopes of something better, as we shall see presently. The Commissioners are bound annually to report to Parliament on the nature and extent of their proceedings; and these annual reports furnish us with a clue to the whole patent system—the past, the present, and the probable future. One of the best things done by the Commissioners was the founding of the office of Superintendent of Specifications, and the giving of this office to Mr. Bennett Woodcroft—himself, in past years, an inventor and patentee in certain departments of mechanical art. The energy and skill of this Superintendent have been most valuable, in finding or making a place for everything, in putting everything in its place, and in establishing such a system as to render all the secrets of the patent system available to everybody. Mr. Woodcroft has nothing to do with the granting of patents; his business is to classify, to augment, to exhibit, to render accessible, a collection which may be characterized as the largest cyclopædia of industrial mechanical knowledge that the world has ever seen.

To understand this, we must separate into two classes all the patents granted *after* and *before* the 1st of October 1852, the day when the new Act came into force.

And first, the *new* patents; because they necessarily engaged the earlier portion of the Commissioners' labours. The statute binds or permits the authorities to print specifications and drawings relating to new patents; to present copies of these gratuitously to various public institutions and establishments; and to sell other copies to the public at a price that will just cover the expense of paper and print—in order that the utmost possible publicity may be given to the nature and scope of all the new patents. This has been done; and the printed specifications for the last seven years now present a formidable bulk. They are printed in small quarto, each complete in itself, with lithographed copies of any drawings or diagrams necessary for illustrating the invention. They are sold separately, in neat blue covers, at prices varying from three halfpence to three or four shillings each, according to the quantity of paper and print: the average being about eight pence—a charge sufficiently reasonable to those who have any personal or trading interest in the subject of the patent. The printing and publishing are completed within three weeks of the time when each patented or final specification reaches the hands of the Superintendent. It is a very important matter, in connection with patent-law proceedings, that any one of these printed copies of a specification, with the accompanying lithographed drawings, may, if stamped and certified, be received in any law or equity court in the kingdom, in evidence of the patent to which it relates—without the necessity of producing the original documents themselves. Facilities for consulting, stamping, and certifying these handy little printed pamphlets, are afforded to the law courts of Edinburgh and Dublin, as well as to those of London. There are about 2,000 patents per year, which arrive at such a stage as to permit or require the printing of the specifications; and this number indicates the rate at which the specifications accumulate. The number of copies printed depends on the probable demand—a matter which the Commissioners or the Superintendent must determine from time to time. Here we may fittingly point out what relation this 2,000 bears to the total number of patents applied for. If any Peter Brown, or any maker of buttons or other commodities, is not satisfied with the prospect of his patent, he may abandon it at any one of the stages indicated in the early part of this article, thereby giving up his rights and avoiding the payment of any further fees. In practice, inventors avail themselves of this choice to an extent little suspected by those not conversant with patent affairs. For instance, in the year 1858, there were 3,007 petitions for letters patent; but more than 800 of these petitioners failed to give notice of intention to proceed, and thereby lost the 4,000*l.* which they had paid in fees; and about 200 more fell off before the actual sealing of the letters patent. It has been found, on an average of the last seven years, that the 3,000 petitions for patents fall away to about 2,000 patents actually sealed; and of these 2,000, not more than 550 survive the period of three years—that is, 1,450 patentees yearly refuse to pay the 50*l.* each, necessary for carrying on the patent beyond the third year. The seventh year

has only just expired for any patent under the new Act, at the time of printing this sheet; but the Commissioners do not expect that the heavy fee of 100*l.* will be paid on more than 100 out of the 550. If this should be the case, then out of 3,000 petitions for letters patent, there will only be 100 patents destined to survive more than seven years, although the law extends the privilege to double that period, if the fees be paid. Everything has its price, we are told; and it is for each patentee to determine whether seven years' further use of his patent is likely to be worth a further fee of 100*l.*

We have now to attend to the *old* patents—that is, those granted before October 1st, 1852. This is a group of vast magnitude; the utilization of which is perhaps the most valuable part of the Commissioners' labours. Partly by the terms of the Act, and partly by rules laid down by the Commissioners, the old patents were at once rendered available for legal purposes, in the following way:—Suppose that, in any trial or suit, it was necessary to appeal to some old patent as evidence. The Commissioners would, if applied to, cause the specification of that old patent to be printed, and the applicant to be supplied with a sufficient number of certified copies. The Commissioners paid for the letter-press and paper; the applicant paid for the lithographing and colouring of the drawings; or the applicant paid for the letter-press and paper if there were no drawings. Thus the applicant obtained certified copies at a much less cost of trouble, and perhaps of money, than under the old system: and the Commissioners secured the printing of one of the old patents. But this was a small and exceptional proceeding. The Commissioners undertook a more systematic printing and publishing of these old specifications. In order to render their labours as speedily useful as possible, they printed all the specifications relating to certain subjects which are likely in the present day to attract especially the attention of inventors. The Secretary of State for War applied to them for a series relating to all the patents for fire-arms and warlike materials; they caused the whole patent list to be examined; they picked out all those relating to cannon, mortars, muskets, rifles, pistols, revolvers, shot, shell, cartridges, gunpowder, percussion-caps, fuses, &c.; and they printed these in uniform style. Even at the small price charged for each document, the whole of this curious collection costs 9*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.* per copy; beginning with the year 1718, and ending with our own times. This set of printed specifications shows how much ingenuity had been employed in this murderous direction; it smells strongly of gunpowder, and is not a pleasant mass to wade through. Reaping-machines were high in public talk a few years ago, and the Commissioners deemed it useful to print the specifications of all English patents relating to that subject: this they have done, at a charge of 2*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.* per complete copy. The Secretary of State for the Home Department requested the Commissioners to print two series, relating to certain matters which occasionally came under the control of that department—the one concerning Smoke Consumption, and the other relating to the manufacture of Draining-tiles for sanitary and agricultural purposes. This was done. The Admiralty, deeply interested in all that concerns Screw-propellers for steam-ships, applied for printed copies of the specifications of all patents bearing on that matter;

and this appeal the Commissioners responded to as readily as to the others; for they were ready to print any specifications for any person or department, on the very easy terms already indicated.

But the great work of the Commissioners has yet to be described. They undertook, without special request from any one, and on their own resources, to print the specifications of *all the patents ever granted in this country*. These patents, from 1711 to 1852, amount in number to very little short of 13,000 (actually 12,977); and it has been the work of several years to print them all. There were a few patents of earlier date, between 1617 and 1711; but none before the last-named year were in so complete a form as to render the printing of the specifications worth while. The great work of printing was commenced in 1853 and finished in 1858; and the whole fill many hundred quarto volumes, with the lithographed plates bound in separate folio volumes. The expense of this large undertaking was 92,000*l.*, for paper, printing, and lithographing. How many copies the Commissioners have ventured to print off we are not exactly aware; but even one copy would form a respectable library. Of the modern patents (since October 1852) it is customary to print off 250 copies. About 30 of these average patents form a goodly volume; and as there are about 2,000 specifications every year, it follows that the printed specifications of the patents granted in the seven years from October 1852 to October 1859 fill nearly 500 volumes. The 13,000 old patents, with the 14,000 granted under the new law, make an aggregate of 27,000 patent rights to invention—involving an amount of brain-work not easy to conceive.

A formidable work was that of indexing all these patents; and admirably has it been done. These indexes are of three kinds—chronological, alphabetical, and subject-matter. The first, or *Chronological Index*, was the easiest to produce. All the patents are recorded in the order in which the original documents were sealed—giving the date, the patentee's name, and a few lines to describe briefly the object of each invention. This begins much earlier than the *printed* specifications. The first patent entered is under the date 1617, in the reign of James I. It purports that Aaron Rapburne and Roger Bridges have received a patent for twenty-one years for “the sole making, describing, carving, and graving in copper, brass, or other metal, all such and certain mappes, plotts, or descriptions of London, Westminster, Bristol, Norwich, Canterbury, Bath, Oxford, and Cambridge, and the town and castle of Windsor, and to imprint and set forth and sell the same.” All the patents under the old system, to October 1852, are thus chronologically tabulated and briefly described in two stout octavo volumes, which sell at 30*s.* Next comes the *Alphabetical Index*. An inventor, wishing to search for the name of a particular patentee, rather than the date of a particular patent, would find the 1,500 pages of the Chronological Index almost valueless to him; and hence the Alphabetical Index is supplied for his assistance. Here all the patentees' names are carefully given, from A to Z, with the dates of their patents, and a few words descriptive of each invention. As these descriptions are more brief than those in the Chronological Index, the Alphabetical Index is comprised in one volume, and is

purchaseable by those who wish to have it at 20s. But, again: an inventor, caring neither for the dates of the inventions nor the names of the inventors, may wish to know how many and what patents have been granted in relation to a particular branch of industry—to stocking-weaving, for instance, or to watch-making, to button-making, to steam-engines, to gutta-percha, to screw-propellers, to boots, to stays, to crinoline, or to any other of the numerous matters which patentees have taken under their protection. To meet the wants of such persons, the *Subject-matter Index* has been prepared. This has been the most difficult to compile, and is the most valuable of the three indexes. Mr. Woodcroft, taking a review of the whole circle of industry, found reason to break up into no less than a hundred and fifty headings the various subjects to which patents relate—beginning with “Accidents, prevention of,” and ending with, “Writing and copying.” Furthermore, most of these headings are subdivided into minor headings, averaging four to each; insomuch that the subjects of 13,000 patents are placed under about 600 headings and sub-headings. So numerous, too, are the cross references, that a man must be very careless or very stupid who cannot here find the patents relating to any particular matter. The descriptions are of course very short; but as the work has been costly to prepare, the *Subject-matter Index*, in two volumes, is sold at 46s. The three indexes here described were prepared for the whole body of patents granted under the old laws. Since then, three others of similar character have been prepared, for the period between October 1852 and December 1853, three for 1854, three for 1855, and so on. These minor or annual indexes are sold at prices varying from 6s. to 19s. each, the *Subject-matter Index* being always the most costly of the three. As if to carry this indexing process to the utmost verge of usefulness, Mr. Woodcroft has added another, a *Reference Index of Patents*: giving the number of the patent (each patent, from first to last, having a particular number attached to it, according to its chronological order), the name of the patentee, and the name of the office in which the specification was enrolled; together with minute references to any books or periodicals wherein specifications, law proceedings, and other matters connected with the patent have been noticed or reported. These admirable Indexes are certainly very expensive; but as we shall see presently, an inventor need not purchase them at all, if he chooses to save the cost by walking to a certain library or libraries.

The labours of the Commissioners, or rather of their Superintendent of Specifications, by no means end here. No sooner was the great work of printing all the old specifications brought near a completion, than competent persons were employed to classify all the patents, old and new, and make brief but useful abstracts of them. These abstracts were not to be in the clumsy and often obscure language of the patentees, but were to be such as a plain man might read, and such as might give him some idea of the nature of the processes or machines to which the patents relate. Many of these abridgments have been compiled, printed, and published; and the work is to be continued until *all* the patents have been similarly treated. Each group makes its appearance as a handy 12mo. volume

or pamphlet. It has required much consideration to decide on the limits of each group; but the principle has been that of bringing together all the matters which have an obvious natural connection. One of these volumes, sold at 4s., contains abridgments of the whole of the patents relating to *Steam Propulsion*, all conveniently classified and sub-classified for convenience of reference. Another relates to *Draining-pipes and Tiles*; a third to *Sewing and Embroidery*; a fourth to *Manures*; a fifth to the *Preservation of Food*; and a sixth to the *Iron and Steel Manufacture*. More than a dozen others relate to *Steam Culture*; *Aids to Locomotion*; *Clocks and Watches*; *Fire-arms and Warlike Materials*; *Paper and Pasteboard*; *Envelopes and Cards*; *Printing* in its great varieties; *Electric and Magnetic Contrivances*; *Bleaching and Dyeing*; *Fuel and Furnaces*; *India Rubber and Gutta Percha*; *Gas and Gas-Lighting*; *Steam-Engines*; *Metals and Alloys*. These abridgments are sold at prices varying from 6d. to 10s. each, according to the quantity of matter contained in them. Each book or pamphlet contains abridgments of *all* the specifications which fairly come under that particular group; and some of these are very old. Thus, the earliest patent noticed concerning Marine Propulsion comes under date 1618—Tile-making, 1619—Iron Manufacture, 1621—Watches and Clocks, 1661—Paper and Pasteboard, 1665—Aids to Locomotion, 1691—Preservation of Food, 1691—and so on. It is really surprising to see how numerous are the patents on some particular subjects. These abridgments point out to us 370 patents on Paper and Pasteboard, 500 on the Manufacture of Iron, 580 on Printing, 650 on Fire-arms and Weapons, 950 on Marine Propulsion, and no less than 1,500 on Dyeing, Bleaching, and Calico Printing. The particular abridgment has not yet appeared which would have enabled our Peter Brown to ascertain whether any mode of shanking buttons similar to his own had been patented by another person; but it *will* appear ere long; and in the mean time, Mr. Woodcroft's 'Subject-matter Index' would afford the necessary clue. Each abridgment is both classified and chronological; and the purpose which they are all intended to subserve is thus adverted to in one of the Annual Reports of the Commissioners:—"These books are of 12mo. size; and as each is limited to inventions of one class only, they can be sold at prices sufficiently moderate to enable the humblest inventor to examine for himself whether his discovery (invention?) has been previously patented or not. At the foot of each abstract are given references to notices of the invention in scientific and other works, and to the reports of law proceedings for infringements, &c." The valuable references here adverted to are taken from the Reference Index of Patents, already described. The Commissioners give themselves eight or ten years from the present time to complete the whole series of these abridgments. The work is really a formidable one; for it involves the examination of more than 30,000 (it will probably be 50,000 by that time) specifications, and a careful condensation of the contents into an equal number of simple intelligible abstracts, with all the necessary references to numbers, dates, names, and other particulars—followed by a very careful classification in groups, which requires considerable judgment and forethought.

Another work, published in connection with these matters, is the 'Commissioners of Patents' Journal; a periodical which commenced in January 1854, and has been published twice a week ever since. Each number, sold at 2*d.*, contains from eight to sixteen octavo pages, and is filled with all the current news relating to patents—such as grants of provisional protection for six months; inventions protected for six months by the deposit of a complete specification; notices to proceed; patents sealed; patents extended; patents cancelled; patents on which the third year's duty has been paid; colonial patents and patent law; foreign patents and patent law; and official advertisements and notices of interest to patentees and inventors generally. Everything new on those matters which transpires each half-week is given in the number of the Journal published on the Tuesday or the Friday, as the case may be. By about the time when this sheet reaches the reader's hands, the Commissioners' Journal will begin to contain lists of patents on which the *seventh* year's duty has been paid. At the end of the Notices to Proceed, the Journal gives the following: "And notice is hereby further given, that all persons having an interest in opposing any one of such applications, are at liberty to leave particulars in writing of their objections to such application, at the said office of the Commissioners, within twenty-one days after the date of the Gazette in which this notice is issued." The American patents are noticed regularly, as fast as the records concerning them come over from the United States. Their phraseology, including the "What I claim as my invention is," is not a whit more intelligible or less verbose than that of English patents. It seems strange that this crabbed language should still be adhered to. Why, for instance, should Conrad Poppenhusen, of New York, be compelled or induced to describe in this lumbering fashion his Patent Improvement in treating Caoutchouc and other vulcanized gums?—"I claim the mode of operation or mode of procedure, substantially such as herein described, which said mode of operation consists in the employment of a pliable or flexible envelope, substantially such as herein described, or the equivalent thereof, applied by pressure to the hard compound of vulcanizable gum while in the green or plastic state, so as to insure the contact of such covering with the surface of the compound, and while thus covered or protected, subjecting it to the vulcanizing heat, and when vulcanized, stripping off such covering, the whole process being substantially such as specified."—Would the document be illegal if a semicolon were used here and there?

We have now noticed, so far as the limited extent of this article will permit, the nature of the materials collected by the Commissioners for illustrating in every possible way the patents of two centuries and a half; and we have now to show in what way these materials are made practically available. We do not allude to the formal legal processes for obtaining a patent; these have been outlined in the case of our suppositious Peter Brown the button-maker; we refer more particularly to the modes of rendering all kinds and dates of patents familiarly known.

And first, in relation to *Public bodies* and *Provincial towns*. The

new Act authorised the Commissioners to present copies of their works to any societies or corporations ; and the Commissioners interpret this authority in a very liberal way. They send copies of all the printed specifications, old and new, and of nearly all their other printed works, to the British Museum, to the Society of Arts, to four universities or colleges, to twenty Government offices, to the free libraries of seventy-six towns in the United Kingdom, to the governing authorities of twenty-four colonies or colonial towns, and to twenty-one foreign governments. There is scarcely a large and important manufacturing town in the United Kingdom without its copy of these useful works ; and the Commissioners always attach to the gift a condition that the printed specifications shall be rendered as widely-available as possible to the general inhabitants of a town. There is reason to believe that this fact is much less fully known than it ought to be to the cotton-workers of Lancashire, to the woollen and flax-workers of Yorkshire, to the metal-workers of Birmingham, to the cutlers of Sheffield, to the furnace and foundry-men of Staffordshire and South Wales, to the copper and tinminers of Cornwall, to the copper-smelters of Swansea, to the stockingers and lace-makers of Nottingham and Leicester, and to many others engaged in large departments of manufacturing industry in particular districts. The masters, if they attended to the past history of patents, might avoid knocking their heads against something which renders their inventions valueless ; while humble workmen, by dipping into the old specifications in such of the free libraries as are open in the evening after work-hours, might perchance open a vein which would lead to their own advancement ; for there may be future Watts, Strutts, Arkwrights, Peels, Smeatons, Nasmyths, Stephensons, Brunels, Telfords, Wedgwoods, Rennies, Napiers, Fairbairns, and Whitworths, at this present time in our workshops and factories.

The next facility is afforded by a *Library*. Mr. Bennett Woodcroft, having formed a private collection of useful books relating to all matters pertaining to the manufacturing arts, proposed that it should form the nucleus of a *public* library, to belong to the Commissioners of Patents. This being assented to, arrangements were made to increase the number of books. A valuable collection belonging to Mr. Prosser was purchased. Mr. Mason, Commissioner of Patents at Washington, presented a copy of all the printed specifications of American patents. The East India Company presented a very valuable collection of works relating to the productive industry and material prosperity of India. The Record Commissioners, the Admiralty, the Registrar-General, and the Law Commissioners, presented collections of works of a special but yet practically useful character. The Universities presented many of their publications. The governments of France, Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Sardinia, United States, and Brazil, presented books having relation either to patents, or to productive industry. And thus a library has been collected of a really valuable character ; not very large at first sight—for the catalogue contains barely 2,000 entries—but large in reference to the special character of its books. Even now it is one of the best libraries of the kind in existence ; and as nearly all the technological periodicals of England, France, Italy, Germany, and America are regularly purchased, it will every year become more and

more complete. It is a *free* library, too—free to all the world; and this is perhaps its greatest merit—that is, free to as many persons as can pack into a very small and unsuitable room. And this leads us to speak of the—

Reading-room, as a third means of publicity afforded by the Commissioners. They have the will, and in a short time will have the wealth, to build a large and commodious reading-room for the public; but at present the accommodation is sorry indeed. An inventor, wishing to examine the specification of a particular patent, goes through a gloomy passage turning out of Southampton Buildings; then through another gloomy passage at right angles to it; then through a door into what was once a third passage, but is now lined with hundreds of volumes of printed specifications; and then into the reading-room—an apartment about the size of an ordinary parlour. It is so blocked up with tables, desks, chairs, books, and people, that it is scarcely possible for the new-comer to move about without disturbing those who were there before him. He signs his name in a book, with a brief notification of the proposed object of his search. He then consults the indexes; or, if in any doubt, he applies to one of the attendants, who equal in courtesy and prompt service those in the reading-room at the British Museum—which is saying much. Every printed work belonging to the Commissioners is at his disposal, for perusal or extract. The old specifications in full, the new specifications, the groups of classified specifications, the classified abridged specifications, the Journal, the indexes, the books in the library, the catalogue of those books, the current numbers of the scientific and technological periodicals—all are placed within his reach, in the most liberal spirit. Everything is there—except space, for the want of which the reader is puzzled to know what to do with his hat, how to place his chair without crushing his neighbour's toes, and how to keep the inkstand from soiling the books. This room is indeed a *multum in parvo*. The hopes and intentions of the Commissioners and Mr. Woodcroft cannot possibly be carried out until some better accommodation is provided.

Next, the *Museum* calls for notice. The Commissioners came into possession, by gift and other means, of several models illustrating patented inventions; and when, a few years ago, it was proposed to exhibit these publicly at South Kensington, other models and manufactured articles were contributed; until, at length, a considerable collection has been formed. It numbers at present somewhat over three hundred articles—a curious medley, which makes no pretensions to systematic illustration of any particular subject. The specimens and models are not numerous enough to admit of much system. There is a model of Sir Samuel Morland's counting-machine, invented in 1666; and near this is James Watt's own original model of the steam-engine which he patented in 1769; and William Symington's model of his parent engine of steam navigation. These old models of inventions of world-wide celebrity are the most interesting objects in the place, and it would be well if an increase could be made in their number; but such things are comparatively scarce and difficult to obtain; consequently the collection is mostly modern in its character. On the tables and walls and floor, the models and specimens are placed just

where there happens to be room for them. Here are specimens of leather cloth; next to these a group of glass cylinders, ten or twelve inches in diameter, for mangling and calendering; and others well bored for pump barrels. Then we find a leg of mutton and a rib of beef, as specimens of a new mode of preserving fresh meat for long voyages; which meat, the patentee tells us, is saleable by him at 11*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; and near these is a reversible stocking, supposed to possess some good quality which is not very obvious. Then we find specimens of Tunbridge Wells sandstone, so prepared as to receive a polish nearly equal to that of dark-coloured marble; head-ornaments for ladies, made of the fibres of the abaca-plant, and warranted to be cleaner and lighter than similar ornaments made of hair; a marvellous flexible or folding umbrella, which can be easily hidden away in a coat-pocket; seamless bags, showing how our weavers can now dispense with the sack and bag sewers; and Mr. Cole's clocks, indicating the day of the month and the age of the moon, as well as the hour of the day. One of the most instructive models is that of a complete paper-making machine, the final triumph resulting from a long series of patents. Mr. Bryan Donkin, the maker of most of these machines, is the maker and exhibitor of the model. With the shilling catalogue in his hand, and this model before him, an intelligent visitor may obtain a very clear notion of the present beautiful mode of manufacturing paper, from the mixing of the pulp in a vat, to the winding of the finished paper upon reels. In one part of the room is a specimen which supplies the means for answering a question frequently propounded in the advertisement-column of newspapers—'Do you double up your perambulator?' In another is a model of Mr. Baker's method of hanging large bells in towers and turrets; a model which sets one thinking of the hapless fate of 'Big Ben' of Westminster. In a third is a model of Jordan's machinery for carving—a sort of compromise between fine art and manufacturing art.

As an adjunct to these models and specimens, a small collection has been made of mechanical drawings, engravings, lithographs, and paintings, showing all the details of certain pieces of mechanism—such as Whitworth's beautiful machines, Rodgers' anchors, Wivell's fire-escapes, Symington's marine-engines, Blenkinsopp's locomotives, Smith's screw-propellers, Knapp's steel-manufacture, Newcomen's steam-engine, Watt's steam-engine, &c.

More interesting to a general visitor to this Museum, perhaps, is the Portrait Gallery; for he can there become familiar with the features of those who have gained universal renown by their useful inventions, mechanical skill, engineering exploits, or scientific discoveries. It is not equal in artistic merit, or in historical importance, to the National Portrait Gallery now being collected at the public expense in Westminster; but it is an excellent assemblage nevertheless. Queer odds and ends some of the pictures look; small prints, middle-sized drawings, pencil-sketches, canvas-paintings; some borrowed, some bought; some with long descriptions underneath, others leaving a set of intelligent features to tell their own tale. Like the books in the Library and the models in the Museum, the nucleus of this collection first belonged to Mr. Bennett Woodcroft; and it is mainly to his exertions that the

further carrying out of the plan is due. An attempt was made to exhibit the pictures in the already-crowded rooms at Southampton Buildings; but space being wanting, the Commissioners obtained leave to place them and the models in the building at South Kensington. Those who would see what sort of men were the civil-engineers who have placed England at the head of all the world in relation to such works, will here find Brindley, Rennie, Smeaton, Telford, Stephenson, Brunel, and Cubitt. Those who would become familiar with steam-engine and steam-vessel inventors, will find Newcomen, Whitehurst, Halls, Watt, Boulton, Symington, Miller, Maudslay, and Trevithick. Among the inventors of machinery, exquisite in construction or mighty in power, will be found Donkin, Fairbairn, Huddart, Napier, Nasmyth, Ransome, May, Roberts, Whitworth, and a host of others. The improvers of our textile manufactures are here—Arkwright, Crompton, Cartwright, Lee, Peel, Strutt; as are our improvers of chronometers and telescopes—Arnold, Brewster, Dollond, Frodsham, Graham, Bird, Hadley, Harrison, Mudge, Ramsden, and Tompion; and a phalanx of other worthies whose names at once suggest the departments of industry towards which their inventive abilities were chiefly directed—Caxton, Baskerville, Wedgwood, Cort, Manby, Bentham, Black, Broadwood, Gurney, Dundonald, Myddelton, Pinchbeck, Wollaston, Tennant, &c. And if a few foreign names appear—Berthollet, Fourdrinier, Guttenberg, Jacquard, and Pepin—no one can deny their fitness for such a place.

Such is the Commissioners of Patents' Museum at South Kensington, with its models, specimens, diagrams, and portraits. Like the library and reading-room at Southampton Buildings, it is rendered as convenient to the public as present means can possibly make it. It is open every week-day, from 10 o'clock till 6, and in the evenings of the first three days of the week, from 7 o'clock till 10. We doubt whether there is any other *free* exhibition in the metropolis open to all comers for fifty-seven hours in the week. A charge for admission was made on certain days, until May 1858; but since then, the admission has been wholly free.

Before concluding, we must make a few observations on the financial position of the Commissioners, and the prospect held out of a useful application of the funds now in their hands.

It has not been the intention of the English law that the State should make a profit out of patents. It has rather been in this, as in many other matters connected with legal affairs, a means of distributing large fees among certain functionaries, clerks, and others. The cost in stamps and fees for each patent varies, as we have seen, from 5*l.* to 175*l.*, according to the length of time during which the protective privilege will endure. Under the old law, repealed in 1852, there was not this liberty of choice; a heavy expense was certain, if an inventor wished to patent his invention at all. By the statute of 1852, the sum of 175*l.* was divided into 140*l.* for fees and 35*l.* for stamps; but a later Act consolidated those payments. There are many legal processes and documents concerning patents—objections, searches, inspections, assignments, licences, disclaimers, caveats, &c.—which we have not deemed it necessary to describe in this article, but which involve the

further payment of fees. As a result of all this, the sum paid in annually is really very large. For instance, in the year 1858, the fees paid in for Petitions were 15,000*l.*; for Notices of Intention to proceed, 10,900*l.*; for Warrants for the issue of the Letters Patent, 9,770*l.*; for the Sealing of Patents, 9,770*l.*; for the filing of Final Specifications, 9,400*l.*; for the filing of Complete Specifications, 255*l.*; and by the payment of the third year's duty of 50*l.* on Patents, 27,900*l.* These, with a few small items, make up a gross receipt of 91,000*l.* Now it may be asked, what services did the Commissioners render, and how did they appropriate this large sum? The services rendered have been already briefly indicated. The expenditure was mainly made up of three items. In the first place was a sum of 15,000*l.* made over to the Stamp Office, for the stamps on the various documents; in the second place was a sum of 32,000*l.* to pay for the paper and print of all the publishing which had taken place during the year, especially the large arrears of old specifications; and in the third place, was the enormous sum of 13,000*l.* in fees to law-officers and their clerks, and compensation to officials whose positions had been disturbed in the old Patent Office. A further sum of 17,000*l.* was expended in a number of smaller items; and there remained 14,000*l.* as surplus or profit. Over the first of these sums, 15,000*l.*, the Commissioners had no control. The clauses and schedules of the Act set down how much was to be paid to the Crown in the shape of stamp-duties; and the Commissioners had no choice but to pay over this quota. The larger sum of 32,000*l.* was fully under their control. They might have spent only 10,000*l.*, or might have raised the expenditure to 40,000*l.*, for paper and printing during the year; they have large powers in this respect, and have certainly exercised them in such a way as to render all the literature of patents (so to speak) available to all the world on very easy terms. The third item, like the first, is beyond the control of the Commissioners; they are obliged to pay the fees to the law-officers and their clerks, and the compensations to the displaced clerks. The most glaring anomaly at present is the payment of about 8,000*l.* a-year to the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. Those well-paid functionaries, besides emoluments in other quarters, obtain at present about 4,000*l.* a year each in patent fees; and the Chief Clerk to each of them carries off a further sum of 400*l.* Nothing but a desperate clinging to "vested rights," urged with great influence in parliamentary and governmental quarters, could have secured such an amount of fees to two persons from such a source. It is true that the patents have largely increased under the new law; and it may be that the largeness of the fees was not fully foreseen; but surely there ought to be some machinery for preventing the absorption of so much of the patentees' money in this way. The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General are themselves two of the *ex-officio* Commissioners of Patents—an awkward fact in the way of further reform in this matter.

One of the curious minor items every year in the Commissioners' balance-sheet, is about 140*l.* for wax for sealing the letters patent; and another is about 90*l.* for tin boxes to contain those seals. Those who have not seen Letters Patent would be somewhat surprised to

find that each patent is obliged to carry about with it a large yellowish seal three or four inches in diameter, enclosed in a flat circular tin-box to prevent it from breaking, and fastened to the parchment by tapes or ribbons. The impression is taken in yellow wax from the Great Seal of Queen Victoria; and this wax becomes a very essential part of the patentee's security.

The time is arriving when the income of the Commissioners will be greater, and the expenditure less, than they have ever yet been. Some at least of the patentees will pay the seven years' fee of 100*l.*; if the present expectation should prove correct, and one hundred do so annually, this would make a clear 10,000*l.* yearly addition to the receipts. On the other hand, as all the old patent specifications are now printed, the paper and printing account will be less in amount than heretofore. In short, without lessening in any way the fees, compensations, salaries, &c., and after contributing an additional sum annually to the Stamp-office, it is expected that there will soon be a clear surplus of 20,000*l.* a year. Reformers are already trying to solve the problem, how this surplus can be best appropriated. The most obvious suggestion is, to lessen the cost of obtaining a patent. Let a fourteen years' patent be obtainable, say some writers on this subject, at 20*l.* or 50*l.*, instead of 175*l.*; the proceeds would be amply sufficient to pay all legitimate expenses; and ingenious men would be enabled to secure the fruits of their own labours at a price which would not impoverish them in the earlier years of the course of the patent. The Commissioners dispute this reasoning; they do not admit that a large and notable diminution of cost would be beneficial. They regard each successive payment into the Patent Office as a kind of *sifting* process, separating the wheat from the chaff. They have had the means of ascertaining that some inventors take the initiatory steps simply as an advertisement, a mode of diffusing all over the country their names in connection with a particular kind of manufacture; they do not mean to proceed to the later stages; for it may be that the article invented is really not worthy of being patented at all. The more cheap and easy the processes of patenting, and the greater the expectation of immediate monetary advantages resulting therefrom, the more reckless will inventors become, as the Commissioners believe; and the more embarrassing and costly the lawsuits between rival patentees respecting their conflicting claims. If an invention be too trivial, or the inventor too poor to carry it into operation, he can abandon it after payment of a few pounds, and before the really heavy payments become due. If he make these heavy payments, the fact shows that he expects to meet with an adequate return in the long run.

These arguments are not quite satisfactory; for they belong to the same class as those adduced in support of the opinion that law ought to be dear—a convenient thing for the receivers of fees. However, the subject is now fairly before the public, and will doubtless be fully discussed through various channels. The British Association for the Advancement of Science, a year or two ago, appointed a Committee to consider the subject of the Patent Laws, and to make any report thereon which might seem to them desirable. The members of the

Committee were three—General Sabine, a distinguished man of science; Mr. Fairbairn, the well-known machinist of Manchester; and Mr. Webster, a barrister especially conversant with the law of patents. At the Aberdeen meeting, in September, 1859, they made four suggestions for alterations which they considered might be useful, but of which none have been yet adopted.

The Commissioners themselves do not at present make any proposition—except that of devoting a large portion of the surplus for the construction of a commodious building in lieu of the present wretched group of rooms in Southampton Buildings. Offices, libraries, reading-rooms, sale-rooms, store-rooms, models, portraits—all might be placed under one roof, and become an ornament to the metropolis as well as a convenience to inventors. But the Commissioners cannot do this without parliamentary aid and consent. In their last Report they dwelt on this subject; and it was hoped that something favourable might spring out of it. The present buildings were selected by the Board of Works in 1852, at the request of the Treasury; and the Fee Fund of the Patent Commissioners pays 490*l.* a year rent for them to the Suitors' Fund of the Court of Chancery. There is no lease; the arrangement is temporary; the Registrars and other officers of the Court of Chancery want the apartments; and the Patent Commissioners have received a sort of notice to quit. The Commissioners cannot find any other place near Chancery Lane suitable to their wants; and yet they do not wish to go so far from the head-quarters of lawyers and patent-agents. They want to buy a large piece of ground, if obtainable, and build a fine structure on it. But this they are powerless to do; the Treasury must do it, if it be done at all, and with the aid of Parliament. The Act of 1852 fortunately provided that all the money belongs to the Consolidated Fund; the Commissioners pay it all in; and the surplus, after paying all stamps, fees, compensations, and expenses, belongs to the Fund, and cannot be touched by the Commissioners without the express consent of the Treasury and the Legislature. We say this is fortunately so; for it makes the House of Commons the real controller of the surplus. If patentees pay considerably more than 100,000*l.* a year for patents (which they will almost certainly do from the present time), and if at least 20,000*l.* a year of this remains as surplus after paying every kind of demand *per contra*, including government stamps, it is quite right that the representatives of the people should have a voice in the disposal of the surplus, else it would probably be frittered away in objects beneficial neither to patentees nor to the nation at large. Nevertheless, the Commissioners of Patents have certainly a strong claim upon that surplus fund, in so far as concerns the provision of suitable buildings for their offices, library, museum, and invaluable mass of specifications and other documents. The surplus fund is expected to accumulate to 30,000*l.* by the end of 1859, 50,000*l.* by the end of 1860, and so on,—increasing at the very least at the rate of 20,000*l.* a year (we see no improbability in its reaching 30,000*l.* yearly); and we may reasonably hope and expect that a portion of this surplus will be expended in the way above indicated.

III.—THE NAVAL FORCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

At no period of modern history has the attention of the Government of this country been so suddenly and so completely drawn to the question of our naval forces as during the few recent months. Necessity for the protecting influence of the Navy had not been so deeply considered and anxiously discussed by the community at large since the days of the French Revolution.

From the time of the assembly of the Boulogne flotilla, England had been relieved from the apprehensions of invasion during the remaining years of the war. Many succeeding years of peace and advancing prosperity had accustomed the population of the country to feel, in the strength of its inbred loyalty, a contempt for dangers from abroad; an indifference to the state of their coast defences; and, in particular, an apathy as to the naval forces of the empire. Changes in the state of Europe, great as they have been rapid, and extensive as they are threatening, seem suddenly to have lighted up the beacons of the land, and to have excited an intense desire to know what is the real amount and the serviceable quality of the "wooden walls" which the people feel as keenly as ever to be "Britain's best bulwarks." In order, therefore, to be able to consider the subject of our naval forces with benefit to the public, and to place before them for their information materials for dispassioned investigations of the truth, it may be well to view the question briefly under each of three aspects, viz.:—1. As to *What the British Navy has been*; 2. *What it is*; 3. *What it is about to become*; and it will be further profitable to view each of these three divisions of the subject in such comparisons as bear upon the position of the navies of other countries.

In 1806, when the first Napoleon had constituted the Great French Empire, and Spain, Holland, Switzerland, Naples, Italy, the Rhenish States, and other powers, were absorbed into a "federative" organization; when the avowed purpose of that organization was to establish a Continental system, having for its object the destruction of the commerce of England, by blockading our coasts, by crippling our merchant shipping, and by shutting the various ports of the Continent to the produce of our manufactures,—Britannia had become the undisputed mistress of the seas. The French navy, in the great naval victories of the preceding year, had been for a time politically annihilated. Napoleon, hopeless of recovering the position of France as a naval power that might successfully encounter the triumphant fleets of this country, directed his whole energies to the progress of his Continental system. By it he hoped to destroy indirectly what the fleets of France had in vain, for nearly three centuries, been attempting to effect openly. It derogates nothing from the honour of England, that the maritime ascendancy, so gallantly fought for, was wrested from France and her Spanish and other allies, only by comparatively slow degrees.

The success of England's navy in 1806 will appear the more remarkable, if we compare that which a few years previously had

been its strength, with that of all the other European powers put together. For instance, in January, 1792,

France had 86 line-of-battle ships and 77 frigates

Spain . . 68 " "

Holland . 28 " "

Russia . 36 " "

Denmark 24 " "

Portugal . 13 " "

Turkey, &c. 13 " "

In all . 268 line-of-battle ships.

England had 153 " " and 133 frigates

115 was therefore the balance against England.

Such, however, were the resources of this kingdom, that the number of line-of-battle ships, which before the close of 1793 was 153, had, at the time of the Peace of Amiens (1801), extended to 202, and 277 frigates, the whole navy of the latter period being manned by 120,000 seamen and marines. The French navy, which at the commencement of the Revolution had 86 sail of the line and 77 frigates, consisted at its termination of only 39 sail of the line and 35 frigates. The British navy had during the war destroyed 58 ships of the line and 126 frigates belonging to her enemies. In this great struggle the French are fully entitled to the honour due to perseverance and patriotic exertion. Most admirably, we must admit, were the naval resources of that nation developed during the long revolutionary conflict; nor did they, when prostrated in 1806, and whilst the Continental system was in full operation, relax in their endeavours to resuscitate the arm of war on which the subjugation of England depended. Secretly and quietly the arsenals of France launched their floating-batteries. These ships themselves formed the models of naval architecture which were soon to influence and improve the build of English men-of-war; and to this day the British sailor admires the graceful forms of such portly relics of the old school as are seen in the Vanguard, the Formidable, the Monarch, &c., built after the lines of the French Franklin, known in our service as the Canopus. If France had during this period attended to her maritime interests with all her might, it may easily be conceived that the almost daily contest between our English men-of-war and their enemies did not permit the efforts of our Government, or the enthusiasm of our sailors, to relax. Our dockyards were busy; for in 1813 we possessed no less an armament than 244 line-of-battle ships and 219 frigates, 102 of these ships of the line being in commission. The British navy of the year 1813 is stated at the enormous number of 1,009 ships-of-war, of which 613 were in commission, the whole being manned by 140,000 seamen and 18,000 marines. France, notwithstanding her reverses and losses, had at this period as many as 104 ships of the line. These are the respective numbers (with very slight alterations) with which the two countries entered upon an enduring peace.

But Great Britain, with the proud dominion which her ships had pre-eminently won, did not sheath her sword with prudence. The

navy, which at the close of the war was paramount, and insured the safety of the land against all Europe, was permitted to dwindle in its strength beyond all reasonable proportions. It is among the most singular circumstances connected with our history, that during the peace of a quarter of a century, so weakened in her fleet was the British empire, with all its vast outlying colonial dependencies, that in 1839 we possessed only 90 ships of the line, of which only 24 were in commission, and many of these unfit for sea. The consequent inferiority of the once "queen of the ocean" was manifest from another influence silently and secretly working, having for its object the weakening of England. Russia was fast increasing its maritime strength. Political precautions had limited this great power to certain disabilities, which checked the full development of her naval resources. Nevertheless, at the end of the twenty-five years of peace, while England had the protection of all her colonies and her own coasts to provide for, and possessed but 24 line-of-battle ships in commission, Russia had no less than 40. Looking, therefore, at the comparative state of the navy of other great European powers, it is not astonishing that, in 1840, feverish and uncomfortable sensations began to arouse the minds of Englishmen, who had slumbered in fancied security. The uncertain state of our relations with France forced itself upon our convictions. The sudden hostile menace towards us under Louis Philippe—the plain-spoken sentiments of the Prince de Joinville—burst upon us, and cried, "Sleep no more!" But the notion that "Britannia rules the waves" had been so engrafted on the belief of every Englishman, young and old; was so handed down in popular songs and histories of naval daring; that her ancient dominion was supposed to be not only permanent but unassailable. When some honoured veteran would have drawn attention to the defences of the country, ridicule was the habitual reply of the multitude. Wellington himself was said to be in his dotage when he doubted the actual security of his country, whose navy had fallen into neglect.

At this period (1839) the political horizon of Europe began to darken. The military spirit of France, so long apparently dormant, burst out; and in our own country for a few weeks in 1839, and again in 1840, the thoughts of the whole community were turned to the possibility of a war with France. At this period the naval forces of Europe were as follows, viz. :—

France had 49 line-of-battle ships, of which 10 were in commission.

Russia	50	"	"	"	40	"
America	15	"	"	"	2	"
Egypt	12	"	"	"	9	"
Turkey	15	"	"	"	10	"
Holland	8	"	"	"	0	"
Denmark	6	"	"	"	0	"
Sweden	10	"	"	"	0	"
Spain	3	"	"	"	0	"
	<u>168</u>				<u>71</u>	

England had	90	"	"	"	24	"
-------------	----	---	---	---	----	---

Thus England was in reality no longer able to meet a sudden threatened continental emergency. The public voice aided the discernment and energy of Government, and a change was resolved on. Prosperity had proved a dangerous narcotic. The question of war or peace had been considered as one of mere national income and expenditure, rather than one of vital importance, as involving our defence and safety. A prevalent feeling that a pressing necessity had arisen led the Government to arm and man a few ships, until they grew into a Channel Squadron; and Spithead once more showed to a new generation some results of naval preparation. Then for a time the applauded rulers of England were, from public encouragement, more free to enter upon a wider course, which soon told upon the resources pre-eminently possessed by this country. New requirements of science resulted in immense changes in the form, mode of arming, and propulsion of ships-of-war.

Another naval review at Spithead in August, 1853, may be adduced as a symptom of great advance and improvement. This was, however, but a splendid holiday display; nor could the many thousands who beheld that most imposing national spectacle have suspected that before another year a naval armament of England would be led by our Queen in person towards the Baltic, and that her naval supremacy was once more to be put to the test of battle in a war with Russia. Our hearts beat high with hope,—our trust in the loyalty and indomitable courage of the crews was undiminished; but, of the many thousands who waved and cheered this gallant fleet from our shores, some will not forget the one deep sentiment of anxiety, when reminded, on reflection, that, from novelties of armament and propulsion, naval war was then (as it would be now) an *experiment*.

The British sailor of the old war was either in his grave, or sauntering at Greenwich, or was spared to spin his yarns at his village home. His place was now to be supplied by the mechanic and the artisan. These might be seen, at the time referred to, crowding to the naval rendezvous on Tower Hill, volunteering their services in their country's cause. These then chiefly manned the fleets, in which the flags of England and France were united to protect the liberties of Europe, which had been outraged in attempts to utterly extinguish the Crescent. The mantle of Peter the Great has evidently fallen on his descendants. Unceasing were the endeavours of Russia to prepare for the crisis. The policy of Catherine will remain the deep-rooted policy of her successors. The possession of the Bosphorus will doubtless be the aim of the Czars of Russia, so long as the sunny south contrasts with the snows of Muscovy. The rugged winters of the Finland Gulf are unfavourable to fleets; while the Euxine tempts with its estuaries and its harbours, aided by the luxuries of nature and of climate. Remembrances of the defences of Sebastopol, erected with elaborate skill and great cost, must remain in the minds of English statesmen as proofs of what Russia aims to accomplish at some future period. England cannot be safely unmindful of the tremendous naval rivalry, which has grown up to supersede her old traditions of victory. But, while vigilance is the duty of this country, it is not to be forgotten that the elements of supre-

macy on the ocean are various. They are neither ships, nor men, nor coals, nor steam, nor harbours, nor money, nor commerce. The country that attempts to pluck the naval crown from the head of Britannia must surpass her in all these.

The naval arm of England at the time of the Russian war, which was so soon to succeed the gay spectacle at Spithead in 1853, might have been unnerved from long disuse. In peaceful security it had hung, as it were, by England's side, *not paralysed*, though inactive. A few political surprises had, it is true, raised it occasionally to smooth the brow of a people's uncertainty, and it had shown itself ready; but no sooner did war come in earnest than Britain took her armour from the wall, and showed to the world her half-mailed hand clenched instinctively in bold defiance.

From the statements already made as to our naval power in 1840, and the uneasiness of the public mind at that period as to our real maritime position, greater results might have reasonably been expected:—greater progress seems to have been due in concession to the anxieties then expressed by the public voice, and more especially after the introduction of the invention of the *screw* in 1845. How was it that our rulers suffered the naval strength of the nation to lie apparently undeveloped during the nine years which reached to 1854? In that year war burst upon us, and found us unprepared. From all the indelible associations of the past, defiance was the aspect most naturally assumed by Great Britain; but few were prepared for the startling fact, that her fleets were imperfect in their fittings, inadequately supplied with stores, and their crews inexperienced and inefficient, except in courage alone.

The fleet of 1854 differed from those of former wars. It was not composed of similar materials, either as regards men or ships. In the old wars, when the glory of Great Britain was gathered or guaranteed on the ocean, a sailor was accustomed, in the vicissitudes of his duty, to step from the deck of one ship on to that of another, and to find at once his work plain and pleasant. In the first gale, nay, in the first watch, all was easy and *understood*. But in 1854, not only were men wanted to man the fleet, but those who did enter as able seamen were unaccustomed to the very improvements which science had introduced; and the language of the sailor began, accordingly, to teem with execrations of, and prejudices towards, a new class of sea-going, but highly important and essential, individuals, forming a portion of a man-of-war's crew. The work of an engineer in those days could only, in the minds of so peculiar and isolated a race of beings as British sailors, always to be spoken of as a body with great indulgence and respect, be viewed in the light of innovation. The hardy old sailor saw the points in which a fine ship of bygone times depended for her character, overruled by novel forms and qualities (however good in themselves), which seemed to detract from the beauty of a full-rigged ship, so long his admiration. He fancied he saw in the encroachments of steam the destruction of his class and order. That any lubber could poke a fire or turn a handle was the opinion of many a hardy, worthy, and enthusiastic sailor. Nor could he, blinded by the to him incomprehensible innovations of steam,

content himself at first in associating with those whom he scarcely considered above the mere rank of coal-heavers. Irrespective of the professional encroachments which seemed to assail his position and incur his prejudices, his personal comforts at sea were lessened by the effects of coal-dust, heat and smoke, and the consequent necessity for further employment of the holystone and swab. A new round of duties seemed, in 1854, to have descended upon him, or to loom before him. Instead of a splendid fleet of sailing-ships, with which he had, in its details, become acquainted, and whose evolutions, depending upon the smartness of the crews, used to be governed by one set of naval rules, under which his experience had been matured, the fleets of the Baltic and Black Sea were composed of three distinct and separately-managed classes of vessels, where, moreover, the sailing-ships, his former pride, took the *lowest rank* in point of efficiency either in sailing or warfare.

In the Baltic fleet the screw squadron had 28 ships.

“	paddle	“	23	“
“	sailing	“	4	“

Total . . 55 ships.

In the Black Sea fleet the screw squadron had 10 ships

“	paddle	“	18	“
“	sailing	“	12	“

Total . . 40 ships.

In 1855, there were in the British Navy 107 paddle-steamers and 78 screws.

The altered circumstances of duty which were found to have invaded the comfort of the man-of-war's man in 1854 were made, to some, less endurable by an order from the Board of Admiralty, issued two years previously, which, notwithstanding the coal-dust referred to, reduced the allowance of grog one-half. The sobriety of the sailors of the fleet must ever be a question of anxiety, and the regulation which endeavoured to enforce that is entitled to every respectful deference. As a matter of complaint, it is of necessity mentioned in this place.

Enough has been said of our seamen to show a reason why much of that enthusiasm for the service, which had so long characterised them, had, to say the least, *diminished*. Nor could the measures taken at the conclusion of the Russian war tend to cause a reaction; for, on arrival at our arsenals to be paid off, they were dismissed the service in the most summary manner, according to the questionable custom of the navy. It is but fair to the men to remark, and without reproach to any particular administration, that no provision whatever was made for them; there existed no *inducement* for them to remain in Her Majesty's service. No ships were being commissioned, no ordinary existed to which they could fly for employment. Their wages and prize-money, if any, being soon exhausted, the merchant-service, then in full activity, offered them even better wages; and thus not only into British merchant-ships, but into those of

foreign nations, they were seen to flock by hundreds and thousands. Thus the trained and at last efficient crews of our Baltic and Black Sea fleets were lost to the country ; were cast adrift at a period when their prejudices were being partly overcome by further experience and discipline under a new order of things ; and when what they once called contemptuously the tea-kettles and smoke-traps of the ocean had sheltered them as their sea-homes and fortresses, and might have finally won upon their esteem.

Steam, then, had in 1854 established its claims to the attention of our naval administration as a powerful auxiliary at sea. A few paddle-steamers only had attended the Channel fleet of 1845. But the writer of this remembers, as that fleet passed outside the Nab Light, seeing a long low corvette, of some 700 or 800 tons, propelled by a force which showed the *Rattler* to have attained a speed exceeding that of all other vessels present. In her the screw had achieved a triumph ; had taken unquestionable precedence over the paddle-wheel, and had established a means of propulsion that was so soon to effect a mighty change in the naval forces of Great Britain. The apathy, real or otherwise, which might seem to have attached to the British naval executive through a long peace, and up to 1845, certainly from that year decreased. In 1845 alone, no less than 23 screw-steamers were added to the British fleet, and formed the nucleus of the enormous change to which our attention must be called before our dismissal of that branch of investigation which refers to what the naval force *has been*.

In 1845, as we thus notice, the *Rattler* was the forerunner of great changes in the mode of propulsion of our ships-of-war. The paddle-steamers had before that been but partially substituted for the sailing-ship. The exposure of a vessel's sides, and the machinery of the paddle, to the damaging effect of an enemy's shot ; the position of her engines, even as questionably protected by her coal-bunkers ; the probable destruction of her paddles early in an action ; the *diminished effective use of sails* ; the nature of the crew, sufficient only for a mere steamer ; the great diminution in the possible armament of a ship in which so much space was required for paddles, and the consequent interference with that which in naval fights had hitherto worked such destruction in our enemies' ships, viz. the broadside ; together with the necessity for arming according to greatly altered lines in the construction of ships destined for steam navigation,—these were serious considerations for an Admiralty Board. They perplexed the question of the precise form of a ship to such an extent, that while the public were speculating on the general improvements which it was not difficult to foresee must spring from such a combination of novel circumstances, enough was on the hands of the Executive to have paralysed a body less ably supported. The change from a sailing fleet to one of mechanical propulsion, whatever might be the particular mode in which such propulsion was to be effected, was one of those gigantic movements that had much more influence upon the security of the country than would appear to common observation. The anxiety and occasional fears of statesmen who felt the vital tendency of passing events, the driving of our best sailors from the service, the enormous

sums necessary for experiments,—these, and other weighty considerations, increased the high responsibilities of the Board of Admiralty; and it would be unjust to estimate the value to the country of this or that Board for the Administration of Naval Affairs on account of failures or expenditure, or on account of delays, which were possibly the result of no want of energy at the time.

While England was thus investigating the question of naval armament, other countries were also vigorously presenting the whole matter to scrutiny and reform. There could be no question as to the recent inferiority of England as regards her defence by sea. Such then was the opportunity for rival nations to push forward their developments. Indeed, no sooner had the war with Russia terminated than all the resources of that country were given to the renewal of her ships, and the recovery of a fleet. Her emissaries were soon to be found in every sea-port in England, and no novelty in science which promised advantage in future warfare, or even in the fitting of ships, was neglected by Russian naval officers. It was no uncommon sight for Russian steamers, built as well in the Thames as elsewhere, to proceed to sea with fittings upon new principles,—so new, that the English ship-owners had not yet been made acquainted with their existence, much less had the English Government been aware of such advantages. It is questionable if we have any correct notion of the rapid strides thus made by Russia in favour of a rebuilt navy, although certain lists of ships are before the world. The public occasionally had their attention drawn to the movements of other nations, and many disparaging comparisons have taunted our English executive; but, with all things in a state of change, such have been merely inducements in the Lords of the Admiralty to drive forward their experiments. But who can tell the probably enormous sums saved to the country by the cautious and, under circumstances without parallel in history, prudent hesitations which such changes seem now to have justified! The expenditure of vast capital would naturally, to a commercial people like the English, appear suspicious where positive and immediate benefit was not plainly discernible.

If the English press warned the public against the energies of Russia, can we be astonished that its vigilance was not wanting towards a power which, albeit in alliance with us, strengthened in like manner its naval forces to such an extent, that they remind one rather of the exactions of the old Revolution than a mere development arising from casual changes of system? Whether the weakness which appeared to infest our sea-service, and the openly avowed discrepancies which were said to exist in the recent working of naval affairs, influenced a neighbouring nation, and, as on former occasions, cherished in her the hope of a future predominance, certain it is that not only in the ships of the French navy, but in their arsenals, every preparation has been made for a desperate struggle with us on the ocean. The same difficulties which steam had introduced into our navy must also have pervaded theirs; but it is significant that, notwithstanding the costly experiments made by this country, France should have recently possessed a fleet equal to, if not greater than our own, and one as perfect in all the *scientific improvements of the period.*

Having thus called attention to the difficulties as introduced by the adoption of steam, and the changes which were unavoidable in the form of ships-of-war, it is necessary to consider the general nature of such changes and their effects.

As before remarked, the broadside of a ship-of-war has long been deemed the principal feature of her power. The greatest innovation, therefore, was the destruction of the efficacy of this system of arming. Leaving the question of improvement in gunnery for the present, it was found that however advantageous the introduction of steam on board ships of war might be in some respects, a much smaller number of guns appeared inevitable. From the weight of paddle-wheels and their cases, and their position, high above the centre of gravity of the vessel, occasion arose greatly to reduce the spars and sailing-power of a ship. Not only did this throw very much of the work of progressive movement on the engine, at the cost of a large consumption of coal, thus increasing the expenses of navigation, but in other respects, the quality of the crew became, from the diminished use of the sails and the infrequency of naval evolutions which had hitherto called forth seamanship, much deteriorated. Whether, therefore, the British flag was to sweep the seas with its former status among nations, or whether that pre-eminence which seamanship and courage had achieved was to yield at last to an ascendancy which science seemed to have matured, and to a power which, dispensing much with human labour, could propel a vessel in any required direction, and even in the wind's eye, became a question sufficiently embarrassing to warrant many practical and *experimental* deviations from long-established rules in naval architecture.

The superior speed of steamers, and the regularity with which voyages could be performed, threw upon the hands of the Admiralty a large fleet of sailing-ships, the biggest of which in a calm would scarcely be a match for a screw-corvette of the present time. Although it must be borne in mind that the one important and only available test of the value of a steam fleet had been happily withheld; although the world has yet to learn the details and the horrors of an engagement between steam fleets; the judicious, though gradual increase in the number of screw-propellers used in the navy, seems in a measure to have cleared the political horizon of many threatenings and misgivings as to our continued superiority. The old English patriot again may breathe freely when he contemplates the apparently full-rigged line-of-battle ship, fitted with screw-propeller, and differing nothing in appearance from the old "walls" on which his youthful gaze dwelt with confidence and pride.

Years of glory have ennobled individual ships in the preservation of their very names; and the Vanguard, the Britannia, the Victory, the Queen, the Edgar, the Neptune, and others of 150 years of unsullied honour, are yet, it is hoped, destined to maintain, if not to increase, that glory.

Enough for our purpose has been said of the general events which attach to the *past* of the naval force of Great Britain. We now consider its *present* condition, first presenting a condensed view of the forces of all the navies of the world as compiled principally from Hans Busk's and other elaborate works on the subject.

CONSPICUOUS OF THE NAVAL FORCES OF THE WORLD AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF 1859.

Effective Ships of the Line.	Frigates.				Block Ships.	Mortar Ships.	Corvettes and Sloops.				Surveying and Small Vessels.				Gun Boats.		Floating Batteries.		Tenders, &c.				Troop and Store Ships, Depot, Training, and Gunnery Ships.				Yachts.		Grand Totals.			
	Sailing.	Screw.	Paddle.	Building or Converting.			Total.	Sailing.	Screw.	Paddle.	Building or Converting.	Total.	Sailing.	Screw.	Paddle.	Total.	Screw.	Building.	Total.	Screw.	Paddle.	Total.	Sailing.	Screw.	Paddle.	Total.	Sailing.	Paddle.		Total.		
England . . .	15	36	..	16	67	9	4	72	47	24	16	159	23	3	24	50	26	161	1	162	8	4	38	42	25	13	2	40	1	4	5	696
France . . .	11	40	..	..	51	..	..	18	20	..	..	38	82	..	67	149	8	20	..	20	8	..	..	..	26	47	..	73	..	..	..	448
Russia . . .	12	7	..	..	19	..	7	12	..	..	..	19	50	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	42	4	57	..	..	..	164	
Sweden . . .	5	3	..	..	8	..	13	3	1	..	..	16	..	..	24	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	311	
Norway . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Denmark. . .	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	120
United States	10	..	..	..	10	..	21	2	5	..	..	28	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Holland . . .	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
Belgium . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Spain . . .	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	82
Two Sicilies .	2	..	..	..	2	..	10	2	..	4	..	6	..	..	41	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	121
Austria . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	2	..	..	7	..	..	96	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	135
Portugal . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	37
Sardinia . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	28
Prussia . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Greece . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	26
Turkey . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	9	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	49
Brazil . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Peru . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Chili . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Mexico . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Totals . . .	..	..	..	..	177	9	23	..	..	..	..	324	..	..	..	809	38	..	..	544	16	45	..	..	273	..	..	7	..	..	..	2624

All mere abstracts regarding maritime forces must be defective, unless the number of guns, weight of metal (distinguishing solid shot from shells), the speed of ships, the stowage, the steering qualities, spread of canvas, &c., be taken into consideration. The preceding table will, however, show as accurately as necessary our relative position. Such diversities of build and equipment so much affect the specific numbers under each head, that at least we can only obtain general notions. The vagueness of the terms frigate and corvette must be remembered; also that such frigates as the *Mersey*, *Emerald*, *Ariadne*, &c., are not inferior in power to the line-of-battle ships of a few years since. It is necessary, however, to be understood that we have now in progress the elements of a magnificent navy,—one that will no longer be mistaken for a mere steam fleet depending on fuel, inasmuch as the ships are *nearly* full-rigged, and use the screw only as auxiliary. It has been during the past twenty years loudly and industriously circulated throughout Europe, with evident satisfaction to some of the nations of Christendom, that the glory of England was on the wane—that her *prestige* was gone—that steam had levelled her to the scale of other countries possessed of coal and iron, and that steam had bridged over the channel. But a sight of the above table ought to induce a belief that the sovereignty of the seas is still in our hands. No danger menaces this country from the surmised union of France and Russia, if we are true to ourselves, and progress in the increase of our forces according to our needs. We have in the last twelve months proved our powers. The reconstruction of our navy, as begun by Sir John Pakington, is progressing in reality; and it is improbable that his successors will relax in exertion to complete the work of securing to the country, in the broadsides of her fleet, the means of maintaining what is essential to our commercial policy and so congenial to the desires of the people, viz., a lasting peace.

Already has warlike desire quailed before the recent determination of Great Britain. Her mechanical and constructive resources are, as before, the admiration and envy of, as they are a warning to, foreign brawlers, whose invectives against England are, it appears, beginning to be uttered in a softer key. But changes without have called for changes within. The crews of our ships are clamouring for redress of grievances. The world is advancing in civilization, and the naval officer and the sailor must advance too. Both the military and civil branches of the service afloat are dissatisfied. So conspicuously does this press into notice, that in its connection with the manning of the fleet, doubts have arisen as to the probable consequences of the present marked deficiency in the lower grades of the profession. Petty-officers are scarce, warrant-officers are discontented, midshipmen and mates are scarcely procurable, so that warrant-officers in many ships do quarter-deck duty. Lieutenants are memorializing—masters are loudly expostulating—promotion is nearly at a stand-still—while the higher grades in the service have a full list. And again, appeals have been made to the merchant-service almost in vain; men enter the navy from new and selfish motives—the “one hand for themselves and another for their Queen” is in their heart; but absence of content-

ment has marred discipline for a time, and rendered them mercenary. The only encouraging feature as regards manning, is, the large number of boys who are entering the navy. And again, great abuses have crept into the service, where whole departments need revision; in short, the changes to which we have already referred, have so acted on the organization of the *personnel* of the navy, that a thorough investigation as commenced by the last administration is now found to be necessary for the national safety.

Shall we rely on our armaments? They, too, are assuming a form almost such as to some would appear to place each nation upon an equality. One mind seems in this case to be working a great coming change in the face of war. Sir William Armstrong, in his factory, has produced a power of projection so huge that the battle-field in which man fought man with wielded weapon must change too its aspect; while in the naval fight its details will scarcely be seen by one and the same person from possibly the distance of the combatants. The power and precision which can hurl the iron mass to a range of five miles, and the deadly mixture of liquid fire which Captain Norton suggests for either close or distant quarters, must sweep, ere long, the present tactics of the sailor and the soldier from practice altogether. Still more than ever will skill in manœuvring the floating-battery call for all the experience of well-trained sailors.

Although the service has still many evils to be remedied, ignorance has exaggerated the causes of discontent, and deterred many a merchant-seaman from serving Her Majesty; although government have specially issued orders which remove the objectionable bar to their entry. It is at least a noble service, and England will see the benefit which the executive of the present day are preparing for the future supply of seamen. It will be found that early training is the best nursery. With a view to the not distant future, a very large number of boys have lately been encouraged to volunteer; and at one port, viz. Sheerness, the benefits of training have been very conspicuous. During the last year some hundreds of boys have passed through the training or school-ship at that port; a considerable number of whom have, after their probation in the steam reserve, passed into sea-going ships, certificated as steady trustworthy boys, each thus forming a nucleus of order and good example in a ship. It is of immense importance to a commander to know where to pitch upon a reliable good lad when wanted. As a correlative aid, the same system has been commenced at Liverpool by the Mercantile Marine Society; and it is proposed that the example of the training-ship at Sheerness and the Conway frigate at Liverpool shall be followed at the out-ports.

The engineers of the fleet, we must reluctantly add, hold a position which is highly unsatisfactory to them—and these, too, are complaining. Time alone will enable the Admiralty to place them on a proper footing: much depends on the class themselves. Everything has been done and is being provided for their assistance in acquiring that educational help which their highly important duties demand. The floating College for Officers of Engineers at Sheerness has already proved an eminently successful experiment, and to it the public must

look for still further results. Assistance in the higher branches of study had long been called for; but it is still a doubt whether a regular training of engineer cadets for the special service of the navy is not an essential in the proper organization of the class. This branch of the sea-service must for years be defective under any circumstances, unless a probationary period of about six months at this college be the privilege of each young engineer on his appointment to the service.

Enough has been said to furnish a plain unbiassed statement of the naval forces of Great Britain.

Let it be admitted that the English navy is in an incomplete condition. There is nothing to alarm or incense the public in these defects. A service like this, while under the influence of such enormous changes, must necessarily suffer; but it is only from circumstances which disturb every other navy. We shall be the first to emerge from this wave of difficulty. Its passage over us may "sweep our decks;" but it will merely relieve them of much useless lumber, the accumulation of a long period.

One of the most hopeful circumstances connected with our navy has been the wonderful performance of the Channel Fleet in the great storm of the 25th and 26th of October. A letter to the 'Times' from an Eye-witness described this feat with nautical precision, and with the true feeling that "our mariners of England" are not in a state of decay. A writer in the 'Examiner,' with a thorough knowledge of naval affairs, thus exults in this "victory over a tempest:"—

"In the fierce storm of the 25th and 26th ult., the Channel Fleet under Admiral Elliot did what no fleet, we believe, ever did before. It exercised. The gale caught it about the Land's End. It stood for the Eddystone, and when there might have borne up for Plymouth Sound; but instead of seeking shelter, the Admiral signalled to wear ship and stand out to sea to the southward, and this was done; the great ships threading their way amongst a throng of fishing-smacks with their trawls down, and eventually the fleet went into Portland without a casualty of the slightest kind, without carrying away a spar, sail, or ropeyarn. This is a nautical exploit which shows that nothing has been lost in seamanship by the introduction of steam. For a whole fleet to have worn in one of the fiercest gales that ever scourged our seas without losing a stick, or any mischance, is a perfect marvel. And afterwards, in the darkness and storm, the ships sailed in order, wore at the same time by signal, and kept their relative positions. There is not another fleet in the world that could have performed this feat."

S. M. S.

IV.—THE NATIONAL COLLECTIONS OF SCULPTURE.

IN our last volume we gave a brief account of the National Collections of Pictures : we propose in the present to take a similar survey of our National Collections of Sculpture. These are comprised almost entirely in what is called the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum, in which are included collections extending over nearly the whole range of Ancient Sculpture, and surpassing, both in comprehensiveness and value, any similar collections in Europe.

It is just over half a century since the Department of Antiquities was founded. The Museum itself was opened to the public almost exactly a century ago. Sir Hans Sloane, who died in 1753, directed by his will that his collection of natural and other "curiosities," which had cost him 50,000*l.* in money, and a vast expenditure of time and labour, should be offered to the government for the sum of 20,000*l.* Happily the offer was accepted. An Act of Parliament was passed which made provision for its purchase, as well as for that of the famous collection of manuscripts formed by Harley, Earl of Oxford ; at the same time directing that with these should be united the Cottonian Library which had half a century earlier (1702-6) been made over to the nation by its proprietor, Sir John Cotton ; and that the whole should bear the title of the British Museum. Montague House, a spacious brick building, covering with its garden an area of more than seven acres, which had been erected by the Duke of Montague on the site of the present Museum about 1674, was purchased for the sum of 10,250*l.* ; and after a much larger sum (12,873*l.*) had been expended on the necessary repairs and alterations, the collections were removed there, and arranged so as to permit of their being opened for public inspection on the 15th of January, 1759.

Then, and for nearly fifty years later, the contents of the British Museum were comprised under the three departments of Natural History, Printed Books, and Manuscripts. There had occurred, at the very time when the preliminary arrangements were in progress, an opportunity for adding to the Museum a collection of sculpture of considerable importance, but the thought of doing so does not appear to have suggested itself to any one. The magnificent collection of statues, busts, and inscribed marbles, formed at the beginning of the 17th century by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, was, after his death, divided into three portions. The statues were, about 1678, purchased by Sir William Fermor. They passed to his son the first Earl of Pomfret, whose widow, in 1755, transferred them to the University of Oxford, which had already become possessed of the inscribed marbles by gift of the Duke of Norfolk. Without envying the University the possession of this collection, one cannot but feel that, if it had been placed in the British Museum instead of the Bodleian, the country would have much earlier possessed a National Gallery of Sculpture, and by this time perhaps a much more complete one. Another portion of the Arundel collection, the cameos and intaglios, which would have formed an excellent nucleus of a Department of Antiquities, was indeed offered about the same time to the British

Museum for the sum of 10,000*l.* by Lady Elizabeth Germaine, to whose share they had fallen ; but the trustees could not afford so large a sum, and she presented them as a wedding gift to her niece, Miss Beauclerk, on her marriage with Lord Charles Spencer, from whom they were inherited by the Duke of Marlborough ; and they are now known as the Marlborough gems.

The first great acquisition made by the British Museum of works of Greek and Roman art, was that of the magnificent collection—the finest then in existence—of fictile vases, formed by Sir William Hamilton, and which the government purchased of him in 1772 for the sum of 8,400*l.* But there was still no collection of ancient sculpture ; and no advance was made towards the formation of a Department of Antiquities, till the Egyptian monuments, obtained by the French army, and surrendered by them at the capitulation of Alexandria in 1801, were, on their arrival in England, presented to the British Museum by George III. It then became apparent that there must be an extension of space ; and when, in 1805, the government accepted the offer of the executors of Mr. Charles Townley, and purchased the fine collection of Græco-Roman marbles and terra-cottas formed by that gentleman, they resolved to erect a new edifice to contain the now extensive collections of ancient remains, and to create a new department, under the title of the Department of Antiquities. The new building was erected by Mr. Saunders in the grounds of Montague House, and consisted of a series of thirteen classical saloons, sufficiently extensive and very well adapted for exhibiting the works then possessed. It was opened to the public in 1807—admission being then and for three years later (as it is now in the National Portrait Gallery) by tickets obtained previously. A large addition to the antiquities was made in 1814 by the purchase (for 8,200*l.*) of Greek and Roman bronzes, coins, gems, &c., which had formed part of Mr. Townley's collection ; but the first great addition to the statuary was made in 1815, when the Prince Regent presented to the Museum an extensive series of bassi-relievi which had formed the frieze of the temple of Apollo Epicurius near Phigaleia, and which he had purchased at a cost of nearly 20,000*l.* This was followed by the purchase by government in the following year of what still forms, and will doubtless always form, the glory of the Museum collections of Sculpture,—the sculpture of the Parthenon, commonly known as the Elgin Marbles ; for the purchase of which Parliament voted a sum of 35,000*l.*

The acquisition of the Elgin Marbles—for which at first no better place could be found than a wooden shed—the constant growth of the Natural History collections, and finally the gift in 1821 of the Royal Library, again rendering a large extension of space imperatively necessary, it was decided, instead of further adding to Montague House—at best very ill adapted to the purposes of a museum—to build an entirely new structure on a scale of sufficient magnitude, as was supposed (how fallaciously Time has already but too rudely shown) to provide for all present and probable future wants. The design of Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Smirke was accepted, and the present building was commenced in 1823, and completed in 1847.

The ancient sculpture occupies the whole of the ground-floor of the western half of this building, with other rooms subsequently built out from it, and some vaults in the basement; while the lighter articles, such as bronzes, vases, coins, gems, drawings, and engravings, occupy the western suite of rooms on the upper floor.

From the purchase of the Elgin Marbles, the additions made to the collections of antiquities, though not unimportant in the aggregate, were not individually large, with the exception of a noble collection of nearly 800 bronzes, bequeathed by Mr. R. Payne Knight in 1824, until 1842-44; when a very important collection of architectural and sculptural remains was obtained from Xanthus, in Lycia, by two expeditions, sent for the purpose, under the direction of Sir Charles Fellows. But this, and indeed every other recent addition, was thrown into the shade by the unexpected and extraordinary Assyrian discoveries of Mr. Layard, which, in 1847 and subsequently, enriched the Museum with a vast series of sculptured slabs, which, extending over a large portion of Assyrian Art, threw a clear and vivid light on the hitherto impenetrable obscurity of the arts and customs of Assyrian life. In 1846 several bassi-relievi, and other sculptures, which had originally formed part of the famous mausoleum at Halicarnassus, were presented to the Museum by Sir Stratford Canning (now Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe), Ambassador at Constantinople, who had obtained permission of the Sultan to remove them from the fortress of Budrum, into which they had been built. But a much more extensive and interesting assortment of sculptured fragments, from the same mausoleum, was obtained for the Museum in 1856-58, by Mr. C. T. Newton; who, in the following year, procured some very curious early Greek sculpture from Didymi and Cnidus. The latest important addition—though very little of it is sculpture—consists of a large collection of antiquities excavated from the site of ancient Carthage, by the Rev. Nathan Davis, in the years 1856-1859.

Having thus sketched rapidly the growth of the national collections of ancient sculpture, we proceed to notice them somewhat more particularly according to their chronological order. And in doing so we shall have to depart but little from the arrangements carried out, or in progress, at the Museum; for all these great collections, and all the miscellaneous donations and purchases, have been carefully brought together and arranged, as far as time and the capabilities of the building have permitted, according to chronological sequence or a systematic classification.

I. EGYPTIAN GALLERIES.—Greek Sculpture of the age of Phidias being commonly regarded as the consummation of the art, and the British Museum containing the largest and finest collection extant of the works if not of Phidias himself, at least of his contemporaries, it might seem most reasonable, in a notice of the National Collection of Sculpture to begin with these. But apart from the question of arrangement, it would be found conducive to a right understanding of Greek Art, to first ascertain something of the principles and purpose of Egyptian and Assyrian Art; for it is no longer doubted that Greek Art had its root in, and was in fact a free development of, that of those two countries.

The Egyptian collections in the British Museum, are by common admission the finest and most instructive in Europe. The larger sculpture fills two great galleries, the Southern and the Northern, with a connecting Central Saloon (forming together one magnificent apartment 300 feet long and 40 broad); whilst the smaller antiquities of all conceivable kinds fill five other rooms and overflow on to the staircases. But the magnitude of the collections is even less remarkable than the vast stretch of time they represent—a period of more than 2,600 years! In the words of the Official Synopsis—"The monuments in this collection constitute, on the whole, the most widely extended series in the range of Antiquity, ascending to at least 2,000 years before the Christian era, and closing with the Mohammedan invasion of Egypt, A.D. 640." But Egyptian chronology is confessedly uncertain, and they may possibly extend far beyond these dates.

The oldest of the Egyptian monuments are placed in the Northern Vestibule. They belong to the first twelve dynasties (the sculpture belonging chiefly to the 4th and 12th dynasties) and were brought for the most part from the ruins of Memphis. They consist principally of incised tablets, with figures and hieroglyphics cleanly and sharply cut; and though of no great value in other respects, they serve to show that art even at that early date, the era of the pyramids, had reached in Egypt a very considerable degree of excellence.

In the Northern Gallery are placed the larger sculptures of the 18th dynasty, the period when the country attained its greatest prosperity, and the arts were in the most flourishing condition. The characteristic of this and the succeeding dynasty, was a striving after the expression of majesty and stability by sculptured monuments of unparalleled size and solidity. The sculpture as much as the architecture was of the most colossal dimensions. Vast granite figures of the gods, of kings, even of animals, taxed the utmost skill of the artist, the wealth of the monarch, and the endurance of the labourer; and even now, when thousands of years have passed away, the traveller gazes with scarcely less awe on the ruins of the mighty Thebes than did the native Egyptian, or foreign visitant, on the city in the height of its glory. Thebes and Karnak have furnished the chief part of the monuments in this Northern Gallery. Among the most remarkable of the works here are the two colossal heads of Amenophis III., and two fine seated statues of the same monarch in black granite, all bearing the same aspect of grave, calm majesty, and all showing the same firmness and precision of chiselling. But then as always the Egyptians displayed greater skill and truer principles of art in representing animals than human beings, as is well shown in the noble pair of reposing lions of colossal size in red granite, one bearing the name of Amenophis III., the other that of one of his successors, which were brought from Mount Barkal in Nubia. Egyptian art was, however, even in dealing with animal forms, essentially conventional; and true as in the broader characteristics are the forms of these lions to nature, it is yet nature as modified by Egyptian modes of thought, and shaped by the precedents of centuries. But accepting these conventions, it may be doubted whether any finer examples of this class of monumental sculpture could be found in any

country. A good opportunity will be afforded, when the Cnidian lion (noticed below) is exhibited to the public, of comparing the treatment of the lion by Egyptian sculptors with that of the early Greeks. Besides the works already enumerated, there are in this gallery an immense colossal head of Thothmes III., with an arm ten feet long, which belonged to the same statue, both brought by Belzoni from near the granite sanctuary at Karnak; two fine seated statues in black marble of King Horus; several statues of the cat-headed goddess Pasht, or Bubastes, inscribed with the name of Amenophis III., and many other noble works of about the same period.

The Central Saloon contains various monuments of the age of Rameses II., the Sesostris of the Greeks, the great king of the 19th dynasty. One is a granite statue of the king himself, and many others represent the king and some of his officers. The love of the people for figures of enormous size is well shown in the colossal granite head brought from the Memnonium at Thebes, and the huge fist which belonged to one of the statues which stood in front of the great temple of Pthah at Memphis.

The sculptures of the 19th dynasty are continued in the Southern Gallery, where should be noticed the statue of Seti Menephtah II., seated on a throne with a ram's head on his knees, brought from Karnak, which is little, if at all, inferior in execution to works of the best period; and the fine seated group of a male and female carved in sandstone. But proceeding onwards, we see, in the works of the 22nd dynasty, as in the statues of the god Hapi and the goddess Pasht, and still more in the sculpture of the 26th dynasty, an evident decline of native power, and the introduction of a foreign element. Lower down the works become less and less impressive as the country fell, first under the Greek and then under the Roman influence; but specimens of Egyptian art are continued till the art itself was extinguished by the Mohammedan conquest. In this room is contained the celebrated Rosetta Stone, which served as the key wherewith to decipher the Egyptian hieroglyphic characters; and several fine sarcophagi. Smaller carvings of human figures, of deities half-human half-animal, scarabæi and other sacred animals, &c., objects relating to civil and domestic life, paintings, papyri, &c., we need not say occur in wondrous variety in the other Egyptian Rooms; but these, if they did not lie outside our present province, would be too numerous to speak of here to any purpose.

II. ASSYRIAN GALLERIES.—Passing by the Hebrews, of whose sculpture no example is known to exist, and who from the inhibitions of their creed were indeed unlikely to have pursued the art of sculpture to any extent, the works of the Assyrians are those, of all the most ancient races of the civilized world, likely perhaps, to be regarded with the deepest interest by the modern mind. The frequent mention of the power and splendour of the mighty empire in the Old Testament, and the solemn denunciations of the doomed cities of Nineveh and Babylon by the Hebrew Prophets, together with the references to their then past glories in classic writers, and the utter destruction which had befallen them, had invested the memory of ancient Assyria with a strange mystery. But until a very few years back every effort to

penetrate the cloud which rested upon it had been completely baffled. The very site of those wondrous cities was a matter of uncertainty. Some few inscribed memorials were indeed to be found in museums, but they had as yet defied the scrutiny of the learned. Of Assyrian art literally nothing was known. Although we read in the writings of those who had visited them that the palaces of the kings were adorned with statues and reliefs of vast size and glorious workmanship, not a single example was, so late as 1843, known to exist—unless the few uncertain fragments brought home by Rich (and a case scarcely three feet square contained them all) may be considered an exception. But in the spring of that year M. Botta, French Consul at Mosul, brought to light some relics of rare value. He had in the previous December caused excavations to be commenced at Kouyunjik nearly opposite Mosul, on the Tigris, a spot still pointed out by local tradition as the site of the buried Nineveh; but meeting with little success, had abandoned that mine and transferred his labours to a spot five hours' journey farther north. There he was rewarded by the discovery, in the mound of Khorsabad, of the chamber of an important building, the front of which was covered with elaborate reliefs—"the finest Assyrian edifice probably which had been exposed to the view of man since the fall of the Assyrian empire." (Layard.) Unfortunately this building was one which had owed its destruction to fire, and the sculptured slabs rapidly fell to pieces on exposure to the air, scarcely leaving time for careful drawings to be made from them. M. Botta, however, despite this unexpected disappointment, and the opposition of the Turkish officials, which for long periods caused the entire suspension of his operations, continued his excavations. By the beginning of 1845 he had entirely uncovered the monument; when, having obtained many fine specimens of Assyrian sculpture, he returned with them to Paris. It was in that year that Mr. Layard, whose attention had been strongly directed to the subject, and who was peculiarly fitted for the undertaking by previous acquirements, and by a thorough knowledge of the country and people, began his explorations on another portion of the plain—Nimroud, about 18 miles south of Kouyunjik. The stirring story of his Discoveries is too familiar to need repetition here. It will be enough to say that, lighting on a richer mine, his early discoveries were far more astounding than those of his friendly rival: the subsequent labours of each produced abundant fruit as the British Museum and the Louvre evince. Marvellous indeed were the results of these early discoveries. In the spring of 1843, scarcely one Assyrian monument was known, and scarcely anything authentic of the people. Four years later (June 1847), when Layard was about for the first time to quit the scene of his labours, to use his own words, "Almost sufficient materials had been obtained to enable us to restore much of the lost history of the country, and to confirm the vague traditions of the learning and civilization of its people. It had often occurred to me," he continues, "during my labours, that the time of the discovery of these remains was so opportune, that it might be looked upon as something more than accidental. Had these palaces been by chance exposed to view some years before, no European could have protected

them from complete destruction, or could have preserved a record of their existence. Had they been discovered a little later, it is highly probable that there would have been insurmountable objections to the removal of even any part of their contents. It was consequently just at the right moment that they were disinterred; and we have been fortunate enough to acquire the most convincing and lasting evidence of that magnificence and power which made Nineveh the wonder of the ancient world, and her fall the theme of the prophets, as the most signal instance of Divine vengeance. Without the evidence that these monuments afford, we might almost have doubted that the great Nineveh ever existed, so completely 'has she become a desolation and a waste.'"

The Assyrian sculptures are contained in a suite of three galleries, running parallel to those which contain the Egyptian sculpture, and of the same length (300 feet), but very much narrower, a spacious transept at the South end, a small side room, and a room on the basement, recently constructed, and as yet only in part open. The bulk of the collection is formed by the objects discovered by Mr. Layard at Nimroud and Kouyunjik; with the very important additions exhumed in the same region by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam and the late Mr. W. K. Loftus, under the direction of Sir H. C. Rawlinson, and a few articles, obtained chiefly by Mr. Hector from Khorsabad. If therefore the conjecture of Mr. Layard be correct, that these three palaces, though respectively twelve and eighteen miles apart, were each at one time parts of the same great city, the whole of these sculptures belong to Nineveh. But they belong to very different periods of that city's existence. "Each of these palace-temples (for such they appear to have been) was probably the centre of a separate quarter, built at a different period, and having a separate name." It appears in fact to be pretty clearly ascertained that the sculptures in these galleries extend from the reign of Sardanapalus B.C. 930 to the destruction of Nineveh B.C. 625. But as Nineveh was founded some 1,200 years earlier, we have no examples of the archaic period of Assyrian Art.

The oldest remains are those from Nimroud, excavated by Mr. Layard between 1845-50, "which may be approximately described as ranging from B.C. 930 to B.C. 747." Of these the largest part are also the earliest. They were found in an extensive palace, and two small adjacent temples, in the north-west quarter of Nimroud, and "belong altogether to the period of Sardanapalus the Great, the earliest Assyrian monarch of whom any large monuments have been procured, and who is believed to have reigned about B.C. 930-902." The colossal lion, 7ft. 8in. by 12ft. 6in., in the Nimroud Central Saloon, was brought from one of these small temples. It stood at the portal of the great hall, and like all similar objects, is sculptured on the front and one side; and, in order to appear perfect to the spectator in every direction, has five legs: like a large proportion of these figures, it is inscribed all over with cuneiform characters. A companion figure stood at the opposite side of the portal, but was too much injured to be removed. This is in excellent preservation, and is, on the whole, perhaps the most remarkable slab discovered. The head is that of a

man with the beard elaborately curled after the true Assyrian type. The body is that of a lion, and it has the wings of an eagle. It is doubtless the emblem of the mighty Assyrian Empire—the emblem described by Daniel, as “like a lion, and it has eagles’ wings.” The carving is sharp, clear, and firm. The lion is designed with much fidelity—allowing for the exaggeration of muscular development, by which the Assyrian sculptors appear to have characterized strength in all their superhuman forms. There are also in the Central Saloon a small statue of Sardanapalus; and two colossal figures of a human-headed lion and a bull, smaller in size, however, than the great lion, but perhaps more refined in execution; and in the Assyrian Transept is a grand pair of human headed winged lions, with triple horns, which originally stood as guardians to the portals of a door in the north-west edifice.

The rest of the older Nimroud series is contained in the long narrow Nimroud Gallery; and consists of several series of large slabs about 7ft. high by 3ft. wide, arranged exactly as they occurred in the original building. They afford representations of battles, sieges, the passage of rivers on inflated skins; the chase; the great king sacrificing; personages from Assyrian mythology, &c., opening up to us an almost endless fund of curious information respecting the remarkable people whose inner life has been so unexpectedly revealed. As examples of art, they do not of course take a high place. The artists were ignorant of many of what would now be regarded as primary essentials to even correct design; and they had little of the loftier poetry of art. They knew scarce anything of anatomy and nothing of perspective: their drawing therefore of the human form is inaccurate, and they were quite unable to represent scenes, or even the appearance of objects on different planes. Further, they were, like the Egyptians, bound down by certain conventional rules (probably hierarchical), which compelled them to adhere strictly to precedent in depicting a large class of subjects. But admitting all this, it is impossible not to be struck with the largeness of style, power, and minute fidelity of imitation displayed, at some periods more than at others, but present throughout the whole range of Assyrian art to which we have access. The most remarkable in an artistic point of view of the oldest sculpture in this gallery is probably the series of six large slabs (Nos. 21—26), representing “the King among his Attendants, Supernatural and Human, apparently returned from the Battle or the Chase.” It is in wonderful preservation, sharp and clear as when it was chiselled near 3,000 years ago, and affords a striking notion of the courtly life of the great king. The Lion Hunts and the Bull Hunts are equally remarkable in their way. So also, in a different way, are the four-winged deity pursuing a demon, and the representation of the Fish-god—“Dagon, god of the Philistines.” In these, as in fact in all the Assyrian sculpture, it is evident that the one great object of the artist was to convey in the strongest possible manner to all who came to the palaces and temples the feeling of the overwhelming and resistless power and majesty of the great king, to whom all nations are made to pay tribute, or refusing, are punished with fire and sword; whom even the beasts of prey are powerless to

hurt; and who moves about at all times under the protection of deities, who can only be symbolized to human apprehension by combinations of animals the most renowned for strength, swiftness, and vigilance.

Some sculptures of a succeeding period from Nimroud are in the Nimroud Central Saloon. First among these is a very remarkable obelisk in black marble, generally regarded as "one of the most important historical monuments which have been brought from Assyria." It is decorated with five tiers of bassi-relievi, each continued round the sides, illustrating the presentation of offerings to the king by his numerous tributaries, while "the unsculptured surface is covered with cuneiform inscriptions, which appear, from the interpretation of Sir Henry Rawlinson and Dr. Hincks, to contain a complete record of the reign of Silima Rish, who succeeded his father, Sardanapalus the Great, about B.C. 902;" and among the names inscribed under the tributary princes are those of "Jehu, 'of the house of Omri,' the Israelitish king, and Hazael the contemporary king of Syria." Several slabs representing sieges with the impaling of captives, &c.; a head inscribed Tiglath-Pileser II., &c., belong to an intermediate period; and others, including a series of slabs representing the evacuation of a captured city; and two statues of the god Nebomade, according to the inscription, by order of the king Phalukha, who reigned about B.C. 740, and his wife Sammuramit (the Semiramis of the classic writers), which were excavated by Mr. Rassam from the south-eastern edifice, conclude the Nimroud series.

Khorsabad, as we have said, was the spot eventually selected by Mr. Botta for the prosecution of his labours; and having purchased the right to make excavations there, the French government continued the researches after he had returned to Europe. The Khorsabad sculptures, therefore, were nearly all sent to Paris, where they form the famous Assyrian collection in the Louvre. They consist of objects of precisely the same class as those in the British Museum, are many of them equally striking in appearance and colossal in size, but they belong to a different period—that, namely, between those brought from Nimroud and from Kouyunjik, or about the middle of the 8th century B.C. In refinement and finish of execution, they are by many regarded as perhaps the best specimens extant of Assyrian sculpture. The only examples of this period in the British Museum are those in the Assyrian Transept. They consist of a series of bas-reliefs, obtained at Khorsabad in 1847, by Mr. Hector, an English merchant established at Bagdad; a noble pair of colossal human-headed bulls obtained by Sir H. C. Rawlinson in 1849, which "correspond exactly in dimensions and style with the pair in the Louvre," with, beside them, and corresponding in character, two colossal mythological figures.

The monuments from Kouyunjik, excavated from the ruins of a very extensive edifice which, from the inscriptions on many of the sculptures, appears to have been the palace of Senacherib, and subsequently occupied by his grandson Ashurbanipal. The sculptures are consequently placed between the years B.C. 721, and the destruction of the city B.C. 625. Those obtained by Mr. Layard are

arranged in the Kouyunjik Gallery. A large proportion of the slabs are in a very shattered state, having been subjected to intense heat at the burning of the palace—probably at the destruction of the city: many single slabs are said in the official Synopsis to have “reached this country in 300 or 400 pieces.” The slabs contain historical records similar to those of earlier date: representations of the siege and capture of cities and fortresses; battles; returning home victorious with the heads of the slain, and the reception of the captives, some apparently Hebrews, by the great King; military processions; crossing of rivers; a regal banquet, &c. But there are no hunting scenes in this gallery, and there is some novelty in the slabs representing Sennacherib superintending the construction of some great architectural works, and again directing the removal of colossal human-headed bulls. Besides these there are slabs with mythical figures. The older of these monuments are sculptured in the alabaster of the country; the later in harder limestone. In largeness of style and sculpturesque character these Kouyunjik monuments are much inferior to the earlier Nimroud works; but they display great beauty of finish, and a good deal of spirit. They further, whilst retaining the Assyrian type, show that very considerable changes must have taken place in the character, manners, and customs of the people. As Layard has pointed out, they afford evidence of the introduction of a foreign influence, and many of the smaller objects and ornaments are marked by Egyptian characteristics.

The sculptures excavated in Kouyunjik, by Messrs. Rassam and Loftus, are, with the exception of a few which are placed in what is called the Assyrian Side Room, arranged in a tolerably spacious room on the basement, constructed expressly for them, and not as yet fully opened to the public. This room, let us remark in passing, if it be less architecturally “classic” in style, is far better lighted, and in all respects more adapted than any of the others for exhibiting the sculptures. The slabs are ranged around the room, and on the walls of a central enclosure. All of them are of the time of Ashurbanipal, and belong therefore to the latest period of Assyrian art. They are smaller in size than those discovered by Mr. Layard, but are in much finer preservation, being very little injured by fire. They are designed with great freedom and ability, and for the most part admirably chiselled. As with the previous series, they consist of battles, sieges, hunting-pieces, religious and civil festivals, and representations of mythological personages. In point of execution, one of the most remarkable of these monuments is a series of twenty-three continuous slabs, representing a lion-hunt, in which the lions are let loose from cages, and immediately attacked with arrows by the king and his attendants: the lions emerging from their cages, slightly wounded and turning on their assailants, maddened with agony, dying or dead, being depicted with wonderful truth and spirit. In other hunting-pieces, antelopes, wild asses, &c.; huge hunting-dogs held by attendants in leashes; dromedaries in full flight or stretched at length on the ground, and horses in all the circumstances of the hunting and the battle-field, are represented in a manner which proves incontestably that the sculptors must have been singularly close observers of nature, especially

of animal nature, and able to give full effect, where not tied down by precedent and symbolism, to the most unusual positions, and those most difficult to retain in the memory. Another series of slabs is of even greater interest to the historical inquirer and art student, since it represents important palatial structures, in which are Ionic columns, and others resting on the backs of winged bulls and lions.

To the smaller articles of terra-cotta, ivory, and glass, it is not necessary for us to do more than make a passing reference—and it lies not within our province to speak of the cuneiform inscriptions which occur in such vast numbers, often being carried over a large part of the sculpture, and the deciphering of which has called forth an almost unparalleled amount of ingenuity on the part of philologists of our own and other countries.

Although no large sculptured monuments have been found in the mounds explored in Babylonia and Susa, yet before leaving these Assyrian rooms we may mention that, in a glass case in the centre of the Kouyunjik Gallery, are some small articles, mostly fragmentary however, which have been brought from Muqueyer, the supposed “Ur of the Chaldees” of the Bible, Birs-i-Nimrud, commonly spoken of as the site of the Tower of Babel, but more probably that of the fortress of Borsippa, rebuilt by Nebuchadnezzar, and a few terra-cotta statuettes, supposed to represent the Oriental Aphrodite, found at Susa by Mr. Loftus.

III. GREEK GALLERIES.—In looking at the collections of Greek Art, we shall not attempt to pursue any exact chronological order. The British Museum possesses by far the finest collection extant of Grecian sculpture at its greatest perfection—the sculpture of Athens at the era of Phidias. The Museum is rich altogether in Attic and Ionic art of the best order; but it is deficient in Doric art of every period, and in every class of Greek art of the archaic periods. Something has of late been done to remedy the deficiencies by specimens obtained from Cnidus, and other Doric colonies, and by the addition of a few archaic specimens; but these have not yet been incorporated into the general collections so as to admit of their public exhibition. We shall therefore content ourselves with following the arrangement of the several series as they occur in the respective rooms.

Sculpture of the Parthenon.—The first and second Elgin Rooms, in which are contained the magnificent collection of the sculpture of the Parthenon, purchased of the Earl of Elgin, are at present undergoing various alterations, and what may be the ultimate arrangement of the marbles is as yet by no means evident. The statues from the pediments of the Parthenon are at present, however, in the First Elgin Room, the Metopes and Panathenaic Frieze in the second. The Parthenon, or temple of Pallas Athéné, was erected by the first of Greek architects, Ictinus and Callicrates, during the administration of Pericles, and adorned with sculpture executed by the greatest of Greek sculptors, Phidias, or under his superintendence. The sculpture now in the British Museum was obtained, as already stated, by the Earl of Elgin, whilst ambassador at Constantinople, 1801–3, by express authority of the Sultan. The Earl was subjected for a long series of years to virulent attacks for having removed these marvellous

works from their original position; and Byron has in some of his bitterest verses given immortality to a feeling very commonly felt by travellers in Greece. But Lord Elgin, by removing them, saved them for posterity. The temple was shattered in the Venetian bombardment; torn to pieces, and the centre of the east pediment with its priceless statues cast down in order to fit it for the service of the Greek Church; later, the statues were employed as targets for the barbarous Turkish soldiers: the whole left, in short, a prey to whoever chose to sport with or quarry from it—had not the Earl rescued the sculpture when he did, there would soon have remained nothing to convey even to the keenest eye, and most accomplished mind, the crudest notion of the original character of these glorious works. As it is, they are in a miserably mutilated condition, and to the uneducated it is a sore trial of faith, to believe that all those beauties can be seen in them which the initiated describe.

Of the sculptures of the east pediment, the chief remains are the noble statue of Theseus or Hercules; Demeter and Persephone (Ceres and Proserpine); seated figures of the Fates; and Iris in rapid motion, with veil inflated, as the messenger of the Gods. A nobler male statue than the Theseus does not exist, nor draped female forms of more exquisite beauty than the others. Yet what sculpture remains of the western pediment is at least equal. Wonderful as a contrast to those of the hardy hero Theseus, for example, are the soft and flowing lines of the river-god Ilyssus, or as some recent archaeologists prefer to call it, Cephissus. The original Metopes, representing the combats between the Greeks and Centaurs, which occupied the southern side of the exterior of the temple, and casts of three others yet remaining in situ, are placed in the Second Elgin Saloon. These, being exposed to the full daylight, are in high relief, and beyond question are the finest examples remaining of that style of sculpture. The Panathenaic Frieze, on the other hand, which, placed round the *cella* of the temple, received no direct light, is in the flattest possible relief. Each, however, is equally perfect in its way, and it is interesting to perceive how in every respect—the arrangement of the figures, the position of the limbs, the manner of execution—the sculptor has wrought with reference to the position which the works were intended to occupy. The subject of the frieze is the Panathenaic procession, which took place at the festival of Pallas Athené—and whilst it is treated in a highly poetical manner, there is little departure from reality. In its original position the frieze formed an uninterrupted series of sculpture 524 feet in extent. Here it is carried round the four sides of the saloon. With casts of a few slabs left on the temple, what is here forms more than half of the entire series. The slabs “are arranged, as far as possible, in their original order; but it is necessary to bear in mind, that, owing to the absence of a considerable portion, several slabs, not formerly connected, are here brought into juxtaposition, and that the effect of the whole frieze is in one sense reversed, by being made an internal, instead of an external decoration.” But the method adopted in the new Assyrian Room shows that by means of a central erection some portion of this inconvenience might have been obviated.

Other objects in these rooms are various fragments, including one of the beautiful Caryatides, and a portion of the Frieze from the Erechtheum which adjoined the Parthenon; a fragment of the Propylæa of the Acropolis of Athens; bassi-relievi, and a draped colossal statue of Dionysus from the choragic monument of Lysicrates; a series of alti-relievi from the temple of Niké Apteros, and various others from different buildings in Athens. There is also a series of casts of Metopes from the famous Theseum, which may be compared with those from the Parthenon, which was erected a few years later.

Phigaleian Marbles.—The Hellenic Room contains the important collection of marbles discovered in 1812 at Bassæ, near Phigaleia, in Arcadia, amongst the ruins of a temple of Apollo Epicurius, erected by Ictinus the architect of the Parthenon. They were, as already noticed, purchased by the Prince Regent, at a cost of about 19,000*l.*, and by him presented to the British Museum. Chief of these remains are the slabs in mezzo-relievo from the interior of the *cella*; one series of eleven, representing the combats of the Centaurs and Lapithæ; the other, twelve in number, the invasion of Greece by the Amazons. Less perfect in style than the relievi of the Parthenon, there yet seems no reason to doubt that these were the work of some of the ablest of the scholars of Phidias. With them may be compared, as examples of an archaic style, the casts of four metopes of Hercules and the Cercopes, and Perseus slaying Medusa, from a temple at Selinus in Sicily; and as intermediate between these, the casts from the pediments of the Temple of Minerva at Ægina, which are placed within pediments of the exact size of the originals. The sculptures in the western Æginetan pediment are of a much older date than those of the eastern, and are probably the work of Æginetan sculptors, while the others are most likely by Athenians: the originals are at Munich. In looking at these casts, it must not be forgotten that the originals have been “restored,” though Thorwaldsen was the restorer.

Turning from the sculpture brought from Greece proper, we come to that which has been more recently obtained in the colonies of Asia Minor and elsewhere, and which goes far to fill up the deficiencies of the earlier collections.

Lycian Marbles.—First amongst these are the sculptural and architectural remains discovered in Lycia, and chiefly at Xanthus, by the expeditions under Sir C. Fellows in 1842–46, and now arranged in what is called the Lycian Gallery. They range in date “from the subjugation of the country by the Persians B.C. 545 to the period of the Byzantine empire,” and vary considerably therefore in character and value. The oldest and most important are the relievi from what is known as the Harpy Tomb. They represent the Harpies carrying off the daughters of Pandarus, and other mythical and mythological subjects. There is so much beauty and refinement in these sculptures, combined with an almost austere purity of style, that it may well be doubted whether they do not belong to a period antecedent to the Persian invasion. Another series consists of a frieze and other objects from a remarkable Ionic structure, the purpose of which is not determined, but of which there are in the room an excellent model, as

proposed to be restored by Sir C. Fellows, and a picture showing the appearance prior to the excavations. The sculptures of this monument are thoroughly Persian in taste and character, and some of them, as the siege of a city, and the reception of captives by Harpagus, will recall to the memory similar subjects among the Assyrian relievi. A third series of relievi, part of the tomb of one Paiafa, a satrap of Lycia, has representations of warriors fighting, while on each side of the door of the tomb is an armed figure in a quadriga. Other slabs and statues, of a more or less debased style, carry down the illustrations of Lycian art to the period named above.

Marbles from Halicarnassus.—The tomb erected at Halicarnassus by Artemisia over her husband Mausolus, King of Caria, so far surpassed in magnificence all similar structures that, according to Pausanias, the name Mausoleum came to be generic for a costly tomb. It remained one of "the wonders of the world," but passing into ruins, till the beginning of the fifteenth century, when the Knights of Rhodes seized Halicarnassus, and constructed the castle of St. Pedro out of the materials supplied by the Mausoleum. Above a century later the ruins still served as a quarry for repairing the castle. Halicarnassus passed into the hands of the Turks; the name of the castle became corrupted into Budrum; and gradually the actual position of the famous Mausoleum became a matter of uncertainty. Attention having been called to the possibility of recovering at least a portion of the sculpture, Sir Stratford Canning, then ambassador at Constantinople, caused inquiries to be made, and in 1846 obtained permission from the Sultan to remove certain slabs which were found encased in the citadel of Budrum in a tolerably perfect state. These were forwarded to the British Museum, and found a temporary lodgement in the Phigaleian (now called the Hellenic) Saloon. They consisted of eleven bassi-relievi of that favourite subject, the combat of Theseus and the Greeks with the Amazons; two or three bassi-relievi of gladiatorial combats; a draped female statue without a head, &c. No further progress was made till 1856, when Mr. C. T. Newton, vice-consul at Mitylene, who had formerly been an assistant keeper in the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum, undertook, by authority of the British government, a systematic search on the supposed site of the Mausoleum. The vein was one worth working. The date of the construction of the Mausoleum was well known, Mausolus having died B.C. 353, and Artemisia two years later, when the structure was far advanced towards completion. The names even had been recorded of the architects, Pytheus and Satyrus; and of the sculptors, Scopas, Bryaxis, Timotheus, and Leochares, some of them the most famous of their day, who were employed upon it. The excavations were continued during the two following years, and met with an ample reward. All question as to the extent and position of the Mausoleum was set at rest by laying open the marble floor of the structure cut out of the solid rock; while sufficient architectural remains, statues, and relievi were found, and forwarded to the British Museum, to enable an architect to effect a complete restoration of the original edifice. Many of the bulkier architectural fragments remain as yet unpacked; but the sculpture has been most carefully examined,

and much of it most skilfully pieced together,—in some instances as many as fifty or sixty separate fragments being found and adjusted so as to produce a single figure. These marbles, however, have not yet been submitted to public inspection. There was in the Museum no place in which they, and the other sculptures to be noticed presently, could be arranged for examination, and it was found necessary even for that purpose to disfigure the portico with the glass shed which has so strange an appearance on approaching the building. In that shed they still remain.

Perhaps as these and the other discoveries of Mr. Newton are not yet exhibited to the public, nor likely to be for some time, a somewhat particular notice of them may be acceptable. A full history of the discovery, and a tolerably complete account of the marbles, will be found in the “*Papers respecting the Excavations at Budrum*,” by Mr. Newton and Mr. Hawkins (Keeper of Antiquities at the British Museum), presented to Parliament in 1858.* In our description we shall do little more than abridge Mr. Hawkins’s description of the more important of the sculptural remains.

First we may place two grand colossal marble statues, which there seems good reason to believe are those of Mausolus and Artemisia. They are standing figures, that of Mausolus, which is the most perfect, being nearly ten feet high. He is draped in a tunic and himation, has a commanding expression, and stands in a quiescent, dignified attitude. Mr. Hawkins, who speaks in warm admiration of its grandeur, and simplicity of style, and general merits as a work of art, points out that in it “we have probably the most ancient example of Greek portrait statuary which has as yet been discovered;” while Mr. Newton, after speaking of “its most noble expression,” adds that he has “never seen in classical art any head in which such majesty was combined with the traits of individual likeness.” If the statue be anything like what is here said of it, there can be no doubt that in it the British Museum has obtained a most valuable addition to its already priceless stores: and certainly to us it seems to deserve all the admiration it has excited;—a nobler or more impressive statue of its kind we have never seen. It deserves to be mentioned, as a signal instance of the skill of Mr. Westmacott, to whom has been intrusted the reconstruction, as far as possible, of these remains, and the ingenuity of the persons employed under him, that this statue has been reconstructed out of no less than sixty-three “pieces successively identified from among the numerous fragments sent over by Mr. Newton.” The statue of Artemisia corresponds in size and character, but unfortunately the head has not been recovered, and the whole is more injured. Like the Mausolus, the pose is easy and dignified, and the drapery very finely cast.

Another very interesting object—to the art-student almost more interesting than those just noticed—is a colossal horse in two pieces, or more probably pieces of two horses, from the quadriga which surmounted the tomb. The head,—though, as intended for so much

* An account of these marbles by M. P. Mérimée will be found in the ‘*Gazette des Beaux-Arts*’ (1859), t. iii. pp. 65-78 which is worth reading, but the woodcuts give a sorry notion of the originals.

loftier a position, rougher in execution,—hardly inferior to the marvellous heads of the Parthenon horses, is nearly perfect, and, what is especially noteworthy, retains the original bronze bridle and harness. “The scale of this statue exceeds that of any horse in marble yet discovered, and the bronze accoutrements, though relics of a style of decoration long known to have been common among the ancients, are believed to be the first which the cupidity of the Middle Ages has left to modern times.” Near this is placed the body of a horse, and the torso of its rider of colossal size and exquisite design. The rider is draped in Asiatic costume, and “the body of the animal, modified in form by the throwing back of the weight upon the haunches in rearing, exhibits a subtle observation of anatomical structure.”

We have already mentioned the frieze obtained through the instrumentality of Sir S. Canning: Mr. Newton was fortunate enough to find four more slabs of it, and which, from having been buried in the earth, are in much better condition. The two sets have been again brought together, and form an entire length of eighty feet of frieze. “No museum,” it is said, “can show so magnificent a series of high reliefs.” Like some other of the more important of these marbles, they have a value additional to that which belongs to them as works of art. “Though differing in style from both the high and low reliefs of the school of Phidias, and offending in some particulars against the strict laws of sculptural composition, these works present a variety of conception, a freedom of movement, and a rich, perhaps sometimes voluptuous, beauty of modelling, highly valuable as an illustration of a period of which we previously possessed less artistic than literary records.” Besides these great works there are many other sculptural fragments:—a male torso, and a seated female figure, both of colossal size, but much mutilated; a female figure about the size of life; a noble colossal female head; two life-sized male heads; six lions with their heads and bodies more or less preserved, but all wanting their feet; also several large fragments of lions, and numerous detached and mutilated limbs, chiefly from the frieze.

But Mr. Newton very properly did not confine his attention to the sculpture; though as that is all with which we are specially concerned, it will suffice to state that he also forwarded to the Museum a large miscellaneous assortment of architectural fragments of the Mausoleum, a number of Greek inscriptions, and “portions of several mosaic pavements, procured from the sites of villas in the neighbourhood of the Mausoleum, and nearly all of Roman times.” Such a “find” in Greek art is perhaps without parallel.

Marbles of Cnidus and Dydimi.—Mr. Newton was naturally stimulated by his success at Halicarnassus to inquire whether, on the sites of some of the Dorian colonies within easy reach of Mitylene, there might not be discoverable some forgotten vestiges of Greek art; and the government willingly sanctioned his proceedings, and supplied him with funds for thoroughly carrying out his researches.

He turned to Cnidus, one of the principal cities of the Dorian Hexapolis, and one that has been the scene of many important historical events. The architectural features had already been diligently

investigated. But there was a rich mine yet to be explored. How successfully it was worked, the remains now in the "shed" sufficiently exhibit. Foremost among them is a magnificent lion, in a couchant attitude, nearly ten feet long and six feet high, hewn out of a solid block of Parian marble—the largest and finest lion of Greek workmanship which has yet been discovered. So much does it resemble the lion of the Mausoleum that Mr. Newton has "little or no doubt that it is by one of the four sculptors employed by Artemisia." Be that as it may, he is a noble fellow, and in the best style of Greek art. The fore paws, part of the left hind leg, and the lower jaw, are wanting; else he is nearly perfect. The head is grandly treated, large in conception, yet represented with strict fidelity, the mane alone being conventionalized. In place of the eyes are sockets large enough to receive a man's fist, but whether, as Mr. Newton supposes, they may have been originally filled with a vitreous paste, or whether the deep shadows produced by them were intended, from the height at which it was placed, to produce the effect of eyes, must be a matter of conjecture. Mr. Newton found the animal "on a wild rocky promontory, on the top of which, a few feet above him, are the remains of a large tomb, which appears to be lying as it was thrown down by an earthquake," and he supposes the lion to have been originally fixed on the top of the tomb. The other Cnidian sculptures and inscriptions, though very interesting to the archæologist, scarcely call for enumeration here.

At Dydimi (subsequently known as Branchidæ, and now called Geronta), famous for a temple of Apollo, his most remarkable prize was perhaps a series of ten seated statues from the Via Sacra which led from the temple to the harbour of Panormos. They are specially valuable to us as supplying examples of that early period of Greek art in which the British Museum has hitherto been most deficient. In style they are almost Egyptian. The chairs are solid; the drapery which envelops the whole figure is curiously formed; the figures are rigid in attitude, and the hands are placed on the knees, as is usual in Egyptian seated statues. They are about in equal proportions male and female, and all but one headless. Several bear inscriptions in archaic Greek characters. Of a somewhat later period, but still archaic in style, are a sphinx, and a recumbent lion with crossed fore-paws, the pose of which strikes us as being singularly characteristic.

From other places, Rhodes, Delos, Clazomenæ, &c., Mr. Newton has sent a statue of Demeter and various other sculptural remains, more or less fragmentary; bronzes; fictile and alabaster vases; civil and sepulchral inscriptions; coins, &c.

IV. GRÆCO-ROMAN GALLERIES.—In what are distinguished as the Græco-Roman Saloons in the British Museum are placed all the statues, busts, and bas-reliefs "of the mixed class termed Græco-Roman, consisting of works discovered (so far as is known) in Italy, but owing their origin and character, either directly or mediately, to the Greek schools of sculpture. Some few of these may, perhaps, be original monuments of the autonomous or ante-Roman period of Greece, afterwards transported by the conquerors to their own

country; but the majority were certainly executed in Italy during the Imperial times, though generally by Greek artists, and in many instances copied, or but slightly varied, from earlier Greek models." (*Synopsis.*)

By far the greater part of these works, with those in the Roman Gallery, belonged to the collection of Mr. Charles Townley; some busts, &c., chiefly Roman, were bequeathed to the Museum by Mr. R. Payne Knight, and the remainder have been obtained at different times by gift or purchase—among the former being the Venus preparing for the Bath (of heroic size), presented by William IV., among the latter the statue of Cupid, bought at Edmund Burke's sale, the Satyr (or Rondinini Faun), and the bas-relief of the Apotheosis of Homer. Mr. Townley began to collect at a fortunate time, and under favourable circumstances. He went to reside in Rome about 1765, and remained there for some seven years. Excavations on the sites of ancient temples, palaces, and baths, were being eagerly made in search of works of art, and many works of great value were discovered. A Roman Catholic, educated on the Continent, and belonging to a family that had suffered much for its attachment to the Pretender, Mr. Townley found ready admission into the best society of Rome, and unrestrained access to the public and private galleries of art. He was intimate with Winckelmann, Gavin Hamilton, and other of the many learned men, artists, &c. who were then at Rome engaged in the study or practice of art, and he availed himself of their knowledge as well for guidance in his purchases, as for assistance in his archæological studies. Whilst at Rome he succeeded in bringing together a very choice collection of ancient marbles, bronzes, &c.; and after his return to England he continued to add to it by means of agents at Rome, who kept him apprized of any works of a superior character which were exhumed and open to purchase. It has already been mentioned that his collection of marbles and terra-cottas was after his death purchased for the British Museum for the sum of 20,000*l*.

These statues, &c., though by Greek sculptors, are broadly separated from those we have hitherto been noticing. Unlike the sculptures of the Parthenon, the Theseum, &c., there is nothing by which the date of their execution can be fixed with any certainty. They are of the class of sculpture which forms the bulk of that seen in the continental galleries. Some may have been brought from Greece, but most, there can be little doubt, were executed in Italy; and in many instances, from older models. But in the majority of cases we do not see them now as they originally appeared, or even as they appeared when discovered after lying long hidden among the ruins of the proud city. Like almost all the sculpture discovered in Rome, they were, when found, more or less injured, and, as a matter of course, "restored" according to the amount of knowledge and taste possessed (or not possessed) by some sculptor whose chief occupation consisted in fitting heads, arms, feet, and noses to the mutilated works of antiquity. Hence, whilst in the marbles of the Parthenon and other great Greek monuments which we have the good fortune to possess, we see them as they have been injured only.

by the Destroyer; in the Græco-Roman sculpture, here as well as abroad, we have to make allowance for the injuries done both by the Destroyer and the Restorer; and hence it is often extremely difficult to arrive at anything like a satisfactory notion of what the work originally was. However we have, usually, if not a genuine piece of antiquity, a very elegant statue, fashioned according to modern notions out of a true old work; and to most observers it must be confessed the modern counterfeit is far preferable to the damaged original.

There being no means of determining with any certainty the relative ages of these works, they cannot, it is needless to say, be arranged in chronological order: "they are classified, therefore, entirely according to their subjects, all the representations of each personage, mythic or real, being placed in juxta-position." The classification adopted is based on that of Müller.

The First Græco-Roman Saloon is appropriated to the twelve great Olympic deities, "with their several modifications in the Greek and Roman Pantheon." Among these are no statues of the "immortal gods" of such universal fame as the Venus de' Medici, the Apollo Belvidere, and the like; but some are of a very high order of excellence and beauty. Heads of Jupiter and Apollo, a statue of Ceres, a Venus of the Capitol, and several more would anywhere take a high rank; but chief in this class is undoubtedly the Townley Venus or Dione, found by Gavin Hamilton in 1776 in the ruins of the Marine Baths of the Emperor Claudius at Ostia, and one of the most exquisite works of its class in existence. Fairly to estimate it, however, it ought perhaps to be regarded merely as the statue of a beautiful woman. When found, the left arm and the right hand were wanting, and there were no attributes remaining to determine the person represented. It was assumed however to be intended for Venus, and when the missing limbs were "restored" by a modern carver, a mirror was placed in the left hand as characteristic of the Goddess of Beauty. But it having subsequently been suggested that there was scarcely delicacy enough for Venus, the mirror was removed, and the statue stood as the representative of Hebe. Again it was thought that there was something in the features rather befitting Isis than Hebe, and as Isis she was presented to all visitors to Mr. Townley's gallery. On her removal to the British Museum, the learned there found out that her parentage had all along been mistaken: she was, they said, the daughter not of Zeus but of Minos, and her name was Ariadne. In good time, however, there seemed reason to doubt even that pedigree. It was thought she might be of the family of Dione, and it now remains an uncertainty whether it be a portrait of that lady or her daughter. For our own part, until the learned have settled the point, we are content to regard the statue as of a nameless fair, and so regarding it we have no scruples to get over as to whether or not the sculptor has reached the lofty ideal which must have risen before the Greek mind at the mention of the name of Aphrodite. To show this statue to the greatest advantage, what was called the Second Græco-Roman Saloon has been converted into a sort of vestibule with spacious semicircular recesses on

the opposite sides, in one of which this "Venus or Dione" is placed; whilst the corresponding one is occupied by the other most celebrated of the Museum Græco-Roman statues, the Discobolus,—the finest of the existing marble copies of the famous bronze statue of Myron. The Discobolus, less fortunate than the Venus, of which the original surface has been almost perfectly preserved, has been repolished, and supplied with a head, which may, or may not, have originally belonged to it; but in its great features it has been little injured.

The Third Græco-Roman Saloon is appropriated to the lower divinities of Olympus, and other mythological personages; to the Dionysiac, the Erotic, and the Asiatic Cycles; "demi-gods, heroes, and personages associated with religion, poetry, or mysticism in the Greek and Roman creed;" among which will be found, besides some very fine statues and busts of the several deities, some valuable Mithraic groups; a very elaborate and valuable bas-relief of the Apotheosis of Homer; the well known Rondinini Faun; the figure restored as a drunken Satyr; a magnificent Canephora, placed at the extremity of the room; the exquisite bust known as that of Clytie; a fine bas-relief of a Bacchic procession, &c. There is also a room in the basement, "appropriated to miscellaneous monuments of the Græco-Roman series, of subordinate rank to the ideal or historical sculptures; such as representations of animals, architectural or decorative fragments, and articles of actual use, religious or secular." These are arranged in classes, and are alike interesting to the archæologist, and valuable to the student in ornamental art.

V. THE ROMAN GALLERY.—This gallery is appropriated to works exclusively Roman in character. On one side is a "series of Roman Iconographical or portrait sculptures, whether statues or busts." These, as their dates, or the dates of the persons they represent, are readily ascertained, are arranged chronologically in five divisions, extending from B.C. 250 to B.C. 50, with a sixth for the "unknown." These divisions are separated by pilasters against which are statues of Hadrian, and Marcus Antonius, and of various unknown personages. On the opposite side of the room are various Roman antiquities discovered in this country, including altars, sarcophagi, carved ornaments, mosaic pavements, &c., which may be taken as representing Roman art at nearly its lowest degree.

A room up stairs demands a word of notice, as containing the celebrated Temple collection, formed by the late Sir William Temple, ambassador at the Court of Naples, and presented by him to the British Museum in 1856. Though not a collection of sculptural works, it is interesting in connection with those we have just been noticing from its comprehending specimens of the arts of Greeks, Romans, and Etruscans. A few of the objects comprised in the collection "were discovered in the Southern portion of ancient Etruria; but the majority belong to that large region of Lower Italy, which, prior to the Roman dominion, was extensively colonized and highly cultivated by the Greeks, and thence received the name of Magna Græcia." There are a few pieces of sculpture, including a bust in giallo antico of Saturn veiled, and a beautiful Greek bust of

a female with colour remaining in the hair, but the bulk consists of bronzes, Greek painted fictile vases, inscribed tablets (including one to the memory, as is believed, of Vitruvius the architect), terracottas, glass, works in metal, frescoes, &c.—most of them very interesting and some very beautiful.

VI. *CARTHAGINIAN ANTIQUITIES.*—The Antiquities excavated during the years 1856-9, by the Rev. Nathan Davis on the sites of the ancient cities of Carthage and Utica, however interesting to the archæologist, scarcely come under the head of collections of sculpture. For the most part they consist of mosaic pavements of Roman work, and of comparatively late date. There are, however, several sculptured slabs, seemingly of a monumental character, with Phœnician inscriptions, which are believed to belong to a period antecedent to the conquest of Carthage by Scipio. These remains are at present placed in the gloomy vaults formerly occupied by the Assyrian sculpture, but recently removed to the new Kouyunjik room.

We have now gone through the collections of sculpture in the British Museum, but to understand the art wealth of the Museum it must be remembered that it possesses, in addition to what has been already spoken of, the finest collection extant of Greek and Etrurian fictile vases, which occupies two large rooms; an extensive collection of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman bronzes arranged according to the classification adopted in the Græco-Roman galleries of sculpture; a collection of mediæval remains, including ivory carvings, metal work, enamels, majolica-ware, &c.; a very choice, extensive, and admirably arranged collection of drawings and engravings; and extremely rich collections of ancient, mediæval, and modern coins and medals. All these are exhibited to the public with the exception of the coins and engravings. No room has yet been found for the public display of any portion of the coins and medals; but an exceedingly interesting selection from the Italian, Dutch, and German drawings and engravings has been placed in the Royal Library, and will serve as an illustration of the value of the remainder of the collection.

After having looked even thus cursorily through the Galleries of the British Museum, there can be no need to dwell on the great range and value of the national collections of ancient sculpture. But it would be unfair in a writer who has been engaged in looking through them with some attention, not to express his recognition of the care with which the several collections are arranged, and the pains which are taken to place them before the public so that they may be seen and understood with as little trouble as possible. Of late many alterations have been made in the rooms, and in the placing of the sculpture, and almost invariably with beneficial results.

Whilst however we thus admire and enjoy what we have, we cannot but feel that at a comparatively small additional outlay, the English art-student, and the English public, might have their view of the master-works of ancient sculpture rendered far more complete by the addition of a series of casts of all the famous statues in the great Continental galleries—not such casts or reductions as may be met with

anywhere, but casts taken by competent hands from the statues themselves, permission to take which would no doubt be readily accorded to the British government. For good casts, it must be remembered, are not, like copies of pictures, imitations in which the subtle genius of the original must necessarily evaporate; but, allowing for difference of material, they are fac-similes of their originals. In the Elgin Saloons, as we have seen, there are casts of some of the unacquired Parthenon marbles, and of others from the Theseum; and in the Hellenic room are casts of the Æginetan sculptures now at Munich—and their value is admitted by every art-student. But why should not the principle be carried further, and the Græco-Roman sculpture be supplemented by casts of such statues as the Venus de' Medici, Venus of Milo, Apollo Belvidere, the Laocoon, and the like?

Of course the sculpture galleries of the British Museum would not suffice to contain them: but it has been shown in the new Reading Room of the British Museum, and still more in the picture galleries at the South Kensington Museum, that it is quite possible to construct spacious rooms at a comparatively moderate expense: and every one would wish a collection of casts, though it were a national collection, to be housed inexpensively so it were housed conveniently. What in a word we should like to see, and what would be quite within the province of the Department of Science and Art, with their ample available space at South Kensington, is a spacious and well-lighted room, or series of rooms, in which casts of the whole of the really classic sculpture of the world might be arranged geographically and in chronological sequence. It may be said that something of this kind has already been done at the Crystal Palace. But the Crystal Palace is a commercial not a national establishment, and the collections have been formed and arranged so as to be most attractive to the ordinary visitor, and not for purposes of study. Even if the building were free, however, and if it were not now regarded by the great public as a place of amusement rather than instruction, the distance would alone prevent its being resorted to with a view to acquire information or pleasure from works of art. To those indeed who are willing to go so far for information, few things can in their way be more instructive than the restorations in the Egyptian and Assyrian Courts, and the casts and models in the Greek and Roman Courts, if regarded as supplementary to the collections of ancient sculpture in the British Museum.

But beyond and even before such a gallery of classic casts as we have suggested should be formed, seems to us the necessity for a GALLERY OF BRITISH SCULPTURE. In last year's 'Companion to the Almanac,' we urged at some length the importance of forming without delay, and according to a well-considered system, a "chronological collection of British paintings, which should begin at the very beginning, and include the noblest productions of the school." As what we there urged in favour of a National Collection of British Paintings, applies equally to a National Collection of British Sculpture, we will not travel over the same ground again, but merely point out that such a collection could be formed more easily, and at a far less

cost than a collection of paintings. For while copies of English pictures would be worthless, casts of English sculpture would be only less valuable for the purposes of instruction and pleasure than the originals. And while it should be a leading object to obtain characteristic examples of the actual works of all our more distinguished sculptors, a tolerably complete collection of casts might be obtained forthwith, and arranged chronologically. If this were done the student would be enabled to take at once a survey of the course of British sculpture, and to study it in its strength and weakness—a thing he would now scarcely be able to do at all satisfactorily, even at an almost unlimited cost of time and trouble. Were these collections formed—of classic casts, and of casts from English sculpture, and, as supplementary, a selection, very carefully made, of casts of the best examples of modern foreign sculpture,—there would, with the collections of the British Museum, be provided such a school for the young sculptor and the art-student as no Academy ever yet has provided, and probably none could provide.

At the *South Kensington Museum* something has been done towards furnishing the public with a Gallery of British Sculpture; but it is on a very small scale, and in a disconnected, desultory way. It comprises two or three marble statues—among them a Venus by Gibson, and a Cupid by Spence,—lent for a short time by their owners; and a series of casts from the works of British sculptors selected and arranged by a Committee of the Sculptors' Institute. The casts in the Sculpture Room (a very small one) comprise Baily's 'Graces,' and 'Eve;' Westmacott's 'Cymbal Player,' 'Houseless Wanderer,' and 'Peri;' Foley's 'Mother;' Bell's 'Omphale,' and 'Dorothea;' Macdowell's 'Eve;' Marshall's 'Ajax;' and a few more statues and several busts—all by living sculptors; while close against the room are casts of Bacon's 'Mars,' 'Venus,' and 'Narcissus.' But a selection like this, pleasing as it is as far as it goes, is manifestly worse than useless as an illustration of even the present state of British sculptural art; and it of course makes no pretence to exhibit its past history. Yet that is precisely what is wanted. The works of living men can be seen occasionally brought together at the Royal Academy and elsewhere. The fathers of the art can be seen only in isolated examples, in private collections—for the monuments in our Cathedrals can hardly be regarded as an exception. To the great mass of even educated Englishmen, in fact, the actual rise and progress of the sculptural art in England is almost utterly unknown; and unknown it must remain until a systematic collection of British sculpture is brought together for public use.

V.—A HISTORY OF COMETS.—(*Continued from 1859.*)

[501.]

IN the third year of the period Young-youen, 1st moon, day Y-tsen (February 13), a great star appeared in the horizon. On day Jin-su, 2nd moon (March 2), the "Standard of Tchi-yeou" or a grand comet was seen. Pingré remarks, that this last day belonged properly to the 1st moon, the conjunction not happening until March 5.

Ancient English writers mention a great and brilliant star with a long ray, which was observed at the time of the death of Ambrosius Aurelius, or about 504. Their description of it is much exaggerated, and is hardly sufficiently definite to enable us to judge if it were a comet or a large meteor. In the former case, it may possibly be considered identical with the Chinese comet.

[507.]

Period Tching-ki, 7th moon, on day Ki-mao (August 15), a comet in the north-east, according to Gaubil.

[519.]

Theophanes, Malala, and others record the appearance of a "fearful star" during the consulate of Justinus and Euthericus, 12th Indiction: it was accompanied by a tail turned toward the west, and was considered to belong to the class *Pogonias*. The comet might be seen at the close of the year, the Indiction commencing in September.

[520.]

First year Tching-kouang, day Sin-sso of 9th moon (October 7), a comet was observed in China, in the eastern heavens, bright, like fire. Day Y-hai (November 30) it was observed in the morning.

[524.]

In the seventh year of Justin, a star was seen for 26 days and nights above the gate of the palace.

[530 and 531.]

A great comet, observed in the eastern parts of Europe, and variously dated by the historians of those times. It was seen in the fourth year of Justinian according to Cedrenus, or the fifth if we are to credit Zonaras. Theophanes places it in the 9th Indiction, or in 531, while Malala says it appeared under the consulate of Lampadius and Orestes, or in 531. Pingré points out that the peace between the Romans and Persians is mentioned by Theophanes and Malala immediately after their allusion to the comet, and this peace was not concluded till the year 532. The Chinese, however, observed a comet in the 9th moon, 47th year of 54th cycle, or in October, 531. Great doubt consequently exists, 1st, as to the exact year of appearance of the European comet; and 2nd, as to its identity with the comet perceived in China. With regard to that described by European historians, it was first observed in the month of September, and was seen in the western heavens for 20 days; "it was a very large and very fearful comet;" it extended its rays towards the highest regions of the sky, *i. e.*, towards the zenith, and, in consequence, was called *Lampadius*, because it resembled a burning lamp. This description appears to me to accord tolerably well with the little that is told us by the Chinese historian, *viz.*, that it was observed from Ta-kio (Arcturus) to Tchong-tai or Chang-tai (λ , μ , Ursæ Majoris), and I should be inclined

to consider the comets identical, without pretending to fix on the precise year of appearance, as the error may possibly lie in the Chinese narration.

The few particulars that have descended to us respecting the comet of 530 or 531, are perfectly in agreement with the orbit of Halley's comet, which must assuredly have been near its perihelion about the period in question. If the arrival at least distance from the sun be fixed for the commencement of November, this body would have occupied the position indicated in the Chinese annals and by the European historians during October.

On the presumed identity of this comet with the grand one of 1680, which was first suggested by Halley, I shall have more to say when I come to treat upon that celebrated comet. Suffice it to remark here, that I believe there is no foundation whatever for assigning such a period to the comet of 1680 as would bring it into these parts of space about 530.

[533.]

In the fifth year Tehung-ta-tung of Vou-ti, 1st moon, on day Ki-yeou (March 1), a great star appeared. As there are no additional particulars, it is uncertain whether this object was a comet or one of the temporary stars.

[534.]

Period Tien-ping, second year, a comet in Thai-wei (Leo and Virgo). It passed near Hia-tai (γ , ξ , Ursæ Majoris), and moved to the constellations Yng-che and TOUNG-pi (Pegasus and Andromeda). This comet is recorded by Gaubil only.

[539.]

Observed both in Europe and China. It appeared in the thirteenth year of Justinian. Procopius says it increased in apparent size after its first discovery. The head of the comet was towards the east, the tail extended westward. "It was in Sagittarius, and followed the sun, which was then in Capricornus: it was seen during more than 40 days." Abulpharagius mentions a comet about the time that Cosras, King of Persia, besieged Edessa and put a great number of the inhabitants to the sword: it was visible 40 days. Cosras reigned from 539 to 579, but the siege of Edessa took place in 543 or 544. Pingré appears inclined to regard this object as identical with the comet of Procopius.

The comet of 539 was discovered in China on day Sin-tcheou, 10th moon (November 17), in the first year Hing-ho, or the fifth of the period Tehung-ta-tung. It was then in Nan-teou (δ Sagittarii); the length of the tail was 1° , but gradually increased to 10° . On day Ping-ou, 11th moon (November 22), the comet was distant only 3° from the planet Venus. On day Y-mao, same moon, it reached Leou (α , β , Arietis), and then disappeared. This account is taken from Gaubil and Ma-tuoan-lin.

In Gaubil's manuscript, instead of day Ping-ou the day Ping-su (January 1, 540) is mentioned. Pingré shows this to be a mistake. In the first place, the 11th moon had no day Ping-su in 539; and secondly, the position of Venus on January 1, 540, was such as to cause her to be invisible and far from the track of the comet; whereas, on day Ping-ou, or November 22, she was situate in long. $284^\circ 26'$ and lat. $2^\circ 23' S.$, and was consequently not only very brilliant, but precisely in the path which the comet would follow.

From the Chinese observations, with Pingré's correction of the date, Burekhardt has calculated the elements of the orbit of the comet of 539, which are as below :—

Perihelion passage, October 20th; 15h. Paris time.		
Longitude of perihelion	313° 30'	} Equinox of 539.
Ascending node	58° or 238°	
Least distance	0·3412	

The Chinese astronomers having given no latitudes, the inclination of the orbit is somewhat doubtful; but Burekhardt estimated it at about 10°. For the same reason it remains uncertain whether the ascending node lies in 58° or 238°. According to these elements the distance of the comet from the earth on November 17 was 0·2, and on December 1 about 0·1; this appears to agree with what Procopius says—that the brightness increased considerably. The comet would be visible a long time after December 1, so Procopius tells us it was seen for 40 days, and as the comet's south latitude and conjunction with the sun would prevent its being seen much before November 17, it should have been observed in Greece until the end of the year, or December 27, as Burekhardt states. The elements place the comet on this day in long. 48° and lat. 7°, the distance from the sun being 1·5, and from the earth 0·7, or considerably greater than at the first discovery.

Procopius says the comet was in Sagittarius and followed the sun, then in Capricornus, which is clearly an error. Probably the phenomena of different days have been confounded together. This error has of course no effect on Burekhardt's calculations, which are based on the Chinese observations exclusively.

[556.]

Malala and others mention a comet in the form of a lance, extending from the east to the west or from the north to the west, in the month of November, fifth Indiction, *i. e.*, in 556. Some authors date it a year sooner. I find no reference to it in the Chinese catalogues.

[560.]

According to Gaubil, a comet was seen in China in the first year Tien-kia, 9th moon, on day Kouei-tcheou (October 9), the tail was 4° long and turned towards the south-west.

[561.]

Ma-tuoan-lin's catalogue of extraordinary stars has one in the first year, period Pao-ting, under Wou-ti of Heou-tcheou, 9th moon, day Ting-sse (October 8th), in the sidereal division Y (α Crateris). No mention of any movement, so that its cometary nature remains uncertain.

[563.]

A comet with a sword-shape tail for a whole year according to Gregory of Tours.

[565. *First Comet.*]

Fourth year Ho-tsing of Vou-tching-ti, Prince of P-tsi in the 3rd moon, commencing April 16, a comet appeared.

[565. *Second Comet.*]

Ma-tuoan-lin's account of this comet, extracted from the annals of three dynasties, is as follows:—Sixth year Tien-kia of the Emperor Ouen-ti of Tchín, 6th moon, day Sin-yeou (July 23), a comet was seen in Chang-tai (ι , κ Ursæ Majoris). First year Tien-tung of Heou-tchu, another prince of the Tchín, same moon, day Jin-su (July 24), the comet emerged from Wen-tchang (δ , ν , ϵ Ursæ) to the north-east: it was as long as the hand, but extended subsequently many tchang. After 100 days it disappeared. Fifth year Pao-tíng of Vou-ti, prince of the Tcheou, 6th moon, day Keng-tchin (July 22), a comet left Chang-tai, entered Wen-tchang, approached near Tu-tsiang, traversed the western boundary of Tse-wei (the constellation Yeou-tchu), and entered Goei (α Aquarii). The length of the comet was one tchang, and the tail indicated Che (Pegasus) and Pi (the Hyades). After 100 days and more its length was reduced to two che five tsun. It vanished between Hiu and Goei (β and α Aquarii).

Tu-tsiang was not found by M. de Guignes in any dictionary. Yeou-tchu is α , κ , λ , &c. Draconis, &c.

The elements of the comet of 565 have been calculated by Burckhardt from the above descriptions of its path in the heavens. He places it on July 22nd in longitude 104° and latitude 29° N., and on November 4th, in longitude 311° ; the comet not far from the ecliptic. Two orbits are given: in the first, the distance from the earth on July 22nd = 1.2, and on November 4th = 2.0, while in the second orbit these distances are respectively 1.30 and 1.86. The elements have some resemblance to those of the comets of 1683 and 1739, but Burckhardt found neither of the orbits of these comets would represent the observations of 565.

It appears to me highly probable, that the comet which is mentioned by Abulpharagius in the 2nd year of Justin the Younger was that observed by the Chinese in the summer and autumn of 565. A long flame proceeded from it, and it was seen near the northern pole for a whole year (?). In an ancient chronicle by Marius, found in the great historical collection by the Benedictine Bouquet, this phenomenon is also recorded, but its visibility is limited to 70 days. He dates it in the same year as the death of Justinian. This occurred in the middle of November, 565, fourteenth Indiction. The position of this comet agrees pretty well with that assigned in the Chinese annals for the comet of 565, and I think we may refer it to that year, though it is right to mention Pingré dates it in 566.

[568. *First Comet.*]

Period Tien-ho of Vou-ti, 6th moon, day Kia-su (July 20), a comet in T'oung-tsing (Gemini): it was very brilliant, and moved towards the east. On day, Kouei-mao of 7th moon (August 18), it stopped 8 "feet" north of Yu-kouei (δ , κ , &c., Cancri) and disappeared. This comet is very clearly different from the following one.

[568. *Second Comet.*]

This comet was observed only in China; at least, European authors have no reference to it.

M. Biot has translated the description in Ma-tuoan-lin's catalogue of extraordinary stars, which is as follows:—

Period Kouang-ta, 2nd year, 6th moon, day Jin-tseu June (28), a strange star was seen to the east of the constellation Ti (α Libræ)

Period Thien-ho, 3rd year, 7th moon, day Ki-oueï (September 3), a star appeared in the sidereal division Fang (π Scorpii) and in the division Sin (σ Scorpii) : it gradually increased and moved to the east. On the 8th moon (end of September) it entered Tien-che (region about α Hercules and α Ophiuchi) ; it extended itself and moved again eastwards, passing by the star on the right of Ho-kou (γ Aquilæ). Day Konei-oueï (September 27), it passed over the Hou-koua ($\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ Delphini) ; entered the division Tchi (α Pegasi) : it also passed over Li-koung (λ, μ Pegasi). Ninth moon, day Jin-yn (October 16), it entered the sidereal division Koci (ϵ Andromedæ) and gradually diminished. Day Jin-su (November 5) it arrived about 1° to the north of Leou (β Arietis) and disappeared. It was seen, in all, 69 days.

The first date, day Jin-tseu, 6th moon, I think is undoubtedly erroneous. This day belonged properly to the 5th moon. The next day, Jin-tseu, answered to August 27th in the 7th moon, and this seems to be the date intended ; for it is expressly mentioned by the historians that the comet was visible 69 days, and that it disappeared on day Jin-su of the 9th moon, or on November 5 : this fixes the date of discovery on August 27th, or day Jin-tseu of the 7th moon. We should, therefore, read "7th moon," instead of "6th moon" in Ma-tuoan-lin's description.

I have calculated the elements of this comet from the Chinese observations : the numbers are :—

Perihelion passage, 568 ; August 28th ; 6h. Greenwich time ; Julian style.

Longitude of perihelion . . .	316°·47'	} Equinox of 568.
Ascending node	194°·36'	
Inclination	4°·2'	
Least distance	0·889	

Heliocentric motion—direct.

The elements represent with considerable accuracy the path assigned by Ma-tuoan-lin, as the following computed places will show :—

8h. mean time at Pekin.

568 Old Style.	Geoc. Longitude.	Geoc. Latitude.	Distance from Earth.
Aug. 27 . . .	217°·6'	3°·3' N.	0·37
Sept. 6 . . .	226°·7'	8°·2'	0·27
" 16 . . .	244°·5'	17°·8'	0·17
" 21 . . .	262°·3'	25°·5'	0·14
" 27 . . .	297°·0'	32°·5'	0·13
Oct. 6 . . .	342°·4'	26°·7'	0·17
" 16 . . .	2°·2'	18°·3'	0·28
Nov. 5 . . .	15°·4'	10°·7' N.	0·55

The comet was near the earth at the end of September : the position on August 27 supports the alteration of date.

M. Laugier has also calculated an orbit for this comet, and finds from his elements the following geocentric places :—

568, Sept. 3	Long. 225°·52'	Lat. 6°·55' N
" 27	" 298°·8'	" 32°·42'
Oct. 16	" 2°·6'	" 19°·2'
Nov. 5	" 15°·54'	" 11°·15' N

which agree very closely with those obtained from my orbit.

[574.]

Period Kien-te, 3rd year, 2nd moon, day Wou-ou (April 4), an extraordinary star of a bluish colour appeared to the south-east of Ou-tche (Auriga); it was at about 3° , and moved slowly eastwards: the tail gradually increased to 2° . Fourth moon, day Jin-tchin (May 8) it entered Wen-tchang (θ, ν, ϕ Ursæ). Day Ting-wei (May 23), it entered the square of Pe-teou ($\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ Ursæ): afterwards it left the square, and gradually became fainter. It was seen in all 93 days (M. Biot thinks we should read 63 days). This account is taken from the catalogue of "Extraordinary Stars."

Gaubil says it was observed on day Ping-su, 4th moon (May 2), near Arcturus. In Ma-tuoan-lin's catalogue of comets, the present one is dated in the third year Kien-te of Vou-ti, Prince of the Tcheou, on day Y-mao of the 4th moon (May 31), when it was situate in Tse-wei (the circle of perpetual apparition); its colour was a pale red, and the tail pointed to Ou-ti-tso (β Leonis): it moved slowly towards the south-east. Fifth moon, day Kia-tseu (June 9) it stopped to the north of Chang-tai (ι, κ Ursæ), and disappeared.

From these particulars I have deduced the following rough approximation to the elements of the comet's orbit:—

Perihelion passage, 574; April 7·276 Greenwich time; Julian style.

Longitude of perihelion . . .	143°·39'	} Equinox of 574.
Ascending node	128°·17'	
Inclination to ecliptic . . .	46°·31'	
Logarithm of perihelion distance	9·9836	

Motion—direct.

The places assumed in my calculations were:—

April 4	Right ascension	71°	North declination	30°
May 8	"	123	"	61
" 23	"	144	"	64

The time of observation is supposed to have been 10 o'clock, p.m., at Pekin.

[575.]

In the 7th year of the period Ta-kien, under the emperor Tieu-ti of Tchin, 4th moon, day Ping-su (April 27), a comet was seen in Ta-kio (near Arcturus).

[577. *A Comet (?)*.]

Pontanus dates the appearance of a comet in the year that the son of Chilperic died, consequently in 577. Pingré thinks it is the object recorded by Gregory of Tours, as having appeared in the middle of the moon on November 11, during the celebration of the Vigils of St. Martin, and probably a meteor.

[581.]

Period Ta-kien, 12th year, under the emperor just named, 12th moon, day Tin-su (January 20), a comet appeared in the S.W. according to Ma-tuoan-lin.

[582.]

In the 7th year of Childebert, and the 21st of Goutran and Chilperic, Idatius thus records the appearance of a comet:—"In the month of January many prodigies were seen. A comet appeared, situate as it were in a kind of opening; it shone in the midst of the darkness; it

twinkled (or sparkled) and extended its *chevelure*. There emanated from this comet a ray of surprising magnitude: this tail seemed like the smoke of a great conflagration viewed from a distance. The comet presented itself from the first hour of the night, to the westward."

It is remarked by Pingré that many authors date the appearance of the comet on Easter-day, which fell on March 29 in the year 582. There is reason to infer, however, that these writers may have mistaken the date of an aurora borealis, seen at Soissons, and recorded by Gregory of Tours, for that of the comet's visibility. The words of the historian are—"On Easter-day, at Soissons, the heavens were seen on fire."

[584.]

In the same year that Chilperic died, a comet was observed: it is compared (as frequently happens) to a column of fire suspended in the air; but a French monk tells us, a great star appeared above it.

[588.]

In the 8th year Kay-hoang, 10th moon, on day Kia-tse (November 22), a comet appeared in the constellation Nicou (near β Capricorni).

[591.]

A single author tells us that a comet was visible for a whole month in the year that Agilulphus was proclaimed King of the Lombards: no position is given.

[595.]

Various European historians date the appearance of a comet in this year, and one of them adds that it was seen in January. It was observed by the Chinese. On the 14th year Kay-hoang, on day Kouei-ouei of the 11th moon (January 9) a comet was visible in the constellation Hiu (determined by β Aquarii). It moved to the constellations Kouei (the girdle of Andromeda and part of Pisces) and to Leou (the vicinity of α Arietis). Ma-tuan-lin adds to these the constellation Goei (α Aquarii, & Pegasi, &c.).

[602.]

A comet, termed *Xiphias*, from its presenting the figure of a sword, is mentioned by several historians, but they give no dates or positions.

[About 605.]

A comet in the months of April and May, in this or the following year.

Another comet in November and December, in the morning.

Pingré thought, from the confusion of dates hereabouts, that these comets might very probably be the same as the following:—

[607. *First Comet.*]

In the 3rd year *Ta-nie* of the Emperor Yang-ti, on day Ki-tcheou, of the 2nd moon, (March 13), a comet was seen in Tsing, (commencing at μ Geminorum), and Wen-tchang, (ν , ϕ , &c. Ursæ Majoris): it traversed Ta-ling (κ , τ , ϵ , &c. Persei), Ou-tche (Auriga), Pe-ho (α , β , Geminorum); entered Tay-ouei or Thai-wei (the region about β Leonis), passed by Ti-tso (α Herculis), and stopped after 100 days. Pingré remarks upon the irregularity of this route, but a part of the Chinese account may refer to the direction of the tail, and instead of Ti-tso we should perhaps read Ou-ti-tso (β Leonis).

[607. *Second Comet* (?).]

On day Sin-hai, of the 3rd moon, (April 4), a great star appeared in the west: it traversed the constellations Kouei, Leou, Kio, Kang, and disappeared.

It is more than probable that in the description of these so-called *first* and *second* comets of this year, there is some confusion, as regards the order in which a *single* comet may have passed through these sidereal divisions and constellations; or observations of the direction of the tail may be mixed up (as occasionally happens) with the positions of the head.

[607. *Third Comet* (?).]

In the 9th moon, or day Sin-ouéi (October 21), a comet (the same as the last according to Ma-tuoan-lin), appeared in the "southern region," was seen in Kio and Kang, traversed Thai-wei and the star Ti-tso (α Herculis): it approached near many constellations but did not attain Tsan (Cross of Orion), and Tsing (Gemini): it passed near Suy (Jupiter) and disappeared.

Pingré corrects Ti-tso to Ou-ti-tso (β Leonis), as being more easily reconciled with the rest of the description. Jupiter was then in Sagittarius, and in conjunction with the sun about November 19, so that it appears impossible the comet could have been near this planet. Probably some star was mistaken for it.

[608.]

Period Tanie, 4th year, a comet emerged from Ou-tche (α , β , &c. Aurigæ), traversed Wen-tchang (ν , ϕ , &c. Ursæ Majoris), and reached Fang (β , δ , π , ϵ , Scorpii), where it disappeared.

Unfortunately no dates are given: the course is precisely that of Halley's comet, when the perihelion falls in October, and I am inclined to consider the reappearance as having taken place in 608; it is not easy to identify it with any of the comets of 607.

[614.]

When Cosroas or Cosdras, King of Persia, was in possession of Jerusalem, a comet was seen for one month. It is dated by other writers in 615, 616, and 617.

[615.]

Period Ta-nie, 11th year, 6th moon (in July), a comet was seen to the south-east of Wen-tchang. Its length was from 50° to 60° ; its colour was dusky, and during the night the extremity had a libratory motion; it moved to the north-west for some days, and approached the circle of perpetual apparition (Tse-wei), but did not enter it. Afterwards the comet retrograded, and disappeared.

[617. *First Comet*.]

In the 13th year of the same period, 6th moon (in July), a comet was seen in the space Thai-wei, near β Leonis; its colour was reddish-yellow; the tail was 3° or 4° long. After some days it disappeared.

[617. *Second Comet*.]

In the 9th moon, (commencing October 6), a comet appeared in Yng-che (α , β , Pegasi).

[622.]

A comet is recorded by several *modern* cometographers.

[626.]

In the 16th year of Heraclius, 14th indiction, an extremely brilliant star was seen in the west, after sunset, in the month of March. It was also observed in China in the 9th year Wou-te, or day Jin-ou of the 2nd moon (March 26), when it was situate between the divisions Mao and Ouei (the Pleiades and Musca): on day Ting-hai (March 30), it was seen in the Khiouen-che (γ Persei and neighbouring stars).

[632.]

In the 23rd year of Heraclius, a sign was seen in the south; its form procured for it the name of "a beam:" it continued 30 days. It extended from south to north. Cedrenus says the sign appeared after the death of Mahomet, which took place in May or June 632.

[633.]

A comet in the form of a sword is mentioned by Weber: perhaps it is the preceding one, retarded a year.

[634.]

Period Tchín-Kuon of Tay-tsong, on day Kia-tse, of the 8th moon (September 22), a comet appeared in Hiu (β Aquarii, α Equulei), and Goey (α Aquarii, ϵ , δ , Pegasi): it passed through Hiuen-hiao (Aquarius), and disappeared on day Y-hay (October 3).

[639.]

In the 13th year of Tching-Kouan, 3rd moon, on day Y-tcheou (April 30), a comet was observed in China between Pi and Mao (the Hyades and Pleiades). Gaubil refers it to the preceding year, but it is pointed out by Pingré, that in 638 there was no day Y-tcheou in the 3rd moon, the equinox falling on March 17, and the new moon on the 21st. In 639 the 3rd moon commenced on April 9, and the day Y-tcheou fell within it or on April 30.

[641.]

Same period, 15th year, 6th moon, on day Ki-yeou (July 22), according to Ma-tuon-lin, or on day Ki-ouey, according to Gaubil (August 1), a comet was seen in Thai-wei. It approached Lang-goei (Coma Berenices): on day Kia-su of the 7th moon (August 26), it disappeared. Father Mailla dates this comet in the 5th moon.

[660.]

A comet in Scorpio, during 12 days, for which, however, we have only the authority of modern cometographers.

[663.]

Period Long-so of Kao-tsong, 3rd year, on day Kouei-mao of the 8th moon (September 27), a comet in Tso-nie-ti (α , π , ζ Bootis): it was two *che* in length: on day Y-se (September 29), it vanished. This is Ma-tuoan-lin's account: Gaubil says merely that a comet was seen near Arcturus.

[667.]

In the 2nd of the years Kien-fong, on day Ping-chin of the 4th moon (May 24), a comet was observed in China to the north-east: it was situate in Ou-tche (Auriga), between the divisions Mao and Pi according to Ma-tuoan-lin. Gaubil says it appeared between Auriga, the Pleiades and Taurus. The disappearance is dated on day Y-hai (June 12).

[668.]

In the 19th year of Kao-tsong, Emperor of China, a comet in the 4th moon in Ou-tche (Auriga), which continued a few days. This would seem to refer to the preceding one, but as Mailla mentions a solar eclipse in the year previous to the appearance of the comet on the first day of the 8th moon, which certainly belonged to 667, the comet must be dated in 668.

[673 (?).]

In the 1st year of Thierri of France, a comet was observed. Many historians mention "a fire" which appeared in the heavens for 10 days, and there is also a record of an extraordinary iris or rainbow, which caused great terror. Pingré suggests that the whole may be reduced to an Aurora Borealis.

[674 (?).]

A great comet. Its appearance is doubtful, there being only modern authority for it, and no reference to it in the Chinese annals.

[676. *First Comet.*]

In the 2nd year Chang-yven, on day Jin-ou of the 12th moon (676 January 4), a comet was discovered to the south of the constellation Kio (α , ζ Virginis), and Kang (κ , λ Virginis) : it was 5° in length.

[676. *Second Comet.*]

Same period, 3rd year, on day Ting-hai of the 7th moon (September 4), a comet in Tsing (Gemini); it pointed towards Pe-ho (Castor and Pollux), and the tail was three *tchang* in length. It moved towards the north-east. The chevelure was brilliant and continued increasing; it was directed towards Chang-tai (λ , μ Ursæ Majoris), and Wen-tchang (θ , ν , ϕ Ursæ Majoris). On day Y-yeou, of the 9th moon (November 1), it disappeared.

A comet mentioned by European historians about the time of the election of Pope Donus, seems referable to 676, and to have been identical with the above, though the date is somewhat obscurely given. It was observed first in August, and continued visible for three months in the east, "from cock-crowing to morning." It is added, that the rays from it "penetrated the heavens," and that all nations beheld its rising with admiration. Finally, "coming back upon itself, it disappeared;" alluding, probably, to the gradual contraction of the tail as the distance from the earth increased.

[681.]

In the 1st year Kay-yo, on day Ping-chin of the 9th moon (October 17), a comet in the middle of Tien-che, (therefore near the star α Herculis); it was 50° in length; it moved towards Aquila, diminishing in size, and disappeared on day Kouei-tcheou (November 3).

Ma-tuoan-lin says the length was five *tchang*, and that it moved towards the east, attaining the constellation Ho-Kou (α , β , γ Aquilæ).

[683.]

In the 2nd of the years Yong-tchong, on day Ping-ou of the 3rd moon (April 20), a comet was remarked in the north of Ou-tche (α , β , θ , &c. Aurigæ, β Tauri). On day Sin-oui of the 4th moon (May 15), it vanished.

[684. *First Comet.*]

Period Wen-ming, 1st year, 7th moon, on the 12th day Sin-ouci (September 6), a comet was seen in the west, in the evening, 10° in length; it was visible 49 days, and disappeared in the 8th moon, on day Kai-teliin (October 9).

Halley's comet must have reached its perihelion about this date, and might have been seen in the west, in the evening, in September or October: it is unfortunate that the position is not more precisely given in the Chinese annals.

[684. *Second Comet (?)*.]

In the 1st year Kouang-tse, on day Ting-tcheou (November 11, not October 11 as given by Pingré and E. Biot), a comet, which resembled a half-moon, was seen in the north.

Under the pontificate of Benedict II., between Christmas and Epiphany, an obscure star was remarked near the Pleiades: it resembled the moon partially covered by a cloud.

After the 14th of February, 685, a star of great brilliancy was observed in broad daylight: it moved from west to east, or from south to north (?). Pingré considers it to have been a meteor. It is connected by some writers with the object seen between Christmas and Epiphany: thus in Calvisius:—"A.C. 684. *Stella noctu juxta Vergilias cœlo sereno, inter nativitatem Christi et Theophaniam apparet, obtuso lumine, ut luna et die 14 Februarii exiit stella illa vesperi à meridie ad Septentrionem;*" and in another chronicle:—"Sunt, qui scribant Benedicti Papæ temporibus stellam juxta Vergilias, per aliquot dies et noctes apparuisse, sereno, cœlo, inter natalem Domini et Epiphaniam."

[707.]

Period King-loung, 1st year, 10th moon, on day Jin-ou (November 16), a comet appeared to the west: it disappeared on day Kia-yn of the 11th moon, or (December 18).

[708. *First Comet.*]

Same period, 2nd year, on day Ting-yeou of the second moon (March 31), a comet appeared between Mao (the Pleiades), and Goci (Musca). Pingré remarks that this date belongs to the 3rd moon, which commenced on March 27.

[708. *Second Comet.*]

A second comet appeared in Tse-ouci in this year, on day Jin-tchin of the 8th moon, or September 21.

[711.]

A comet is recorded in the 92nd year of the Hegira: it appeared during eleven nights, exhibiting throughout a sensible motion. The 92nd year commenced on October 29th, 710, and ended on October 18th, 711.

[712.]

In the 2nd year of Joui-tsong in China, 7th month (commencing August 7), a comet emerged from the west and afterwards entered Thai-wei (Coma Berenices, &c.). Arctius says its aspect was dull, and its tail directed towards the pole; but this appears to belong to the next comet.

[716. *A Comet* (?).]

A "terrible" comet is recorded in this year, when there likewise happened an eclipse of the moon: its tail was turned towards the pole. The eclipse occurred on January 13, which decides the year; but Pingré remarks, it is to be desired that we had a more ancient authority for the appearance of the comet. It is mentioned in *Marci Antonii Cocceii Sabellici opera omnia*. Basileæ 1560.

[729.]

Historians speak of two comets in the month of January, which accompanied the sun during 14 days, the one, presenting itself in the evening before sunset, and the other in the morning before sunrise; the tails were turned towards the north. Other authors mention a single comet with a tail extending to the mid-heaven, and that more than one appeared is doubtful, since a comet with a high north declination and a right ascension, not much differing from that of the sun, would be seen both morning and evening. Nothing more precise is related.

[730.]

In the 18th year of *Kay-yen*, 6th moon, on day *Kia-tse* (August 29), a comet was seen in Auriga. On day *Kouei-yeou* (September 7), it diffused its light between the Pleiades and Hyades (*Mao* and *Pi* of the Chinese asterisms).

[738.]

In the 26th year of the same period, 3rd moon, on day *Ping-tse* (April 1), a comet in *Tse-wei*, or the circle of perpetual apparition. It traversed *Ursa Major*. Clouds prevented its being seen afterwards, (*Gaubil*).

Ma-tuoan-lin says it was situated on the "walls of *Tse-wei*," on April 1, traversed the "square" of *Ursa Major* (α , β , γ , δ), and was observed ten days or more.

[742 and 743.]

Signs in the north heavens are recorded in the 2nd and 3rd years of *Constantine Copronymus*, but there is no certain evidence that they were comets.

[744.]

In the 4th year of *Constantine*, a great comet was seen in *Syria*. The Chinese have no reference to it.

[760.]

In all probability, an appearance of the comet of *Halley*, as first pointed out by *M. Langier*. It was observed both in *Europe* and *China*.

In the 20th year of the reign of *Constantine*, the sun was eclipsed on Friday the 15th of August about the 10th hour of the day; in the same year, a very bright comet, shaped like a beam, appeared in the east for ten days, and afterwards, during 21 days, to the west. The mention of the solar eclipse fixes the year of the comet's visibility, and the above account, meagre as it is, is sufficient to identify the comet observed in *Europe* with one recorded in the Chinese annals as follows:—

Period Kien-youen, 3rd year, on day Ting-sse of the 4th moon (May 16) a comet appeared in the east. It was between Leou (determined by β Arietis) and Oei (commencing at α Muscæ). Its colour was white, and its length 4° . It moved rapidly towards the east. It traversed the sidereal divisions Mao, Pi, Tse-hi (determined by λ Orionis), Tsan (by δ Orionis), Toug-tsing (by μ Geminorum), Yukouei (by θ Cancræ), Lieou (by δ Hydræ), and the group Hien-youen (α, γ, ζ Leonis). It arrived to the west of Tchi-fa (β Virginis). In all, its appearance lasted during 50 days. In the intercalary moon, day Tin-yeou, 1st day of the moon (May 20), a comet appeared in the west. It was about 10° long. It was visible until the 5th moon, and then vanished.

The intercalary moon of the 3rd year Kien-youen (760) was between the 4th and 6th moon.

M. Laugier, dating the perihelion passage of Halley's comet on June 11, finds a most satisfactory agreement between its geometric positions and those which may be inferred for the same dates from the above account; hence it can hardly admit of a doubt that this body appeared in 760, a year which accords well with the previous intervals.

[762.]

In the 22nd year of Constantine, a comet in the east in the form of a beam.

[767.]

First year, period Ta-li, on day Ki-hai of the 10th moon (January 22), a comet in the group Hou-Koua ($\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$, Delphini): it was about 1° long, and continued visible 20 days.

[770.]

Same period, 5th year, on day Ki-ouei of the 4th moon (May 26), a comet appeared in Ou-tche (α, β, θ , &c., Aurigæ, β Tauri): it was an extraordinary star with a luminous chevelure 30° in length. On day Ki-mao of the 5th moon (June 15) it was in the northern region: its colour was white. On day Kouei-ouei (June 19) it moved towards the east, and traversed the sky: it approached the star in the middle of Pa-ko (δ, ξ , &c., Aurigæ and small stars in Camelopardus). On day Kouei-mao of the 6th moon (July 9) it was at 2° of San-Koung (stars of Canes Venatici) below η Ursæ Majoris. It disappeared on day Ki-ouei (July 25).

From the above account I have deduced an orbit which must necessarily be very rough, though from the length of time the comet was visible, it will probably afford an idea of the true path. The elements are:—

T	770 June 2.64	Old style.
π	..	$2^\circ 8'$
Ω	..	$88^\circ 54'$
i	..	$59^\circ 31'$
Log. q	..	9.7801
		Motion Retrograde.

[773.]

Same period, 7th year, on day Ping-yn of the 12th moon (January 17), a comet appeared below Tsan (belt of Orion), "its length traversed the heavens."

VI.—THE WAR IN ITALY AND ITS ANTECEDENTS.

THE peace of Villafranca, which terminated the late war in Italy, has produced a change in the condition of the States of that country which may be expected to lead to a progressive improvement in the political institutions and social condition of the Italian people. The successive dominations of France and Austria may be regarded as two great divisions of a long tragic drama, which has been performed on the Italian peninsula. In order to form an adequate conception of the various developments of this tragedy, it is necessary to go back as far as the first French Republic, and to take a brief survey of the series of invasions, conquests, and changes of governments, to which the Italian populations were subjected by the French. This succession of calamities had its commencement in 1796, and was not terminated till the battle of Waterloo put an end to the despotism of Napoleon I. The next period extends from 1815 to 1859, when the oppressive domination of Austria had its natural result in the war in Italy, and its imperfect conclusion in the peace of Villafranca.

ANTECEDENTS—1796 to 1814.

In the year 1792, when the French Republic was established, Italy was divided into eleven States,—consisting of the kingdom of Naples (including Sicily), under Ferdinand IV.; the kingdom of Sardinia (consisting of Piedmont, Savoy, Nice, and the island of Sardinia), under Victor Amadeus III.; the Papal States, under Pope Pius VI.; the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, under Ferdinand III.; the Duchy of Modena, under Ercole Rinaldo; the Duchy of Parma, under Don Ferdinand; the three oligarchic commonwealths of Venice, Genoa, and Lucca; and the two duchies of Milan and Mantua, under the Emperor of Germany, Francis II. These governments were all more or less despotic and arbitrary, but were not oppressive. There was regular trade and some commerce, agricultural cultivation, competence, security, and tranquillity, such as had not existed in Italy for some centuries previously.

The French Revolution excited alarm and hostility in all the governments of Europe, and more perhaps than elsewhere in those of Italy. The King of Sardinia, nearly allied to Louis XVI., and exposed to danger by his proximity to France, was one of the first to express his disapprobation, and to join the coalition entered into at Pillnitz against the Republicans. He was the first to be attacked. The French in 1792 invaded Savoy and Nice, which, being both on the French side of the Alps, were soon wrested from the King of Sardinia. The commercial oligarchy of Genoa declared itself neutral, and through the Genoese territory the French penetrated into Italy. The King of Sardinia, assisted by an Austrian body of troops, waged a desultory warfare with the French Republic during the years 1793, 1794, and 1795; but in 1796 Napoleon Bonaparte, a young officer of artillery, who had distinguished himself at Toulon, was appointed General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Italy, and arrived at Nice in the month of March. In April he forced his way into the beautiful valleys of Piedmont, surprised the allied armies, separated the Austrians

from the Piedmontese, defeated the latter, compelled the King of Sardinia to conclude a disastrous peace, and then marched direct against Milan. The Austrians, who had retreated into Lombardy, were defeated at Lodi on the 10th of May, and the victorious army entered the capital of Lombardy. Victor Amadeus, King of Sardinia, died in October, 1796, and was succeeded by his son Charles Emmanuel IV.

The French armies invaded Modena and Tuscany, and entered Verona in pursuit of the Austrians. Counter-insurrections occurred at Milan, Pavia, and elsewhere, but were soon crushed, and the cities and towns were stimulated by French agents to unite themselves into republics. In this manner were formed the *Repubblica Cispadana* and the *Repubblica Transpadana*, the river Po forming the boundary between them. General Bonaparte in the mean time pursued his victorious course, and early in 1797 drove the Austrians into the Tyrol and other States of Germany. He won several battles, and was only about seventy miles from Vienna, when the imperial court concluded an armistice with him. Mantua, after a long siege, capitulated in February, 1797. The Pope, in the same month, signed a degrading treaty of peace. Charles Emmanuel, environed in Turin by French troops, was compelled to become their unwilling ally. The Duke of Modena fled from his capital. The Grand Duke of Tuscany was obliged to admit a French garrison into Leghorn. The King of Naples concluded a peace on somewhat easier terms. War was declared against the Republic of Venice at the beginning of May, 1797; the Venetian territory was invaded, the city of Venice was threatened, and the Doge and Senate admitted the French troops without opposition.

Such was the termination of the brilliant campaign of General Bonaparte in 1796-7. The whole of Northern Italy was in a state of confusion and disorder little short of anarchy. In May, 1797, General Bonaparte formed the two Republics Cispadana and Transpadana into one, which he named the *Repubblica Cisalpina*; and afterwards signed with the Emperor the treaty of Campoformio, by which Venice and a large part of the Venetian territory were given over to the Emperor as compensation for Flanders, which was annexed to France. Bonaparte returned to Paris in December 1797, and on the 19th of May, 1798, sailed from Toulon as commander of an expedition to Egypt. During the year 1798 the French armies in Italy found pretexts for quarrelling with the governments of Rome and Naples, attacked them, conquered them, and established several petty and powerless republics subject to France. But in the mean time an alliance had been formed between Austria and Russia, and in the month of April 1799, the Russian General Suwarrow opened the campaign against the French, defeated them at Cassano on the Adda, and on the Trebbia, retook Mantua, Milan, Alessandria, and Turin, and on the 15th of August won the battle of Novi in the Genoese territory. This was the last of a series of defeats which drove the French from every part of Italy except Genoa, behind the ramparts of which they defended themselves for a time, but at the end of 1799 the whole of Italy was in the possession of the Allies.

This condition of Italy was of short duration. In October, 1799, General Bonaparte returned to Paris from Egypt, and was soon afterwards placed at the head of the French government with the title of First Consul. In May 1800 he conducted an army of 36,000 men over the Great St. Bernard, defeated the few troops opposed to him, and entered Milan on the 2nd of June. At Milan he was joined by other divisions which had entered Italy by the Simplon and the St. Gothard; and immediately marched to attack the Austrian General Melas, who had hastily assembled his army at Alessandria. A battle took place on the plain of Marengo, June 14th. At four in the afternoon the French were retreating in disorder, when General Desaix arrived with a division of reserve, and attacked the Austrian advancing column in front, while the younger Kellerman, with a body of heavy horse, charged it in flank. Desaix was slain, but the Austrian column was broken; the retreating army then rallied, and the French became conquerors. This battle concluded the campaign; for the Austrian General, cut off from his communications, was obliged to purchase the retreat of his army to the line of the Mincio by the resignation of Genoa, Piedmont, and Lombardy, with all the fortresses included in them. Bonaparte returned to Paris, where he arrived on the 3rd of July. The French in Italy soon drove the Austrians behind the Adige and the Brenta, and Moreau in Germany defeated them in the great battle of Hohenlinden, and advanced towards Vienna.

Austria was then obliged to sue for peace, and by the treaty of Luneville, February 9, 1801, was deprived of all her Italian possessions except Venice and the Venetian territory. On the 27th of March, 1802, a treaty of peace was signed at Amiens between France and Great Britain. The peace was of short duration. On the 18th of May, 1803, England declared war against France.

In the mean time Bonaparte had been exercising his political skill on the government of northern Italy. In January, 1802, he assembled at Lyons a great council of the States, and, in place of the Cisalpine Republic, formed an Italian Republic, the members of which entered upon their administrative duties on the 4th of February. Bonaparte named himself President and Francesco Melzi of Milan Vice-President. Bonaparte returned to Paris, and Melzi performed the duties of head of the Italian Republic. In June, 1802, Charles Emmanuel, the King of Sardinia, who was then at Rome, abdicated in favour of his brother Victor Emmanuel. The fallen monarch, unable to endure the insults and exactions heaped upon himself and his subjects by the agents of the French Directory, had retired to the island of Sardinia. His successor also made the island his place of residence; and in August, 1802, Piedmont was annexed to France. In October the French took possession of the Duchy of Parma.

On the 18th of May, 1804, Bonaparte assumed the title of Napoleon I. Emperor of the French; and in December of the same year was crowned by the Pope. Early in 1805 he changed the Italian Republic into the Kingdom of Italy, and on the 31st of March was himself proclaimed King of Italy. His coronation took place on the 26th of May, in the cathedral of Milan. He was accompanied by the

Empress Josephine and her son Eugene Beauharnois. The Archbishop of Milan delivered to him at the foot of the altar the ring, the mantle, and the sword. He gave the sword to his son-in-law, who had previously been created Prince of France. Then, ascending the steps of the altar, he took in his hands the famous iron crown, and placing it on his own head, exclaimed—"Dio me l'ha data. Guai a chi la tocca"—(God has given it to me. Woe to him who shall touch it). On the 7th of June Prince Eugene, then twenty-five years of age, took the oaths as Viceroy of the Kingdom of Italy. The kingdom was divided into fourteen departments, named, as in France, from the rivers.

Another continental war soon afterwards broke out. While Napoleon was moving his grand army through Germany, Marshal Massena, in September in 1805, arrived in Italy to take the command of the army there, and on the 1st of October the Viceroy of Italy proclaimed war against Austria. Massena, on the 18th of October, crossed the Adige with all his army, obliged the Archduke Charles to retreat, and took possession of the Venetian States. Napoleon in the mean time entered Vienna, defeated the Russians at Austerlitz on the 2nd of December, and on the 25th of the same month peace was concluded between France and Austria at Presburg. The whole of the Venetian States were then relinquished to the French, and on the 30th of March, 1806, Napoleon published a decree annexing those States to the Kingdom of Italy, and dividing them into seven departments. At the same time he created in them twelve duchies, as fiefs of the French Empire, for the rewarding of his generals. In the same year (1806) he took possession of the Kingdom of Naples, and gave it to his brother Joseph, creating there also several fiefs dependent on the French Empire. Francis II., on the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine, July 12th, 1806, ceased to be elective Emperor of Germany, and on the 6th of August was proclaimed hereditary Emperor of Austria, with the title of Francis I. In February, 1806, Napoleon sent an army to Naples, under General Massena, who easily conquered the kingdom, Ferdinand IV. having already embarked for Sicily.

In March, 1806, Napoleon, by a decree, appointed his brother Joseph to be King of Naples. On the 6th of June, 1808, by another decree, he created Joseph King of Spain and the Indies, and by a third decree appointed Joachim Murat to occupy the throne of Naples, with the title of King of the Two Sicilies. Murat, who was married to Napoleon's youngest sister Caroline, and was his lieutenant-general at Madrid, forthwith proceeded to Naples, where he continued to reign till 1815. Tuscany—which Napoleon under a treaty had given to the infant son of Maria Luisa of Spain, naming it the Kingdom of Etruria—in June 1808 he annexed to the French Empire, and divided into three departments. In the same year The Marches, a part of the Papal States, were united to the Kingdom of Italy, and also divided into three departments. In 1809 he annexed Rome and the other Papal States to the Empire of France. The decree of annexation is dated Vienna, March 17th, 1809, and states the following reasons for depriving the Pope of his territories:—

"Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c. taking into consideration that when Charlemagne, Emperor of the French, and our sublime predecessor, endowed the Bishops of Rome with various lands, they were given as fiefs, to maintain the peace of his subjects, and that Rome did not therefore cease to form a part of the Empire; considering further that since that time the union of spiritual and temporal power has been and still is the source of dissension; that the Popes have but too frequently availed themselves of the one to support their pretensions to the other, and that with spiritual concerns, which are in their nature immutable, have been confounded worldly affairs, which change with the circumstances and politics of the times; considering, finally, that it is in vain to attempt to reconcile with the temporal pretensions of the Pope all that we have concerted for the security of our army, the repose and prosperity of the nations over whom we reign, and the dignity and inviolability of our Empire, we have decreed and do decree," &c. The Pope's revenue was fixed at two millions of francs annually, and his palaces and property were to be free of any species of imposition or taxation.

Thus the entire peninsula of Italy was at length reduced under the power of Napoleon, the Kingdom of Italy being held by his son-in-law, Eugene Beauharnois, and the Kingdom of Naples by his brother-in-law, Joachim Murat. Piedmont, Genoa, Tuscany, and the southern Papal States, were annexed to France, and divided into departments.

Such then was the condition of the Italian peninsula in 1810, and such it remained till the reverses and overthrow of Napoleon, in 1814 and 1815, led to the restoration of the sovereigns and the re-establishment of the monarchical governments.

Italy, then, after about twenty years of invasions, military violence and oppression, extortion, plunder, and changes of government, returned suddenly to nearly her former political condition, and France was reduced to her ancient limits, with Louis XVIII. for her king.

ANTECEDENTS—1815 to 1858.

By declarations and protocols of the Allied Powers, by the Treaty of Paris, signed May 30, 1814, and the Treaty of Vienna, signed June 9, 1815, Francis I., Emperor of Austria, became possessor of Lombardy and Venetia, united, and formed into the Regno Lombardo-Veneto; Victor Emmanuel I., King of Sardinia, was restored to his former continental possessions, and received in addition the city and territory of Genoa; Pius VII. was restored to the Papal States; Ferdinand IV., King of Naples and Sicily, returned to his continental capital, and in 1816 assumed the title of Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies. Murat, who in 1815 had taken the part of Napoleon, was compelled to fly from his kingdom. He afterwards landed in Calabria with a few followers, was captured, and shot by order of a Neapolitan court-martial. Ferdinand III. returned to Florence as Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Francis IV. to Modena, as Duke of Modena. The Duchy of Parma was assigned to Maria Louisa of Austria, wife of Napoleon, to be held during her life-time. The Duchy of Lucca, which Napoleon in 1805 had erected into a principality for his sister Eliza, was given to Maria Luisa of Spain and her son, the widow and child of Don Ludovico Bourbon who had been

Prince of Parma, under an arrangement that, on the death of Maria Louisa of Austria, the son of Don Ludovico should become Duke of Parma, and Lucca be transferred to Tuscany. Maria Luisa died March 13, 1824, and her son, Carlo Ludovico II., became Duke of Lucca.

It should be borne in mind, that the five Great Powers of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Great Britain, and France, which constituted the Congress of Vienna, were assembled under peculiar circumstances; in reference to which Lord Palmerston, in a despatch to the Marquis of Normanby, dated October 10, 1848, makes the following observations: "The tide of war had swept over the whole surface of Europe, from the Rhine to Moscow, and from Moscow back to the Seine. All the smaller States had been conquered and reconquered, and were considered almost at the arbitrary disposal of the Great Powers whose armies had decided the fate of the war. The statesmen who sat in the Congress, therefore, considered themselves at liberty to parcel out with great freedom the several territories of Europe. The smaller Sovereigns, Princes, and States had no representatives in the deciding Congress, and no voice in the decisions by which their future destiny was determined. They were all obliged to yield to overruling power, and to submit to decisions which were the result, as the case might be, of justice or of expediency, of generosity or of partiality, of regard for the welfare of nations, or of concession to personal solicitations."

Soon after the completion of the Treaty of Vienna, the Emperor of Austria concluded two separate treaties, one with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, signed July 1, 1815, and another with the King of the Two Sicilies, signed July 12, 1815. In the latter treaty there was a secret article, which stipulated that "the King of the Two Sicilies, in re-establishing the government of his kingdom, shall not admit any changes irreconcilable with monarchical institutions, or with the principles adopted by his Imperial and Royal Majesty in the internal government of his Italian provinces." In 1847 similar treaties were concluded with Modena and Parma. Besides the power of interference which Austria obtained by these treaties, she had been granted, by Article 103 of the Act of the Congress of Vienna, a perpetual right to occupy with garrisons the fortresses of Piacenza, Ferrara, and Comacchio.

Here then we have the commencement and continuation of that system of interference with the internal government of the States of Central and Southern Italy, which so deeply offended and irritated the subjects of those States, and which produced antagonism in Sardinia, and dissatisfaction and hostility in the government of France. No statesman of eminence in the present day would give his assent to the principle on which these treaties are based, if stated in unequivocal terms, namely, that two sovereigns are justified in entering into a convention or treaty to give support each to the other by the intervention of an armed force for the coercion of their respective subjects, in case of a contest between the government and the people. Aggression or invasion by a foreign State involves an entirely different principle.

One of the first measures of the Emperor of Austria, after taking possession of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, was to transfer the Italian soldiers to Austria, and to occupy the garrisons by Austrian

troops. The offices of state at Milan and Venice were filled by Austrians, and a system of oppressive taxation was the natural consequence. The people were discontented, and as no attempt was made to ameliorate their condition, the discontent gradually became more deep and permanent.

In 1820 an insurrection broke out at Naples, the object of which was to obtain a more liberal constitution, which King Ferdinand I. granted, but in 1821 an Austrian army entered Naples, the constitution was annulled, and the former government re-established.

Early in March, 1821, an insurrectionary movement took place in Piedmont, which originated with the officers and troops in garrison at Alessandria, and had for its object the establishment of a constitutional government. The king, Victor Emmanuel I., abdicated his throne to his brother Charles Felix, and on the 10th of March left Turin with his wife and daughter. Piedmont had never had a representative government, and the people were not then disposed to support the revolutionary party. Charles Felix, who was then at Modena, issued a decree rejecting the proposed constitution. Austrian troops were marched from Milan, who, assisted by the royalist portion of the army, soon suppressed the insurrection. Austrian troops occupied for some time afterwards the fortresses of Alessandria, Casale, and others.

Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies, died in 1825, and was succeeded by his son, Francis I., whose reign only lasted till November 8, 1830, when he died, and was succeeded by his son, Ferdinand II., who, in the proclamation by which he announced his accession to the throne, promised political and social reforms and ameliorations, which were never realized. Ferdinand II. died May 22, 1859, and was succeeded by the present king, Francis II.

With the exception of these two revolutionary movements, the peace which succeeded the battle of Waterloo continued without any important disturbance till 1830, when a revolution occurred in Paris, by which Charles X. was expelled from the throne of France, and Louis Philippe appointed his successor.

The French Revolution of 1830 produced great excitement throughout Europe, the most important consequence of which was the insurrection at Brussels in the same year, which became a revolution, and annulled a leading article of the Treaty of Vienna. The Kingdom of the Netherlands, which had been established by the Congress, was separated into two parts, one of which became the Kingdom of Belgium, and the other, with diminished territory, retained its title of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Pope Pius VIII., who had been elected in March, 1829, died in December, 1830, and was succeeded by Gregory XVI. In 1831 insurrections broke out in Modena, Parma, and the Papal States. The Duke of Modena fled to Mantua, the Duchess of Parma to Piacenza. The new Pope had only just been elected, when a successful revolt at Bologna soon extended to Ancona and other places in the States of the Church. The Duke of Modena, the Duchess of Parma, and the Pope, all solicited the aid of the Emperor of Austria to subdue their rebellious subjects. The Emperor, immediately after the French

Revolution, had filled Lombardy with nearly 100,000 troops, and had therefore abundant means at his disposal. France, however, protested against the interference of Austria, and threatened; but was induced to allow Austria to move, on the condition, that when the insurrections were suppressed the Austrian troops should be withdrawn. On the 26th of March the revolts had all been put down, the Duke of Modena and the Duchess of Parma returned to their respective States, and the Austrians soon afterwards were withdrawn to the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. Other disturbances however occurred in the Papal States in 1832, and were not suppressed without the aid of Austrian troops, a body of whom entered Bologna on the 28th of January. Scarcely, however, had tranquillity been restored, than a French squadron, having on board a body of troops, anchored before the port of Ancona, in the Adriatic, and on the 23rd of February, the French troops entered the town, and obtained possession of the fort. The Pope protested, and required the withdrawal of the troops. The French Minister of Marine, in the Chamber of Deputies, affirmed that the expedition was to operate as "a countercheck to Austria, and to assert an equal right to interference." After many protests and much negotiation, the French troops were withdrawn.

Charles Felix, King of Sardinia, died on the 27th of April, 1831, and was succeeded by his nephew, Charles Albert, Prince of Carignano.

So oppressive was the administration of the Papal States during the latter years of the pontificate of Gregory XVI., that only the military power of Austria could have kept him secure on his throne. In 1845 an insurrection occurred, which was suppressed, and Gregory XVI. died on the 1st of June, 1846. He was succeeded by the present Pope, Pius IX.

The new Pope, immediately after his election, set to work vigorously in the removal of existing abuses and the introduction of reforms. He set at liberty about 3,000 political prisoners, instituted a senate of 100 members, of whom only four were ecclesiastics, and proceeded in his course of reformation and improvement during the year 1847, with the enthusiastic approbation of the populations of Italy and the admiration of sanguine believers in the triumph of liberal opinions.

The Pope's liberal measures caused great excitement during the year 1847, not only in the Roman States, but in the other Italian States and elsewhere in Europe. In Tuscany the Grand Duke promised reforms, and commenced by creating a new Council of State. Similar reforms were required by the people of Lucca from the Duke, who, on the 1st of September, made some promises, which, in a day or two afterwards, he withdrew. Further disturbances then took place, in consequence of which, the Duke of Lucca, on the 10th of October, sold the reversion of the Duchy to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. On the 17th of December, the Archduchess Maria Louisa died at Parma, when the ex-Duke of Lucca became Duke of Parma, under the name of Charles Louis II. de Bourbon. On the 21st of December the magistrates and citizens of Parma petitioned their new Duke for a redress of grievances. He replied that he should make no changes. Disturbances immediately ensued, which were suppressed by the entry of Austrian troops into Parma.

During the years 1846 and 1847 secret societies had been organized, with branches in almost every city of Italy, by which everything had been prepared for a general rising in order to expel the Austrians, and to coerce the despotic sovereigns. Partial risings occurred in some of the larger cities, the spirit of insubordination showing itself most strongly in Lombardy. Tobacco being an article of revenue held as a monopoly by the Austrian government, the disaffected inhabitants of Milan resolved to relinquish the practice of smoking. The Austrian authorities were of course offended, and on the 3rd of January 1848, distributed a quantity of cigars to the soldiers, who irritated the inhabitants of Milan by smoking them ostentatiously in the streets. Collisions between the people and the soldiers ensued, and many lives were sacrificed. Similar collisions took place at Pavia on the 8th and 9th of January.

On the 12th of January a formidable revolt commenced at Palermo in Sicily, which quickly extended thence to Messina, and from Messina to Naples. The King of the Two Sicilies issued a decree promising a constitution for the entire kingdom, and summoned a parliamentary assembly, the members of which met on the 14th of May in the city of Naples. No sooner had the discussion commenced, than a dispute arose between the Neapolitan government and the deputies, the consequence of which was an insurrection in the city. On the morning of the 15th of May barricades were erected, and a sanguinary conflict took place. The king, in aid of the royal troops, let loose the *lazzaroni* to plunder and stab the citizens. The insurrectionists were overcome, and the king became again absolute in his continental territories. Sicily, however, was not subdued till the city of Palermo, the seat of the Sicilian provisional government, surrendered to the royal army on the 22nd of April, 1849.

On the 8th of February, 1848, the King of Sardinia issued a proclamation containing the bases of a new liberal constitution, prefaced by some significant allusions to the social condition of Italy: "Now therefore, that the times are ripe for greater things, and in the midst of changes which have occurred in Italy. . . . we have resolved to adopt the following bases of a fundamental statute for the establishment in our State of a complete system of representative government." Then followed the Fourteen Articles which had been adopted as bases. This voluntary establishment by Charles Albert of a constitutional government, in obvious contrast, if not in direct opposition, to the despotic system of Austria, became in a short time the chief cause of that antagonism which has ever since existed between the two governments.

On the same day, February the 8th, on which the King of Sardinia issued his proclamation, there occurred in the French Chamber of Deputies a debate on the reform banquets, which led to a dispute between the ministers and opposition members, and caused great excitement. From the 9th to the 12th of February there were riots in Munich on account of *Lola Montez*, an opera danseuse, whom the King of Bavaria supported as a favourite. She was obliged to leave the kingdom.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 21st of February, the

excitement which had been increasing from the 8th had become intense, and the sitting closed in tumult. On the 22nd the great struggle with an unpopular government was transferred from the deputies to the populace, and was terminated on the 24th by the flight of the king Louis Philippe from Paris. His abdication in favour of the Count de Paris was rejected, and on the 25th a provisional government was formed. On the 26th M. de Lamartine proclaimed "The French Republic, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

The French Revolution occasioned insurrectionary movements to a greater or less extent throughout the whole of Europe. Almost every one of the German States was more or less convulsed. From the 4th to the 6th of March, the inhabitants of Munich demanded reforms, which were promised; but discontent continued to prevail to such a degree, that on the 22nd of March the King of Bavaria abdicated in favour of his son, who then ascended the throne as Maximilian II.

On the 17th of March there was a revolutionary movement in Vienna of such violence as to oblige Prince Metternich to resign his office as minister, and to make his escape from the city in disguise. On the same day a revolt in Lombardy commenced at Milan. The Emperor of Austria attempted in vain to stop it by a conciliatory proclamation. The inhabitants of Milan maintained in the streets of the city a sanguinary conflict with the Austrian troops under Radetzky, from the 18th of March to the 23rd, when the castle was evacuated by the garrison, and the Austrian troops retired in two columns towards Mantua. On that day the King of Sardinia proclaimed his intention of supporting the Italians of Lombardy in their struggle for freedom by the expulsion of the Austrians from Italy. The army of Charles-Albert, about 60,000 strong, having already crossed the Ticino, and occupied Pavia, commenced the pursuit of the retreating Austrians. On the 1st of April he had possession of Lodi; on the 3rd he was advancing after Radetzky by Piacenza; on the 14th he had invested the fortress of Peschiera; on the 17th he forced the Austrian lines on the Mincio, and on the 4th of May crossed the Adige at Pontone.

Meantime, on the 19th of March, there was a revolt in Parma, with barricades and fighting in the streets. On the 20th the Duke of Parma, after appointing a regency, fled from the city, when a provisional government was formed, which proclaimed the annexation of Parma to Piedmont. On the same day the inhabitants of Modena rose in revolt, and the Duke was imprisoned, but in a few days was set at liberty on complying with certain conditions. He was however soon afterwards obliged to leave his Duchy, and on the 9th of April a provisional government was appointed in Modena.

On the 22nd of May General Nugent joined Radetzky with a large reinforcement of troops from Germany, and the united army entered Verona. The career of Charles Albert, which had been hitherto a series of uninterrupted successes, was checked, but was not immediately reversed. On the 29th of May the Austrians were defeated at Goito, and compelled to retreat to Mantua. The fortress of Peschiera surrendered to Charles Albert on the 30th of May; and on the 9th of June an elective decision was taken in Lombardy for a proposed union with Piedmont, when 561,000 votes were recorded for immediate

union, and 681 for delaying the union till the termination of the war. Venetia had also risen against Austria; and General Durando, who commanded the Venetian troops, and held Vicenza, on the 10th of June capitulated with the whole of his forces to General Radetzky. On the 15th of June Padua surrendered to the Austrians, and General Pepe retired to Venice, when the Venetian Constituent Assembly proclaimed their resolution to defend the city; but after a brave resistance, were compelled to yield to the Austrians on the 28th of August. On the 1st of July the Austrians made an attack on Rivoli, but were repulsed by the Duke of Genoa. From the 22nd to the 27th of July, the Piedmontese army, after a series of engagements, was compelled to retreat across the Mincio, and fall back upon Milan, which they entered on the 3rd of August. On the 4th of August the authorities of the city capitulated without a struggle, the King of Sardinia retreating to the Ticino. An armistice was then concluded between Charles Albert and Radetzky, which was to be continued till the 12th of March 1849.

During the continuance of the armistice between the two hostile armies, the British government endeavoured to prevail on the Austrian government to relinquish its possessions in Italy. The reasoning employed for this purpose is shown in the following extracts from a despatch dated October 9, 1848, addressed by Lord Palmerston, then Foreign Minister, to Lord Ponsonby, the British ambassador at the court of Vienna. Lord Palmerston observes, that when the Austrian army in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, then about 120,000 strong, should be reduced to a peace establishment, "Her Majesty's government doubt if there can be any chance that Austria can maintain useful and permanent possession of a country whose inhabitants are so deeply and universally imbued with an unconquerable aversion to Austrian sway. It surely would be wiser for the Austrian government, and much more conducive to the real and personal strength of the Austrian Empire, to release these people from a dominion which they will ever regard as a yoke, and to take the present favourable opportunity for making a fair and just pecuniary arrangement with them on their separation from the imperial crown. There cannot be a reasonable doubt that if the rule of Austria were again to be established in these provinces, discontent would seize the first opportunity to vent itself in renewed outbreak and insurrection: a great exertion of force would again be required, and at a great expense, to put insurrection down. Foreign aid would again be required to save the provinces from renewed subjugation, and such foreign aid would probably be granted."

During the remainder of the year 1848 the revolutionary struggle was continued in various places. The Hungarian insurrection commenced on the 27th of September by the assassination of Count Lamberg. In October the Hungarian army invested Vienna, which, after a series of conflicts, was relieved by Prince Windischgrätz on the 2nd of November. From the 9th to the 13th of November there were violent disputes between the King of Prussia and his parliament. The military surrounded the Hall, and the members withdrew under the protection of the burgher-guard, which was forthwith dissolved,

and the city of Berlin proclaimed in a state of siege. On the 6th of December the King of Prussia dissolved the National Assembly, and promulgated a new constitution.

On the 16th of November, Count Rossi, the Pope's prime minister, was stabbed as he entered the senate-house in Rome, and died. The revolutionary party then proceeded to the Quirinal Palace, and at one o'clock presented their requisitions to the Pope, namely ; 1, Italian nationality ; 2, a constituent assembly, and a federal union ; 3, a war of independence ; 4, adoption of the programme of the 5th of June ; and 5, a new ministry, the members of which were specified. The Pope hesitating to comply with these demands, his palace was besieged, and his private secretary shot. At seven o'clock in the evening the Pope announced a new and popular ministry. This act of compliance, however, did not satisfy the revolutionary party, and Pius IX., after being more than a week shut up in his palace, left Rome in disguise, and retired to Mola di Gaeta. On the 29th of December, the Roman chamber was dissolved, and a constituent assembly convened.

Ferdinand I., Emperor of Austria, on the 2nd of December abdicated his throne. Francis Charles, his brother and heir, renounced his right to the succession, and Francis Joseph, son of Francis Charles, was proclaimed Emperor.

December 10, 11, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was elected President of the French republic. The number of votes were—for Louis Napoleon, 5,534,520 ; for General Cavaignac, 1,448,302 ; for Ledru Rollin, 371,431 ; for all others, 71,999.

The court of Rome, after the flight of Pope Pius IX., published on the 8th of January a decree, announcing to the subjects of the Papal States that they had no right to elect a constituent assembly, and that all those who should vote for the candidates would incur the sentence of the greater excommunication. The undaunted inhabitants of the Romagna, however, treated the once terrible sentence with utter disregard and contempt, crowding to the polling-places to the number of 257,000 voters, each a householder and head of a family ; and the Bishop of Rieti, one of a small party of churchmen, was first among his fellow-citizens to drop his vote into the urn. The constituent assembly met in Rome, a republic was proclaimed, and a triumvirate was afterwards appointed, to whom was assigned the whole executive power. The triumviri were Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi. But the establishment of a republic in Rome, which would undoubtedly have superseded the territorial power of the Pope, and perhaps have diminished the reverence claimed by his spiritual supremacy, was not to be permitted by Roman Catholic France. A French expedition, consisting of about 6,000 troops, under General Oudinot, was despatched to Rome, and reached Civita Vecchia on the 25th of April. The constituent assembly protested against this expedition as an invasion, and declared their purpose of resisting it. General Oudinot, however, encamped before the walls of Rome on the 29th of April, and attempted to enter the city, but met with so determined a resistance that he was compelled to fall back with some loss. After much unavailing negotiation, Oudinot commenced the siege of Rome on the 3rd of June, and made his approaches by regular trenches. On the

12th he was ready for the assault, but the defence was conquered by Garibaldi with such skill and bravery, that the city was not surrendered till the 2nd of July. Garibaldi made his escape to the forests of Ravenna, and finally to the Adriatic, where he embarked, and eluded his Austrian enemies.

Meantime other revolutionary movements had been in progress. On the 9th of February the Grand Duke of Tuscany fled from Florence, and a provisional government was proclaimed; the young Emperor of Austria, by a series of decrees on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of March, promulgated a new constitution; the King of the Two Sicilies, on the 6th of March, granted a constitution to Sicily based on that of 1812; and Charles Louis II., Duke of Parma, on the 14th of March abdicated in favour of his son Charles Ferdinand III.

But the most important events with respect to Italy were the resumption of hostilities between Sardinia and Austria, and the defeat and abdication of Charles Albert. The armistice between the two belligerent powers expired on the 12th of March, and on the 14th Sardinia announced the recommencement of the war. On the 21st of March, Charles Albert engaged the troops under Radetzky at Vercelli, was defeated, and was driven back. On the 23rd of March a second battle was fought at Novara. Charles Albert was totally defeated, and immediately abdicated in favour of his son, Victor Emmanuel II., the present King of Sardinia. The terms of peace were soon afterwards agreed upon, and the treaty was signed on the 6th of August.

General Haynau, on the 30th of March, assaulted Brescia, which had risen against the Austrians, and after a fearful slaughter, the city was taken and sacked. On the 16th of May, the city of Bologna capitulated to the Austrians after a conflict of eight days; and on the 14th of June, Ancona also surrendered after a destructive bombardment. The Grand Duke of Tuscany re-entered his capital and resumed his authority on the 27th of July, and Venice capitulated to Marshal Radetzky on the 22nd of August. Pius IX., on the 12th of September, issued a manifesto from Naples promising to his subjects certain reforms; and on the 18th of September the council of state at Rome announced an amnesty to political offenders in the late revolution, excepting from it, however, certain classes of persons, the entire number of whom is stated to have amounted to more than 13,000.

On the 13th of April, 1850, Pius IX. returned to Rome. In December the same year, it having been proposed to include the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom in the German Confederation, the French government protested, and Lord Palmerston remonstrated against it. The German Diet, in reply to Lord Palmerston, on the 17th of July, 1851, stated that "no foreign interference should be allowed in a purely Germanic question." On the 19th of July in the same year, Marshal Radetzky declared the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom in a state of siege. Louis Napoleon, on the 2nd of December, 1851, obtained despotic power in France by the *coup d'état* and by the military violence of the three or four subsequent days. On the 2nd of December, 1852, he was proclaimed Emperor of the French.

On the 10th of November, 1852, a treaty between the courts of

Vienna and Rome was ratified, by which it was stipulated that Austria should supply 12,000 infantry and 1,400 cavalry to be maintained by the Papal government in the Papal States.

On the 6th of February, 1853, an insurrection broke out at Milan, but was speedily suppressed. Many of the insurgents were executed, and much property was confiscated.

Sardinia, by a Treaty of alliance, ratified March 4, 1855, joined France and Great Britain in the war against Russia.

A Concordat between Austria and the Court of Rome was signed at Vienna on the 18th of August, 1855. The Emperor Francis Joseph declares that his object in ascending the throne was to renew and strengthen the moral foundations of social order. The Concordat consists of thirty-six articles. It declares that the Roman Catholic religion shall ever be maintained in all its rights and privileges throughout the Austrian Empire and its dependencies, and that the Pope shall have direct communication with the bishops, clergy, and people. The whole course of instruction, both in public and private schools, is to be in accordance with the Roman Catholic Religion. "All laws, ordinances, and arrangements which are in opposition to the Concordat are henceforth abrogated, and the Concordat becomes a law of the land throughout the Empire."

In the Conferences held in Paris, February 25—April 17, 1856, Sardinia, in consequence of her alliance with the Western Powers, was invited to participate. On the 16th of April, a note or protest was addressed to the French and English governments by Count de Cavour and the Marquis de Villamarina, the Sardinian plenipotentiaries, concerning the state of Italy. It contained, among other observations, the following:—"It would be superfluous to trace here an exact picture of Italy. What has taken place in that country is too notorious. The system of repression and violent reaction, commenced in 1848 and 1849, justified perhaps in its origin by the revolutionary disturbances which had just been suppressed, continues without the smallest relaxation. It may even be said that, with few exceptions, it is exercised with redoubled vigour. Never were the prisons and dungeons more full of persons condemned for political offences; never has the number of exiles been greater; never has the police been more vexatious, nor martial law more severely applied."

In January, 1857, the Emperor of Austria granted an amnesty to political offenders in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. In June 20-30, outbreaks occurred at Leghorn and Genoa, which were suppressed with the loss of a few lives.

On the 14th of January, 1858, an attempt was made in Paris to assassinate the Emperor and Empress of the French on their way to the Opera, by the explosion of a number of balls, similar to hand-grenades, filled with combustible materials. They both escaped unhurt, but five persons were killed, and about sixty wounded. On the 25th of February, four individuals, who had been apprehended, were tried at Paris, for the attempt to assassinate the Emperor. Their names were Orsini, Rudio, Gomez, and Pieri, and the accusation included a fifth person, Bernard, who was absent in England.

They were all found guilty, but only two, Orsini and Pieri, were executed (March 13). This conspiracy having been planned and prepared in England, led to some angry feeling and expression on the part of the French; and Lord Palmerston having introduced a bill into the House of Commons for the purpose of making some modifications in the laws relating to political refugees, was defeated, and thought proper to resign his office of Prime Minister, in consequence of which his ministry was overthrown, and was succeeded by that of the Earl of Derby.

The tyranny and cruelties perpetrated by the government of the late King of the Two Sicilies, Ferdinand II., were notorious throughout Europe. When he ascended the throne in 1830 the recent French Revolution seems to have stimulated him to make some reforms and to promise others; but he soon adopted the despotic system of Ferdinand I., and he persevered in it during the whole of his reign. The insurrection which broke out in Sicily in January, 1848, and extended to Naples, has already been noticed. The manner in which he treated Poerio and sixteen other prisoners, some of whom had been his own ministers during a brief interval of assumed liberality, has been described by Mr. Gladstone, in a pamphlet which he published in 1851, soon after his return to London from Naples, where he had resided about four months. Mr. Gladstone estimated the whole number of real or supposed political offenders in the Neapolitan prisons at 20,000, and described particularly the case of Poerio and his fellow-prisoners, not because he had any reason to believe it more cruel than others, but because he had been able to make himself better acquainted with it. They were confined in the Bagno of Nisida, near the Lazaretto. The ceiling of the prison was below the surface of the ground. The prisoners were chained two together, the length of the chain being about six feet, and the weight about sixteen pounds. For no purpose whatever were the chains unloosed. There was no space between the beds, so that the wretched men could only get out of bed at the foot and in pairs. Only for one half hour in the week were they allowed to see their friends outside the prison. Mr. Gladstone remarks that the practices of the government of Naples were "an outrage upon religion, upon civilization, upon humanity, and upon decency." Ferdinand II. continued these practices, notwithstanding the diplomatic influence and remonstrances of Great Britain and France, till the hand of death was upon him. Poerio and his companions were not liberated from prison till the spring of the present year (1859), when they were embarked as exiles to America. They, however, compelled the American captain to land them in England, whence, after a short stay, they proceeded to Sardinia.

In the mean time a number of persons, said to be conspirators, were landed from a steam-boat named the *Cagliari*, on the coast of the Kingdom of Naples. Two engineers, named Park and Watt, who had the management of the steam-engine, were Englishmen. They were included among the conspirators, 286 in number, who were tried at Salerno on the 29th of January, and the two Englishmen were thrown into prison with the rest, where they remained several

months, though proof had been given that they had not been implicated in the conspiracy. The remonstrances of the British government at length procured their release.

During the year 1858 a widely extended combination or conspiracy was known to have been organized among Italians of all ranks, against the domination of Austria. Sardinia no doubt sympathized with this conspiracy, and Austria sent additional troops into Lombardy, and concentrated large bodies of them near the Sardinian frontier, which, of course, provoked a counter-demonstration on the part of Sardinia. The influence of the Republican Revolutionists had been for some time rapidly diminishing in Italy, and had been almost entirely extinguished and superseded by the National Movement, which was under the guidance of men of rank and education. The purpose of the national party was to obliterate the useless rivalry and petty jealousies which existed among the different States, by creating and fostering in the Italian mind a strong desire for a national confederation, as the only means of obtaining and securing the national freedom. In forming such a confederation, Sardinia, with her constitutional government and military power, was looked up to as the leading State. The annexation to Sardinia which Lombardy and Venetia had proclaimed in 1848 had been forcibly broken by Austrian armies, but the desire for that union and the hatred of Austrian domination had become more intense and permanent. The governments of Austria and Sardinia were essentially antagonistic; and if a general insurrection against Austria should burst forth, Sardinia would have been expected to join it as the champion of Italy, and could not have refrained without losing the reputation and influence which she had so dearly earned. Towards the end of 1858 it was known that an alliance had been concluded between France and Sardinia, the object of which was the defence of Piedmont in case of an invasion by Austria, such an invasion being a result to be anticipated in the event of an Italian insurrection.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

At the end of 1858, the Italian peninsula, together with the islands of Sardinia and Sicily, consisted of seven States, namely, the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, the Kingdom of Sardinia, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the Papal States, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Duchy of Modena, and the Duchy of Parma.

The Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom comprised an area of 17,479 square miles, the area of Lombardy being 8,298 square miles, and that of Venetia 9,181 square miles. The total population was 5,503,473, of whom 3,009,505 were in Lombardy, and 2,493,968 in Venetia. The sovereign, Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, was born August 18, 1830, and succeeded his uncle Ferdinand I. on his abdication, Dec. 2, 1848. The Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom was at this time placed under the administration of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, brother of the Emperor, as Governor-General, or Viceroy, at Milan.

The Kingdom of Sardinia comprised an area of 28,774 square miles, the area of the continental States being 19,774 square miles;

and that of the island of Sardinia about 9,000 square miles. The total population was 5,167,542, of whom 4,590,260 were continental, and 577,282 occupied the island. The King, Victor Emmanuel II., was born March 14, 1820, and succeeded his father, Charles Albert, on his abdication, March 23, 1849.

The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies comprised an area of 43,011 square miles, the area of the continental portion being 32,475 square miles, and that of the island of Sicily 10,536 square miles. The total population was 9,117,050, of whom 6,886,030 were on the continent, and 2,231,020 occupied the island of Sicily. The King, Ferdinand II., was born January 12, 1810, and succeeded his father, Francis I., November 8, 1830.

The Papal States comprised an area of 15,381 square miles, which were occupied by a population of 3,124,668. The Pope, Pius IX., was born May 13, 1792, and was elected Pope on the 16th of June, 1846.

The Grand Duchy of Tuscany comprised an area of 8,491 square miles, and contained a population of 1,793,967. The Grand Duke, Leopold II., was born October 3, 1797, and succeeded his father, Ferdinand III., June 18, 1824.

The Duchy of Modena comprised an area of 2,326 square miles, and contained a population of 604,512. The Duke, Francis V., was born June 1, 1819, and succeeded his father, Francis IV., January 21, 1846.

The Duchy of Parma comprised an area of 2,391 square miles, and contained a population of 499,835. The Duke, Robert I., was born July 9, 1848, and succeeded his father, Charles III., March 27, 1854. The Duke being a minor, the Duchy was under the Regency of his mother, the widow of the late Duke.

According to the preceding statements, the total area of the Italian peninsula is 98,317 square miles, and the population, which is that of the latest returns, is 25,233,765. If the islands of Sardinia and Sicily be included, the total area will amount to 117,843 square miles, and the total population to 28,042,067.

On the 1st of January, 1859, the Emperor of the French addressed the following words to M. de Hubner, the Austrian ambassador to the French court:—"I regret that our relations with your government are not so good as they were, but I request you to tell the Emperor that my personal feelings for him have not changed."

These few words, transmitted by telegraph, produced a startling effect on the public mind throughout Europe, seeming to forebode the outburst of a war between two of the greatest military powers in the world, in which it was to be feared that other States might eventually become involved. The thoughts of statesmen and the remarks of the political press were immediately directed towards Italy as the source of the disagreement which had arisen between the courts of France and Austria. On the 10th of January the King of Sardinia opened the Piedmontese Chambers in Turin, and at the conclusion of his address to the members made the following remarks:—"Gentlemen of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies—The horizon in which the new year rises is not perfectly serene. Nevertheless you will resume

your parliamentary labours with your accustomed alacrity. Relying on your experience of the past, we shall meet the eventualities of the future with resolution. Our country, though small in extent, has acquired credit in the councils of Europe, because it is great with regard to the ideas it represents and the sympathy it inspires. This condition is not free from danger, since, while we respect treaties, we are not insensible to the cry of grief which reaches us from so many parts of Italy. Strong in concord, and confiding in our rights, we shall await the decrees of Divine Providence with prudence and resolution."

In every part of Europe there was a decided aversion to the impending war, except perhaps in Italy, where it was regarded as a fearful necessity, which afforded the only chance of release from domestic misgovernment and foreign domination.

During the months of January, February, and March, the foreign ministers and diplomatic agents of Great Britain, France, Austria, Sardinia, Prussia, and Russia, were actively employed in the labours of negotiation; and Earl Cowley, the British ambassador at the court of France, was despatched on a special mission to the court of Vienna. He received his instructions on the 13th of February, reached Vienna on the 27th, and had long conversations with Count Buol on the Italian question. The opinions and views of the Austrian and other governments were elicited by the diplomatists. The following extracts from the correspondence and speeches will perhaps sufficiently indicate what those opinions and views were:—

Earl Cowley, in a despatch to the Earl of Malmesbury, who was then the British Foreign Minister, relates the substance of a conversation with the Emperor Napoleon. The despatch is dated January 19, 1859. "What I said to M. de Cavour, continued his Majesty, I repeat now. My sympathies always have been and still are with Italy. I regret that Lombardy should be in the possession of Austria, but I cannot and do not dispute the right of the latter. I respect existing treaties, because they are the only landmarks we have. As long as Austria remains within her own frontier, she is of course mistress to do as she pleases. With regard to Sardinia, if she provokes hostilities unjustly, and places herself in the wrong, she must expect no support from me."

Lord A. Loftus, in reporting to Lord Malmesbury a conversation which he had with Count Buol, the Austrian Foreign Minister, in January, relates the following observations of the Count: "The truth is, we can never come to an understanding with France on Italian affairs, for we start from two different points. First, we do not consider France to be an Italian power. Secondly, France sympathises with and protects the cause of nationalities, whereas we support that of the sovereigns, governments, and *l'ordre établi*. Therefore there can be no basis on which to found a concert or perfect a co-operation. Nor is it necessary. It is a great mistake to think that Italy requires change. If Italy be left quiet," &c. Earl Cowley, in a despatch dated March 9, gives a summary of the results of his mission. He informs Lord Malmesbury that Count Buol had said that "the Pope had himself requested the withdrawal, within a year, of the Austrian

and French forces. Count Buol declared the readiness of the Emperor of Austria to comply with the Pope's request. He however advised caution, and a previous organization of a sufficient military and police force by the Pope." "Count Buol says that the present critical state of affairs has not arisen from the conduct of Austria, but from the ambitious and encroaching policy of Sardinia. Austria was willing to renew amicable relations with Sardinia, but only on one condition, a complete change of external policy on the part of the Sardinian government. With the internal policy of Sardinia Austria has nothing to do, and has no desire to interfere. Count Buol gives the further assurance that Austria, notwithstanding the provocations she has received, has no intention of attacking Sardinia as long as the Sardinian troops keep within their own territory; but he insists that as long as Sardinia remains armed, there can be no security for peace."

In direct opposition to these statements of Count Buol, Count de Cavour, on the 11th of February, in a speech addressed to the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, on the discussion of a bill relative to a loan of 50,000,000 of francs, made the following remarks:—"Our policy has not changed since the Congress of Paris, neither has it become more aggressive. We certainly, on our return from Paris, thought it necessary to provide in a more effectual manner for the defence of the State, and we called for the erection of the fortifications of Alessandria. This was done because everything that had taken place in Paris convinced us of the impossibility of obtaining, by pacific and diplomatic means, the complete solution of the Italian question. In doing that we did not depart from the path of legality, nor were we guilty of a really provocative act. Diplomatic relations with Austria were afterwards broken off. . . . Without any fact having taken place either with us or in any other part of Europe, the Austrian government announced that it should send a fresh corps d'armée into Italy, and that announcement was followed by the execution of it with a rapidity and determination which appeared to remind us of the warlike movements of the First Empire. For several days the ordinary transports of the railway were monopolized by the government. The regular traffic was suspended on the lines from Vienna to Trieste, and from Venice to Milan, and nothing was seen on them but soldiers, horses, and military stores of all kinds. These troops were not stationed in the large cities where the possibility of popular movements might have been anticipated, but, on the contrary, along our frontier and in towns where no popular tumult was to be dreaded. In a word, Austria assumed with regard to us an attitude not defensive but truly offensive, whilst nothing had taken place on our part."

From the court of St. Petersburg, Sir J. Crampton, in a despatch dated January 26, informs Lord Malmesbury that Prince Gortschakoff says, "In a word, we cannot weigh France and Austria in the same balance. Our relations with the former are cordial; with the latter they are far from being so; nor do I see any prospect of an improvement of them. This could only result from an entire change of system on the part of the Austrian government, and of such a change I see neither the commencement nor the probability."

Meantime, while these discussions were taking place, the alliance

between France and Sardinia was drawn closer by the marriage, on the 30th of January, at Turin, of Prince Napoleon, son of Jerome Bonaparte, to the Princess Clotilda, of Piedmont, daughter of the King of Sardinia. Prince Napoleon was born September 9, 1822, and the Princess Clotilda on the 2nd of March, 1843.

The discussions and conferences were continued during the month of February and the greater part of March, but on the 22nd of the latter month, 'The Moniteur' published the following announcement:—"Russia has proposed the assembling of a Congress, with a view to prevent the complications to which the condition of Italy might give rise, and which would naturally disturb the peace of Europe. The Congress is proposed to be constituted of the Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, England, Prussia, and Russia, and to be summoned to meet in some neutral town. The French government has given its assent to the proposal of the Russian Cabinet." The Cabinets of London, Berlin, and Vienna, soon afterwards signified their assent to the proposal. Sardinia claimed to be represented in the Congress, but this claim was opposed by Austria except on the condition of Sardinia previously disarming. This demand having been unanimously objected to, the English government substituted for it the proposition of a general disarmament previous to the assembling of the Congress. The execution of it was to be regulated by a commission, in which Piedmont should be represented. The plenipotentiaries were to assemble as soon as this commission had met, and the Italian States were to be invited by the Congress to sit with the representatives of the five Great Powers in the same manner as at the Congress of Laybach in 1821. These propositions were agreed to by the governments of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia, and there seemed to be a prospect of a definitive settlement of the preliminaries, when it was announced that the Court of Austria had refused to accept the propositions of the English government, and had addressed a direct summons to the Court of Turin. This summons, or ultimatum, was dated April 19, and required Sardinia to disarm immediately, and to disband the Italian volunteers. Three days were allowed her to return an answer. If she refused, war was to be declared forthwith. This unjustifiable and unexpected proceeding was communicated to Europe by telegrams on the 21st, and created the utmost astonishment and dismay.

Such were the circumstances under which the war in Italy was commenced. The King of Sardinia of course rejected the demand of Austria, and the governments of England, Prussia, and Russia immediately protested against the conduct of Austria. The Emperor of the French hastened his preparations for the defence of Piedmont. The Austrian army, under the command in chief of General Gyulai, prepared to invade the Piedmontese territory, while additional troops were poured by railway from Germany into Italy. The King of Sardinia was invested with dictatorial powers by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and General Della Marmora was appointed to the command of the 1st division of the Sardinian army under the command in chief of the King. Great Britain, Prussia, and Switzerland declared themselves neutral.

The Emperor of the French allotted the command of his troops in the following manner:—Marshal Magnan to remain commander of the Army of Paris; the Duke of Malakoff to become Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Observation, the head-quarters of which were to be at Nancy; General Castellane to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Lyons; Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers to be Commander of the 1st Corps d'Armée of the Alps; General MacMahon of the 2nd; General Canrobert of the 3rd; and General Niel of the 4th. The troops were put in motion without delay, and the generals appointed to the Army of the Alps hastened to Italy. In a few days several thousands of French troops had been landed at Genoa, and others were crossing the Alps on the road by Susa to Turin.

On the 27th of April a bloodless revolution took place in Tuscany. The excitement had been great for some days previously, but there had been no popular demonstrations. The leaders of the national movement had made their preparations, and on the day when the important change in the government was accomplished, everything was conducted in the most quiet and orderly manner. General Ferrari, who held the command in chief of the Tuscan troops, was compelled to resign, and at an early hour in the morning the inhabitants of Florence, to the number of about 20,000, assembled in the Piazza Santa Maria Antonia. There the tricolour of Italy was raised with enthusiastic acclamations, and bands of soldiers and citizens dispersed themselves in every direction, each troop led by a bearer of the national standard. The leaders, accompanied by a vast assemblage of the citizens, went at once to the Palace of the French minister, and expressed their thanks to the Emperor and people of France. They then proceeded to the residence of the Sardinian Ambassador, who presented himself to the people, and, when the acclamations had been stilled, exhorted them to respect religion, law, and property, recommending discipline to the army, and quiet and order to all. He announced that the Grand Duke had declared his intention of abandoning Tuscany; requested, in the name of Victor Emmanuel, that respect should be paid to him, and trusted that the citizens would be obedient to the government that should be organized to meet the present emergency. At eight o'clock in the evening the Grand Duke Leopold II., with his family, accompanied by a band of officers appointed to see him in safety to the frontier, left Florence, and proceeded on the road to Bologna. On the morning of the 28th a proclamation announced the names of the provisional government.

On the 29th of April the Austrian army crossed the Ticino, and entered the Piedmontese territory in force. It was divided into three bodies, one passing through Abbiate Grasso to Vigevano and Mortara, a second by the bridge of Buffalora to Novara, and a third crossing the Lago Maggiore in boats to Arona. No resistance was offered by the Piedmontese.

On the 30th of April a manifestation was made by the populace of Parma before the Royal Palace. The officers of the army demanded the union of their troops to the Piedmontese forces. The Duchess quitted Parma, after having appointed a Council of Regency. The Princes also left on the following morning. Public order was not

disturbed. On the 4th of May the Duchess returned to Parma, but was soon afterwards obliged to quit it, and to retire into Switzerland.

The King of Sardinia accepted provisionally the dictatorship of Tuscany, and on the 2nd of May left Turin to take the command of his army.

The Emperor Napoleon, on the 3rd of May, in a communication to the Corps Legislatif, said,—“I am about to place myself at the head of the army. I leave in France the Empress and my son. Seconded by the experience and the enlightenment of the Emperor's last surviving brother, she will understand how to show herself worthy of the grandeur of her mission. I confide them to the valour of the army which remains in France to keep watch over our frontiers and to protect our homes. I confide them to the patriotism of the National Guard. I confide them, in a word, to the entire people, who will encircle them with that affection and devotedness of which I daily receive so many proofs.”

On the 4th of May the ‘*Moniteur*’ published a decree announcing that the loan of 500,000,000 of francs which had been authorized by the French Chambers would be contracted by national subscription, at the same time stating the terms.

The Emperor of the French left Paris by railway on the 10th of May, in order to take the command of the army in Italy, having previously conferred on the Empress the title of Regent. He arrived at Marseilles on the 11th, and immediately embarked for Genoa, where he disembarked on the 12th. He was greeted by the populace with enthusiastic acclamations. On the 14th he removed to Alessandria, where he fixed his head-quarters. This town, containing about 40,000 inhabitants exclusive of the garrison, is situated on the south bank of the Tanaro, near the confluence of the Bormida, and between the two rivers. It contains a very large citadel, and is also defended by exterior fortifications and by a system of sluices. The defences have been greatly strengthened during the reign of the present king, and it is regarded as the stronghold of Piedmont. It is 48 miles E.S.E. from Turin, and 40 N.N.W. from Genoa, by the respective railways.

When the Austrians crossed the Ticino it was expected that they would immediately advance to Turin, and attempt to take it by a coup-de-main. The operation would have been dangerous, for they would have had Alessandria and other lesser fortresses on their flank and in their rear. But no offensive movement of consequence was made during a whole fortnight, and it was then too late for any attempt on Turin. The rain fell in torrents. The rivers were swollen. The country was converted into swamps. The roads were almost impassable for infantry, and still less for artillery. French troops and materials of war were pouring by sea into Genoa, and passing by railway to Alessandria, whilst others were crossing over the Alps, and advancing by Susa to Turin. The Austrian commander-in-chief had apparently no settled plan. He fixed his head-quarters at Mortara, and kept moving his troops from place to place as if he expected some attack to be made of which advantage might be taken. He crossed the Sesia, and pushed his advanced guards to

within half a dozen miles of the Dora Baltea, and about 25 miles from Turin; but the Dora was the Piedmontese strategical line of defence, and, seeing the preparations, he retired. Some skirmishes took place, but little injury was inflicted, except by the heavy contributions which were levied on the towns occupied by the Austrian troops. The Austrian head-quarters were afterwards removed to Garlasco.

At length, on the 20th of May the first serious encounter between the hostile armies took place, and the battle of Montebello was fought. A strong column of Austrian troops, advancing on the south side of the Po, occupied Casteggio, drove the main guard of the Piedmontese cavalry from the village of Montebello, and pushed on to Ginestrelo. At half-past twelve in the day General Forey, who commanded the 1st division of the 1st corps, was informed of these operations, and that the enemy were advancing against him at Voghera in two columns, one by the high road, and the other by the railway. He immediately pushed forward his batteries of artillery and battalions of infantry to meet them. The artillery opened fire on the heads of the Austrian columns: the French troops attacked with impetuosity, and were seconded by dashing charges of the Piedmontese cavalry under General Sonnaz. After a serious resistance General Forey possessed himself of the position of Ginestrelo, and afterwards attacked the enemy in Montebello, where they had fortified themselves. A hand-to-hand combat took place in the streets of the village, and the French had to take house after house. After an obstinate resistance, the Austrians were obliged to give way, and were driven from their last position in the cemetery at the point of the bayonet. It was then half-past six in the evening. The Austrians were afterwards driven into Casteggio, which they evacuated during the night, leaving there a rear-guard, and retired to their lines. General Forey estimated his loss at about 700 killed and wounded. He took 200 prisoners, and, from information which reached him, estimated the enemy's loss at from 15,000 to 18,000 killed and wounded, which was probably an exaggeration.

Prince Napoleon, who had been appointed to the command of the 5th Corps d'Armée, which was to consist of French and Tuscans, arrived at Leghorn on the 23rd of May, for the purpose of commencing his military duties.

General Garibaldi, who had been actively but quietly employed in training and organizing the Italian volunteers, appeared unexpectedly on the 23rd of May with about 5,000 troops at the foot of the Lago Maggiore, and crossed the Ticino to Sesto-Calende. On the 24th he attacked the Austrians at Varese, compelled them to retreat, and occupied the town. He followed up his success, and on the 27th was in possession of the city of Como, the Austrians having been compelled to retire in the direction of Milan. Garibaldi held his position at Como while he roused up the Valtellina, the inhabitants of which were shortly in full insurrection, the head-quarters of the insurgents being fixed at Sondrio, the capital. The effect of these movements was to close up against the Austrians their great military road to Milan over the Stelvio Pass, and to secure the northern flank of Lombardy.

The Emperor of Austria, having resolved to join his army, arrived at Verona on the 30th of May.

Towards the end of May the Allied Armies began to assume the offensive. Between the 21st and 30th of May the Piedmontese troops had crossed the Sesia at three or four points above and below Vercelli, and the eastern bank of the river had been mostly cleared of the enemy. The Piedmontese had taken positions at Palestro, Vinzaglio, and Casalino; but on the morning of the 31st the Austrians in great force attempted to retake the position which the Piedmontese had captured at Palestro. The King of Sardinia commanded in person the 4th division of the Piedmontese army, while General Cialdini led on the 3rd regiment of Zouaves, which had been attached to the Piedmontese division. The result of the conflict was, that the Austrians were obliged to retreat with heavy loss in killed and wounded, and the Piedmontese took about 1,000 prisoners, together with three pieces of artillery, the Zouaves having also taken five pieces. The main body of the French army was now concentrated in Vercelli and its vicinity, and was in connection with the Sardinian army. On the 1st of June General Niel entered Novara, after a slight combat with the Austrian outposts.

These movements of the Allied Armies were all preparatory to the great Battle of Magenta, which took place on Saturday, June the 4th. The Austrians had been deceived by false reports and demonstrations, and thought that the main body of the French army was still on the south side of the Po, while it had in fact crossed that river, and was moving northwards to Vercelli and Novara. General M'Mahon, commanding the 2nd Corps d'Armée, on the 3rd of June effected the passage of the Ticino at Turbigo, some miles north of Novara, by a pontoon-bridge which had been constructed during the previous night. At the village of Robecchetto he found an Austrian column entrenched to oppose his advance. After an obstinate conflict he put this column to the rout, and also a column of cavalry, which was coming against him from Castano. Magenta, towards which General M'Mahon was directing his march, is on the direct road from Novara to Milan, about two miles from the eastern bank of the Ticino, which is there crossed by the bridge of Buffalora. On the 4th June the Emperor commanding in person the Imperial Guards and the Zouaves, advanced by this bridge against the main body of the Austrian army. In forcing the passage and attacking the defences the French had to sustain during two hours the concentrated force of the Austrian army. At length General M'Mahon, who had been anxiously looked for, came up with his troops, attacked the Austrian right wing at Magenta, and after a desperate conflict, made himself master of the position. The battle then became general, and after a series of sanguinary encounters the Austrians were repulsed at every point. According to the official statements subsequently published, the French loss in killed and wounded amounted to 2,958, and the Austrian to 5,713. Probably both statements are less than the truth. The French took about 6,000 prisoners, most of whom were no doubt Italian deserters. General M'Mahon was created a Marshal of France, with the title of Duke of Magenta. The victory of Magenta was decisive. The Austrians

commenced their retreat from Lombardy, and in a few days had abandoned all their strong positions. The inhabitants of Milan rose in insurrection, and on the 5th of June the garrison made a precipitate retreat. The Austrians evacuated Pavia on the 7th of June, and on the same day were dislodged by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, after a sanguinary conflict, from Melegnano, or Merignano, ten miles south-east from Milan, where they had entrenched themselves.

On the 8th of June Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel made their triumphal entry into Milan. The proclamation of the Emperor addressed to the people of Lombardy deserves to be recorded:—"The fortune of war has conducted me to the capital of Lombardy. Let me tell you why I am here. When Austria unjustly attacked Piedmont, I resolved to sustain the King of Sardinia, my ally. The honour and interests of France made this my duty. Your enemies, who are my enemies, have endeavoured to diminish the sympathy which exists throughout all Europe in your cause, by trying to persuade the world that I am carrying on this war only for personal ambition, or to aggrandize the territory of France. If there are men who do not understand their epoch, I am not of the number. In the enlightened state of public opinion which prevails, men are greater by the moral influence which they exercise than by barren conquests; and this moral influence I seek after with pride, in contributing to emancipate one of the most beautiful parts of Europe. Your reception has already proved to me that you have understood me. I do not come here with any preconceived plan to dispossess sovereigns nor to impose my own will upon you. My army will only occupy itself with two things—to combat your enemies and to maintain order. It will place no obstacle in the way of a free manifestation of your legitimate wishes. Providence sometimes favours nations like individuals, by giving them the opportunity to rise suddenly to greatness; but it is on condition that they have the virtue to profit by it. Profit then by the fortune which is offered you. Your desire of independence, so long expressed, so often deceived, will be realized if you show yourselves worthy of it. Unite then for one sole object, the enfranchisement of your country. Seek military organization. Hasten all of you to place yourselves under the flag of King Victor Emmanuel, who has already so nobly shown you the path of honour. Remember that without discipline there is no army; and, animated with the sacred fire of patriotism, be nothing to-day but soldiers: to-morrow you will be the free citizens of a great country. Done at the Imperial Quarters at Milan, June 8, 1859. Napoleon."

On the same day General Garibaldi entered Bergamo, and on the 9th and 10th the Austrians evacuated Lodi and Piacenza. Prince Metternich died on the 11th. Born in 1773, he was the Austrian representative at the Congress of Vienna, and was known to have been the dictator of Austrian policy. Bologna was abandoned by the Austrian troops on the 12th, and the Cardinal Legate took his departure. A commission was appointed, and Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed Dictator. Ancona and Ferrara were also set free. The Duke of Modena was compelled to leave his capital, and on the 14th of June entered the fortress of Mantua.

Steadily and cautiously the allied armies continued to roll on after the retreating masses of the Austrians, who abandoned successively the lines of the Adda, the Oglio, and the Chiese, the French marching on the right, the Piedmontese on the left, and Garibaldi acting with them on the north, till on the 22nd of June, Lonato and Castiglione were occupied by the allied troops, and the Austrian army crossed the Mincio to the eastern side.

The Emperor of Austria had now assumed the command in chief of his army, and his head-quarters were at Villafranca, in advance of Verona. A great battle was imminent.

The battle of Solferino was fought on the 24th of June. The Austrian army numbered about 170,000 men, and the allied troops were perhaps not less than 150,000, two of the largest armies that have ever come into actual conflict in modern times. The Emperor of Austria in person was opposed to the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia.

A series of elevations extend southwards from Lonato as far as Volta, and form, to the south of the Lake of Garda, a number of small hills, which in many places are very abrupt. These heights the Austrians had apparently abandoned, and seemingly intended to concentrate their resistance behind the Mincio. The Emperor Napoleon had accordingly directed the King of Sardinia to advance on Pozzolengo, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers with the 1st corps on Solferino, Marshal the Duke of Magenta with the 2nd corps on Cavriana, General Niel with the 4th corps on Guidizzolo, and Marshal Canrobert with the 3rd corps on Medole. These movements were to have been made on the 24th. On the night of the 23rd, however, the Austrian army had recrossed the Mincio at four points, and had again occupied the positions which they had recently abandoned. The whole extent of their line was not less than twelve miles. Their right wing occupied Pozzolengo, Solferino, and Cavriana, and their left was pushed forward as far as Guidizzolo and Castel Goffredo, batteries of artillery crowning all the heights as far as Volta. The battle commenced about five o'clock in the morning, when the Emperor Napoleon, who was at Montechiaro, proceeded in haste to Castiglione, where the Imperial Guards were to assemble. The main collision of these two vast armies took place about ten in the forenoon. The village and heights of Solferino, an exceedingly strong and commanding position, became the grand object of contention. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers directed the assaults, which were resisted with the greatest obstinacy and sometimes repulsed, but the heights were at length won. The Piedmontese, advancing to Pozzolengo, were assailed by a strong Austrian force, which they successfully resisted, and at length won the heights of San Martino. Marshal M'Mahon, and General Niel were hotly engaged to the right of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. Marshal Canrobert was chiefly occupied in keeping watch for an expected attack from Mantua. The Emperor Napoleon was seen everywhere directing the operations. The Emperor of Austria, who occupied a house at Cavriana, quitted the field about four o'clock in the afternoon. The Austrian army then commenced its retreat, which was skilfully conducted, favoured for a time by a fearful storm

of thunder, hail, and wind, which raged for nearly an hour. The fighting continued till eight o'clock in the evening. The allies took 30 pieces of cannon and 7,000 prisoners. The loss of the French in killed and wounded were 12,000 rank and file and 720 officers. The loss of the Austrians was doubtless considerably more. General Niel was created a Marshal of France.

Lombardy had now been wrested from Austria. The allied armies crossed the Mincio into Venetia, the Piedmontese invested Peschiera, and preparations were made for the second part of the campaign by another battle, or the siege of Verona. Prince Napoleon having crossed the Po by a pontoon-bridge constructed for him by the engineers of the main army, arrived on the 26th of June with 35,000 troops forming the 5th corps d'armée.

The war in Italy from the commencement had been unpopular in England, in Germany, and partially in France. During its progress the English press, with hardly an exception, did not hesitate to throw great doubts upon the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon, and to urge incessant insinuations that his ultimate object was either to annex Italy to France, as his uncle had done, or at least to substitute his own despotism for the domination of the Emperor of Austria. The German Confederation used similar language, and even threatened to invade France while her armies were engaged in Italy. Prince Gortschakoff, in a circular dated St. Petersburg, May 27, observed, "Our desire, like that of the majority of the Great Powers, is now to localize the war, because it arose out of local circumstances, and because it is the only means of accelerating the return of peace. The line pursued by some States of the German Confederation tends, on the contrary, to generalize the struggle, by giving it a character and proportions which go beyond all human provision, and which, under any circumstances, would lead to increased devastation, and would cause torrents of blood to be shed."

Not only had the German Confederation raised large bodies of troops, but Prussia had mobilized her army, and the side which she would take seemed to be doubtful. Lord John Russell, who was then the British Foreign Minister, in a despatch, dated June 22, to Lord Bloomfield, the British Ambassador at Berlin, states that "Her Majesty's Government observes with great concern a disposition in Germany to take part in the war which has broken out between France and Sardinia on the one side, and Austria on the other. The Emperor Napoleon has declared that he has no intention of attacking Germany. It is hoped and believed that the Prince Regent will not become a party to an attack on France."

The Emperor Napoleon had announced that "Italy must be free from the Alps to the Adriatic." That desirable consummation has not yet been attained. On the 8th of July an armistice was concluded between the belligerent powers, which was to extend to the 15th of July, but it was directly afterwards announced that an interview would take place between the two Emperors. Accordingly they met at Villafranca on the 11th of July, and agreed upon terms of peace. The text of the preliminaries was published in the Paris papers of July 26, quoting the '*Journal de Mayence*' as authority. It corresponds

with the brief notice sent by the Emperor to the Empress on the 12th of July, but is somewhat more in detail. It is as follows:—

“Between His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and His Majesty the Emperor of the French it has been agreed as follows,—

“The two sovereigns will favour the creation of an Italian Confederation.

“That Confederation shall be under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father.

“The Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of the French his rights over Lombardy, with the exception of the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, so that the frontier of the Austrian possessions shall start from the extreme range of the fortress of Peschiera, and shall extend in a direct line along the Mincio as far as Grazio, thence by Scorzarolo and Luzzara to the Po, whence the actual frontiers shall continue to form the limits of Austria.

“The Emperor of the French will hand over (*remettra*) the ceded territory to the King of Sardinia.

“Venetia shall form part of the Italian Confederation, though remaining under the crown of the Emperor of Austria.

“The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena return to their States, granting a general amnesty.

“The two Emperors will ask the Holy Father to introduce indispensable reforms into his States.

“A full and complete amnesty is granted on both sides to persons compromised in the late events in the territories of the belligerent parties.

“Done at Villafranca, the 11th of July, 1859.”

The Emperor of the French, in a proclamation addressed to his soldiers, said—“Italy will henceforth be mistress of her destinies, and it will be her own fault if she does not make progress in order and liberty,” and stated that the contest “only stopped because the struggle was likely to assume proportions which were no longer in relation with the interests which France had in this fearful war.”

On the 15th of July, the Emperor of the French and King of Sardinia entered Turin. The Emperor returned to France by Susa, Mount Cenis, and the Lyons railway, and reached Paris on the 17th of July. The Emperor of Austria arrived at Vienna on the 16th.

And so the war in Italy was terminated in the short space of two months. Lombardy is now included in the Kingdom of Sardinia. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Roman Legations, have by elective votes and formal decrees annexed themselves to the Kingdom of Sardinia, and Victor Emmanuel has accepted the annexations subject to the decision of a Congress, which it is expected will be summoned. Meantime treaties of peace have been concluded at Zurich, based on the preliminaries already quoted, which were signed on the 11th of November. The Duchies and Legations remain for the present under dictatorial and provisional governments.

VII.—THE WRECK-CHART AND THE NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

It can hardly be said that satisfactory progress has been made in the adoption of means for lessening shipwrecks. Benevolent institutions and ingenious men have been labouring towards this end for more than half a century past, endeavouring to diminish the dangers which beset those who “go down to the sea in ships,” and to befriend them when the dangers have actually arisen: the amount of good service rendered is undeniably large; yet it remains unfortunately true that our coasts still present a dismal amount of wreck and disaster every year. We had hoped better things than that, in the year 1859, the Board of Trade would have occasion to record 1,170 wrecks, strandings, and collisions on or near the coasts of the United Kingdom in the previous year—more than 22 on an average every week; and this, too, in despite of all that has been done in the way of watertight bulkheads, lightning-conductors, life-buoys and belts, life-boats and rafts, life-rockets and mortars, boat-lowering apparatus, naval instruction, general education, competitive examination, certificates of efficiency, prizes and medals for good conduct, and the improved moral tone of the nation in reference to social progress generally. Four years ago we touched upon these subjects;* and though we cannot now, in a supplementary paper, announce any actual diminution in wrecks, we have, nevertheless, means of showing that there are good agencies at work, which will, in all reasonable probability, render the “Wreck-chart” a less dismal affair in the course of time.

Let us recapitulate, in a few words, so much of our former article as will render intelligible the official machinery connected with the recording or registering of shipwrecks. The enormous coasting-trade of the United Kingdom, especially between the Tyne and the Thames, has for centuries been the chief means of swelling the list of shipwrecks every year; the route followed by ships engaged in the foreign and colonial trade, in that part which lies between the mouth of the Thames and Deal, is another sad pathway of death; and a third is connected with the herring-fishery on the east coast of Scotland. Other places and routes exhibit much similar disaster: either because the coast is dangerous; or because the shipping-trade is on so large a scale, that a small average per-centage of wreck amounts to a high figure in the aggregate. The House of Commons on more than one occasion appointed committees to investigate the causes of shipwrecks, and to suggest any preventive measures that might seem practicable. The causes were ascertained to be exceedingly numerous. A deficiency of scientific knowledge of winds, waves, currents, whirlpools, shoals, reefs, and sunken rocks, on the part of meteorologists and chart-draughtsmen; a deficiency in practical knowledge of those subjects on the part of captains, masters, mates, and pilots; general incompetency of officers of trading-vessels; insubordination, carelessness, ignorance, or obstinacy in seamen; deficiency in lighthouses, beacons, and buoys; and, lastly, the want of ready assistance to ships which, though placed in peril on shoals or near

* ‘Companion to the Almanac, 1856.’—*Shipwrecks and Life-boats*.

rocks, might yet be saved, if aid were at hand on the beach or on the cliff. This, it must be admitted, is a formidable list of causes of disaster ; but, on the other hand, it must be equally admitted that, under every one of the above headings, improvements are every year being wrought. After all, it may perhaps be found that, in relation to the actual quantity of shipping entering and leaving our ports, the ratio of loss is really lessening, and that we are "not so bad as we seem." Until the year 1854, the public had no systematic mode of obtaining a knowledge of the amount of disaster by shipwreck ; but in that year the Admiralty employed Commander Read to prepare a correct list from all available sources, and to render the story told by that list evident to the eye by means of a Wreck-chart. Commander Read, selecting the year 1853 for his first series, obtained copies of the Coast-guard Returns, Lloyd's published List, the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, and the official Reports to the Admiralty made by Lloyd's agents around the coast ; and constructed a printed list and an engraved chart from the materials thus collected. A second list and a second chart were prepared in 1855, relating to the wrecks in 1854 ; but the lists and charts put forth in 1856, 7, 8, and 9, for the years 1855, 6, 7, and 8 have been prepared by another agency, of which it is necessary here to give some account.

On the 10th of August, 1854, the Royal Assent was given to the most important Act of Parliament ever passed in this country relating to merchant-ships and merchant-seamen.* It may indeed be regarded as *the* Statute, without a knowledge of which we can understand very little concerning the laws that govern the vast array of ships registered at the ports of the United Kingdom. The clauses, many hundreds in number, are grouped for convenience into eleven classes. The Board of Trade has extensive powers under this statute. It appoints inspectors of passenger-ships ; grants certificates of permission for such ships to sail if in proper order ; sends competent persons to examine into the causes and circumstances of wrecks and casualties in extraordinary cases ; organizes examination for masters and mates ; grants or suspends certificates of efficiency ; corresponds with naval courts at foreign stations or on the high seas, to inquire into cases of wreck or abandonment of ships ; defines the number and size of the boats to be provided for every trading-ship ; compels the provision of safety-boats and life-buoys in all ships carrying beyond a certain number of passengers ; insists on the application to trading-ships of such signal-lights and fog-signals as may be approved by the Admiralty ; and on the provision of fire-engines, engine-hose, signal-guns, and a little gun-ammunition, in sea-going ships ; and on the use in iron steamers of water-tight compartments and bulk-heads, and safety-valves beyond the immediate control of the engine-men ; appoints receivers of wrecks, to exercise control over all persons present at the wreck or stranding of a ship ; empowers the receivers to reward by-standers who afford aid to distressed ships ; enforces the claim on the owners of ships for salvage ; disposes of unclaimed wrecks ; and, lastly, so manages the Mercantile Marine Fund, that the receipts from examina-

* 17 & 18 Vict., cap. 104: 'An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.'

tion and registry-fees, lighthouse-dues, lastage-rates, ballastage-rates, and other sources, may at least cover the payments for examiners, surveyors, receivers, lighthouse expenses, buoys, beacons, life-boats, lastage, ballastage, and pecuniary rewards to persons who have assisted in saving wrecked ships, crews, or passengers.

These are large powers, and should be attended with good results. They probably have; but yet the state of matters is far from satisfactory, in relation to the safety of ships on the coasts of the United Kingdom. The Wreck-Chart and Register for 1858, published in 1859, are well worthy of notice, showing, as they do, how large is the loss of property and of life, through causes which *ought* certainly to be more under our control than they appear to be. In 1858 there were—

Wrecks with total loss of ship	354
Wrecks without ditto	515
Collisions with total loss of ship	50
Collisions without ditto	251

Total 1,170

and the number of persons set down as being 'in actual peril' is 1,895. If these all belonged to the 404 ships totally lost, it gives an average of somewhat less than 3 persons per ship; but if to the whole 1,170 casualties, the average is less than 2 persons per ship. It is probable that the word 'imperilled' is applied to those persons whose deaths would have been almost certain save for *external* aid. The life and death figures for the last three years stand thus:—

	Lives Imperilled.	Lives Lost.	Per Cent. Lives lost.
1856	2,137	521	24·4
1857	2,200	532	24·2
1858	1,895	340	18·0

The numbers are favourable to 1858 in two ways, as compared with the two preceding years; in the actual number of lives lost, and in the ratio which that number bears to the total. Of the 1,555 lives imperilled, but saved, in 1858, 206 were saved by life-boats, 210 by rocket and mortar apparatus, 1,113 by ships, steamers, small craft, and Coast-guard boats, and 26 by individual exertions of a special and meritorious character. The whole number of ships placed in peril, compared with the whole number of hands employed on them at the time, viz.—

	Ships Imperilled.	Hands Employed.
1856	1,153	10,014
1857	1,143	9,819
1858	1,170	8,979

averages not much above 8 hands to each, showing that the calamities happen chiefly to small vessels; indeed, the average burden does not amount to 200 tons. Of the casualties in 1858, 957 happened to British and colonial ships, and 213 to foreign. Of the total wreck of 1,170, the steamers were 49—one twenty-fourth of the whole. The

coasting-vessels were 701, showing how much more extensively disaster happens to these than to sea-going ships—partly because they are more numerous, and partly because they are exposed to greater dangers. More than 120 were coasting collier-ships alone, almost wholly employed in the supply of coal to London. The ships of all kinds and of all countries which entered or left ports in the United Kingdom in 1858 made the enormous number of 247,585 voyages within the year—that is, nearly 700 voyages were commenced *every day* on an average, of which either the port of departure or the port of arrival was in the United Kingdom; and in by far the larger number, as just shown, the departure and the arrival were both made at British ports. Few things can show better than this the astonishing magnitude of our maritime trade. If all the wrecks, strandings, and collisions were divided equally among these, it would show that, out of 218 voyages, 1 is attended with calamity on our own coasts, and 217 are successful.

The Board of Trade adopts numerous other modes of examining and comparing ship-disasters, in order to afford as much useful information as possible to underwriters, ship-owners, merchants, ship-builders, life-boat committees, and others interested in the safety of ships, seamen, and cargoes. Thus, taking the 1,170 disasters of 1858 still as our basis, we find that 377 of the vessels were laden with coals; and 192, comprising collier as well as other ships, were 'in ballast,'—that is, voyaging without cargo; the largest entries under other headings belong to cargoes of corn and provisions, cargoes of metallic ores, and general or miscellaneous cargoes. Concerning seasons of the year, the periods from January to April and from October to December were the most disastrous, and the five summer months (as might be expected) the least; the worst months were March and October, probably owing to unusually heavy gales in those months. In case it might serve as a warning to the owners concerning the relative merits of old and new ships, the tables record the ages of all those to which calamity occurred,—or rather, of 856 out of the number, for the remaining 314 were entered as 'age unknown,'—the chief age was '14 to 20 years;' the next in frequency were 'under 3 years;' and one ship figures in the table at an age of more than 90 years. It is only those practically conversant with ships and ships' registration who can draw any particular conclusions from this table. Those who would know what are the technical names given to vessels of various kinds may here find a list which would not be easily met with elsewhere:—Barques, billy-boys, brigs, brigantines, chasse-marées, cobles, cutters, dandies, flats, galliots, hermaphrodites, hookers, ketches, keels, luggers, polacres, schooners, ships, sloops, smacks, snows, steamers, trows, yachts, and yawls. The losses of schooners and brigs were the heaviest items in 1858, exceeding in number all the others combined. Nearly three-fourths of the distressed vessels were between 50 and 300 tons; and only five exceeded 1,200 tons each. A curious table has been constructed, for the use of those meteorologists who are endeavouring to develop a law of storms, general over all oceans and seas, or special on particular parts of the coast. Taking the thirty-two points of the compass, obtained

by repeated bisection of the 360° contained in a whole circle, it is found that the greatest number of casualties to ships in 1858 occurred when the wind (at the spots where the casualties occurred) was blowing from the S.W.; nearly equal to this was S.E.; considerably less in numerical amount, but almost equal among themselves, were E., E.S.E., W.S.W., W.N.W., and N.W. Another curious table relates to the *strength* of the wind at the time, irrespective of its *direction*. This strength is marked in thirteen degrees by the terms calm, light airs, light breeze, gentle breeze, moderate breeze, fresh breeze, strong breeze, moderate gale, fresh gale, strong gale, whole gale, storm, and hurricane,—each degree of strength being rendered intelligible to a seaman by an enumeration of the kind and number of sails which a ship could safely spread to the wind at such a time. The most disastrous degrees of strength, in relation to the actual shipwrecks of 1858, were those denoted by the terms strong gale, strong breeze, whole gale, and fresh breeze. The various causes of wreck are placed in four classes, each subdivided. There are nine varieties of disaster from “stress of weather,” eight from “inattention, carelessness, and neglect,” seven from “defects in ships or equipments,” and sixteen from “miscellaneous and unknown circumstances,”—making forty distinct causes of disaster altogether. The heaviest items, as causing *total* loss of ship, are, “driven on a lee shore,” “foundered from unseaworthiness,” and “foundered from stress of weather.” The losses occasioned by collisions, instead of wrecking or stranding, are grouped according to fourteen causes of such disasters; of which the chief are, “bad look-out,” “general negligence and want of caution,” “neglect of rule of road at sea,” “neglect to show lights,” and “thick and foggy weather.” Collisions were four times as frequent by night as by day—a ratio not unreasonably to be expected.

The localities at which the disasters occurred are denoted on the Wreck-Chart which gives a title to this paper. This remarkable chart is a map of the United Kingdom about 22 inches by 14 inches. The coast is dotted round with a number of hieroglyphics, intended to indicate the nature of the ships' disasters. One kind of symbol denotes total loss by wreck or stranding; a second, partial loss by those causes; a third, collision of steamers with total loss; a fourth, similar collision with partial loss; a fifth, collision of sailing-ships with total loss; a sixth, similar collision of ships with partial loss; a seventh, collision between a sail and a steamer, with total loss; an eighth, similar collisions with partial loss; a ninth, life-boat stations; a tenth, life-rocket stations; and an eleventh, life-mortar stations. The eight kinds of symbols denoting disaster are accumulated very unequally. The most terrible portion is round the Norfolk and Suffolk coast, especially opposite Yarmouth and Lowestoft, owing to the sands and shoals near those places. The sands at the mouth of the Thames furnish another black list. From Flamborough Head up to the Tyne the chart is strewed with the symbols of disaster. Liverpool has a formidable row of the marks which denote collisions some distance off the coast. The south-east corner of Ireland, in Wexford county; the sea all round Anglesea Island; the coast of Pembroke-shire, in South-west Wales; the whole coast of Cornwall, from

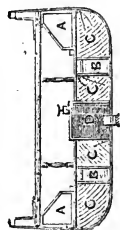
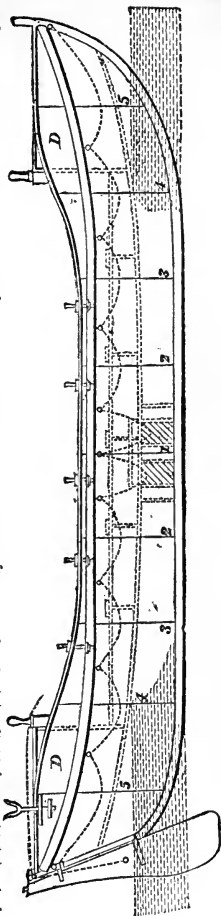
Hartland round to the Tamar; and the coast of Kent, from Dungeness to the North Foreland—are all sadly full of the symbols of wreck, stranding, and collision. The east coast, from various causes, generally exhibits more disaster than the west. In the Board of Trade Report for 1858, however, it is said, “A more equal distribution of casualties around the coast has resulted from the prevalence of southerly and westerly winds during the year; a much larger proportion than usual having occurred on the west and Irish coasts.”

We will now direct attention to another part of the subject—not the actual amount of shipwreck, but the nature and the degree of success of the exertions made to save lives. Here again we must refer to our former Article for an account of the origin of those exertions, and of the proceedings down to the year 1854. A brief recapitulation is all that will be needed in this place. In 1824 was founded the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck (now called the Royal National Life-Boat Institution), for four closely connected objects—to grant funds for making life-boats, boat-houses, and life-buoys; to assist in training boatmen and Coast-guardsmen to aid ships in distress; to interchange the fullest information, with corporate bodies and local committees, concerning life-saving appliances; and to reward by money, medals, and votes of thanks those who might render aid to ships in distress, or to seamen escaping from such ships. During thirty-five years has this society laboured in its career of humanity. Between 1824 and 1858, both inclusive, more than 10,900 persons were saved on our coasts by its life-boats and other means, for which the Life-boat Institution has granted 81 gold medals, 629 silver medals, and 11,6517. This has been effected mainly through the expenditure of 30,000*l.* for life-boats and the necessary boat-houses and apparatus; and of 12,000*l.* for gratuities in money, and gold and silver medals, in reward of meritorious exertions. The lives saved by the above means have averaged about 300 per annum; the lightest year was 1848 (123); the heaviest was 1852 (773). When the comprehensive Merchant Shipping Act came into operation, in the beginning of 1855, a certain change of system arose: the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, and the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners’ Royal Benevolent Society, had for some years unintentionally embarrassed each other, through the similarity of title; and now the Board of Trade interfered with both. A division of labour was therefore made, by mutual consent. The Board took up the duties prescribed by the statute, and briefly noticed in a former paragraph; the Institution, with a somewhat altered title, limited its exertions expressly to the saving of life; while the Society began to adhere more closely to its work of attending to the wants of shipwrecked mariners and fishermen, their widows and orphans. The two associations have gone on progressing in their career of usefulness. The little periodical called the ‘Life-Boat,’ mentioned in our former Article,* has been

* ‘The Life-boat, a Journal of the National Life-boat Institution.’ Issued quarterly, price 2*d.* Published for the Institution by Knight & Co., 90, Fleet Street.

steadily continued by the Life-Boat Institution to the present time, as a repository of everything connected with maritime life-saving contrivances.

Concerning life-boats, it will be remembered that Mr. Greathcad of South Shields constructed the first of these in 1789; that numerous novelties in this line were invented during the next sixty years; that the Duke of Northumberland offered a prize in 1850 for the best model of a life-boat; that, of 280 competitors, Mr. Beeching, boat-builder at Yarmouth, gained the prize; that the adjudicators of the prize requested one of their number, Mr. Peake of Devonport Dock-yard, to prepare, by a sort of eclectic process, a model of a boat which should combine the best qualities of all those sent in for competition; and that Mr. Peake responded to this appeal. We have now to state that Mr. Peake's life-boat, improved by modifications since introduced, is the one exclusively adopted by the Life-Boat Institution, and that large numbers on the same model have been made for Russia, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, and the colonies. The boats are of two sizes—one is 30 and 32 feet long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 feet wide, 4 feet deep, 40 cwt., cost 156*l.*, and worked by 10 oars; the other is 28 and 30 feet long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet wide, 3 feet deep, 25 cwt., cost 126*l.*, and worked by 6 oars. Although there is only one rudder, the boat is nearly alike at both ends; air-cases and chambers are provided in various parts of the interior; while ingenious arrangements are made for getting rid of any water which may have entered the boat. The boat possesses in a high degree these eight qualities—great lateral stability; speed against a heavy sea; facility for launching and for taking the shore; immediate self-discharge of any water entering her; facility in self-righting if upset; great strength of construction; and stowage-room for a number of passengers. Some features of the construction may be understood from the annexed cuts. In fig. 1, representing a vertical longitudinal section, DD are the end air-cases; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, are transverse divisions; the dotted lines show the position and dimensions of the air-chambers within board, and of the tubes through which any shipped water is got rid of; and the festoons denote life-ropes outside the boat. In fig. 2, representing a midship transverse



section, AA are sections of the side air-cases ; BB the relieving tubes, bored through solid massive chocks of wood ; CC are spaces beneath the deck, filled near the midship portion with solid chocks of light wood ; D is a section of a small channel, having a pump in it, by which any leakage-water can be pumped out by one of the crew whilst afloat.

The Life-Boat Institution has recently put forth a useful Manual of Instructions,* the good sense of which has recommended it to the notice of persons in authority. The Admiralty has distributed copies of it among Her Majesty's ships in commission ; the Secretary for War has sent copies to all the military libraries at home and abroad ; the chief officer of the Coastguard service has distributed it in all his divisions and districts ; the Trinity-house Corporation has done the same in reference to all the light-ships ; the Institution has sent copies to all the Missionary Societies for distribution at their various foreign stations ; and lastly, Admiral Paris, of the French Imperial Navy, volunteered to translate the pamphlet into French, for the benefit of his own countrymen. This translation has just been printed ; and is at the present time being distributed along the coasts of France. The information contained in this Manual has been chiefly prepared by an officer of the Institution from a careful digest of facts and opinions obtained from no less than 128 places on the coasts of the United Kingdom, and is therefore a summary of the experience of all classes in our seafaring community. It is neither necessary nor possible to give space to these 'Instructions' here ; but a general idea of their nature may easily be conveyed. The rules for the management of boats in a surf and in broken water naturally separate themselves into two groups : viz., those concerning a boat when proceeding seaward from the shore, against the direction of the surf ; and those concerning a boat under opposite conditions, that is, running towards the shore before a broken sea. It is found that, as a general rule, there is far more danger under the latter of these two circumstances than under the former : the danger consisting in the liability of a boat to broach-to and upset, either by running her bow under water, or by being overturned when thrown on her beam-ends. The cause of the broaching-to, by which many boats are lost, is, that the motion of the boat when running before a surf or broken sea being in the same direction as that of the sea itself, she opposes no resistance to it, but is carried before it ; and the first effect of a surf or roller on overtaking her is to throw up the stern, consequently depressing the bow. It is in such case a nice problem whether the surf will roll *under* her from stern to head, leaving her intact ; or whether it will tilt up the stern so high as to submerge the head. The Manual gives instructions how to meet the varying exigencies of this case. The beaching, or landing in or through a surf, is a distinct operation from that of merely rowing toward the beach ; and instructions are given how to vary the management according to

* 'Instructions for the Management of Open Boats in Heavy Surfs and Broken Water ; with Practical Hints for the Consideration of Merchant Seamen, or others having charge of Ships' Boats ; to which is appended Instructions for Rescuing Drowning Persons, and for the Restoration of the Apparently Drowned.' Issued by the Royal National Life-boat Institution. Price 3d. Knight & Co., Fleet Street. 1859.

the nature of the beach; for on a steep beach the first heavy fall of broken water will be on the beach itself; whereas on some very flat shores there will be broken water almost as far as the eye can reach, sometimes as far as five miles. The circumstances under which life-boats or other boats have to board vessels, are also treated in the Manual. Plain good sense marks a list of 'Practical hints for the consideration and guidance of Merchant-seamen and others having charge or command of Boats'—relating to the mode of sitting down in boats; the management of the mast and halyards; and other matters intelligible only to seafaring men.

Another subject that calls for attention is, the successful endeavours lately made to facilitate the quick lowering of boats from ships at sea during times of peril. A parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the loss of the Amazon in 1851, reported, among other things, that "the means of lowering boats evenly and of readily disengaging the tackles, together with self-acting plugs, are *desiderata* wanting throughout the naval service;" and they expressed an opinion that "it may be expected that some useful means of supplying these defects will be devised." Notwithstanding the recommendation implied in these words, the Admiralty was slow in sanctioning any departure from the old-fashioned plans of operation. Even when the largest and finest ship in the navy, the Duke of Wellington, steamed out of Spithead on her maiden trip in 1854, a seaman lost his life by drowning, because the boats could not be lowered quickly enough to effect his rescue. Either through the absence of a proper number of boats, or the imperfections in their technical arrangement, it is unquestionable that an enormous sacrifice of life has been occasioned. Whatever may have been the causes which placed the Amazon, Birkenhead, and Victoria in peril, there would certainly not have been so many as 600 human beings lost if those three ships had been provided with more and better boats; the Amazon and Birkenhead had only two of small size each, and the Victoria only one life-boat.

Among the many inventors whose ingenuity was set to work by these disclosures, Mr. Clifford was especially successful. He set himself these three problems:—To devise a plan whereby one man, seating himself in a boat hanging from the ship's davits, might lower himself and the boat to the water; to insure that the lowering should be effected level and evenly; and to enable him to disengage the boat from the ship after it had reached the water's surface. All this was to be done without aid from others, as a condition or test of excellence. If the statements of numerous officers and seamen are to be relied upon, Mr. Clifford has succeeded in his object—not merely when the boat contains one man to manage it, but when it is nearly full of men. It is found that the two chief difficulties in managing ordinary boats arise from these facts: that there is a want of control when lowering a heavily-laden boat with the direct purchase of a single rope; and that the various processes of unlashng, lowering, and disengaging are the divided duties of men separated, some in the boat and some in the ship. Taking these difficulties as a basis, or rather as a warning, Mr. Clifford constructed his apparatus. Sailors are familiar with the

power of a 'turn and a half' of running-rope around a fixed support. When a Thames steamer stops at a pier, any passenger may observe for himself how great is the aid afforded to one man or boy in checking the movement of the steamer, simply by a turn and a half of rope. The power thus gained is called the *dead nip*. Now Mr. Clifford has proceeded on the principle of obtaining what he calls a *live nip*, by causing the rope to pass over moveable sheaves instead of fixed surfaces. The weight of one man, holding and manipulating the end of a rope making 'a turn and a half on a live nip,' can be made to counterbalance and hold in equilibrium the weight of all the other persons in the boat, and of the boat itself. Ropes descend from two davits (a kind of crane fixed to the side of a ship), and pass each through a live nip formed of three block-sheaves placed one under another; each rope then passes round a single block within and near the keel of the boat, and coils itself round a barrel or roller, placed beneath the seat on which the manager of the boat sits. The remaining mechanism is too complex to be understood without wood-cuts. Suffice it to say that a man, sitting at a particular part of the boat, so handles a rope that the boat and the people in it may just have a slight preponderance of descensive power, and yet not sufficient to make the descent rapid. The boat descends evenly, or 'on an even keel,' both in a lateral and a longitudinal direction; and so nearly does the live nip render the muscular strength of one man equal to the weight of the boat and all its contents, that the descent can be checked midway, if there be occasion for such a proceeding.

The testimony in favour of this apparatus is certainly considerable. The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners requested Captain Schomberg to make trial of Mr. Clifford's contrivance in the Government emigrant ship *Commodore Perry*. This he did in February, 1856, off Liverpool, and made a highly favourable report of the result. He said—"Mr. Clifford came forward with a volunteer crew to lower his boat. The boat was lowered and detached in a few seconds with perfect ease; she was then hoisted up, and again lowered, and in the descent checked several times by my order, testing the power of the comptroller. I then made a third trial, testing the power of the comptroller when close to the water, as it might be desirable in a sea-way to drop or hold a boat; in this manner the comptroller in three trials was held by Mr. Clifford's seafaring man; and in these several tests, everything worked with the most perfect success and uniformity." In one of these trials, Captain Schomberg himself lowered the boat; and from the time of their stepping into the boat until the boat was on the water, only thirty seconds elapsed. These, and similar experiments made by Captain Westbrook, led to an important result; the Emigration Commissioners made the adoption of boat-lowering apparatus compulsory in all emigrant ships, by inserting in each charter-party the words—"Two of the boats to be fitted with Clifford's lowering apparatus."

So far as concerns the ships of the Royal Navy, the Admiralty, on being applied to, commissioned the Superintendent of Transport Shipping to report on the efficiency of Clifford's apparatus. The result was not formally made known; because "it is not customary

to furnish copies of official reports made to their Lordships;" but it was understood, during the course of the year 1856, that the trials were satisfactory. The line-of-battle ship *Princess Royal*, the war-steamer *Niagara*, the troop-ship *Perseverance*, and the despatch gun-boat *Osprey*, were fitted with the apparatus. In October of that year, trials were made with the starboard cutter of the *Princess Royal*, pulling twelve oars, and weighing, with her crew and gear, nearly three tons: this cutter, thus laden, was successfully and quickly lowered by one of the crew, to a depth of forty feet from the davits to the water. Trials made by the Bull-dog paddle war-steamer, in which a boat with sixteen seamen was lowered by one man while the steamer was progressing at the rate of ten knots an hour, induced the Admiralty soon afterwards to supply the apparatus to the *Indus*, *Dee*, *Locust*, and *Rhadamanthus* war-steamer; and the captain of the *Dee* tested his apparatus during a severe gale in the Channel, under circumstances when few of the ordinary ships' boats would have stood a chance. The magnificent troop-ship *Himalaya* was next provided with Clifford's apparatus; and at various times between 1856 and 1859 the system has been largely adopted by the Government, by steam-ship companies, and by private ship-owners.

Another successful inventor has to be mentioned. Captain Kynaston, in 1857, published a pamphlet,* professing to examine into the merits of the methods proposed by various persons for lowering boats at sea. The object mainly held in view, however, was to show that Kynaston's plan is better than Clifford's in the opinion of the inventor. Captain Kynaston very properly draws attention to a fact which is likely to render all boat-lowering apparatus valueless when most wanted. All may be in right trim when a ship leaves the port; but officers and seamen have a tendency to haul in their boats soon after the vessel starts; and unless a boat is freely suspended over the water, outside the ship, she cannot be quickly lowered by any apparatus. It would be impossible to describe Kynaston's patent disengaging slip-hooks without the aid of engravings, nor without the use of a larger number of such technical terms as thimbles, runners, clump-blocks, ring-bolts, thwarts, slip-capstans, cable-eyes, purchase-falls, chain-slings, life-lines, slip-shackles, lanyards, gunwales, beackets, slip-toggles, steadying-spans, lowering-pendants, gripes, davits, live-sheaves, capstan-falls, jiggers, gripe-straps, gripe-rollers, &c., than would be acceptable or intelligible to general readers. We may say, however, that the apparatus is intended by Captain Kynaston, not only to lower boats quickly and safely when suspended over the side of the ship, but to hoist them out quickly when they happen to be stowed in-board, and also to act as a fowing-rope to one or to a whole string of boats.

The friends of Mr. Clifford and those of Captain Kynaston have for two years been carrying on a paper war, concerning the relative merits of the two contrivances; but the important points for the public to know are that both forms of apparatus have been tried

* 'A Review of the new Methods of Lowering and Disconnecting Boats at Sea, with a proposed Amendment.'

in many ships,—that both have been successful,—and that both are coming extensively into use.

There has been an ingenious boat-lowering plan brought before public notice since Clifford's and Kynaston's. It was invented by Mr. Wood, an officer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship *China*, and Mr. Rogers, of Messrs. Green's Dockyard at Blackwall. It resembles Kynaston's in this: that the actual lowering from the ship is effected by the crew on shipboard, leaving to the man or men in the boat only the duty of disengaging it from the tackles. Clifford's is the only one in which both the lowering and the disengaging are effected by one man sitting in the boat. All three plans are now fairly before the public; and it will be hard indeed if the public is not benefited by them—a fault in ship-owners rather than any one else.

After this brief notice of life-boats and boat-lowering apparatus, we will advert again to some of the lessons afforded by the *Wreck-Chart* and *Register* for 1858.

The life-boats in use at the end of 1858 were 149 in number, of which 81 belonged to the Life-Boat Institution, and the remaining 68 to various local bodies, viz. :—20 to the Harbour Commissioners of Aberdeen, Arbroath, Ardrossan, Ayr, Blyth, Cove Bay in Aberdeenshire, East Hartlepool, West Hartlepool, Howth, Irvine, Montrose, Ramsgate, Shields, Shoreham, Whitby, and Whitehaven; 12 to the Harbour and Dock Trustees of Kingstown, Liverpool, Southport, Sunderland, and Swansea; and the remainder to the boatmen of Broadstairs, Margate, and Gorleston, the Dundee Trinity House, the Bridgewater, Carnarvon, and Bamborough Trustees, the Lincolnshire Association, the Admiralty (Llanvich), the Trinity House of Newcastle, the Local Committees of Ilfracombe, Scarborough, and Worthing, the Dublin Ballast Board, the Seamen of Seaham and Sunderland, the Hull Trinity House, the Provost and Council of Stonehaven, the British Fisheries' Commissioners of Wick, and the Hon. Mrs. Upcher at Sherringham in Norfolk. Of the 81 boats belonging to the Life-Boat Institution, 73 were subsidized by the Board of Trade, under the provisions of the Act of 1854. Since the date of the last Board of Trade Report, however, the Institution has added 7 to its list of life-boats, making, down to November, 1859, 88 in all. Of these 51 are on the coasts of England, 3 in Scotland, 17 in Ireland, 16 in Wales, and 1 in the Isle of Man. There are mortar and rocket apparatus at no less than 216 places on the coasts of the United Kingdom, for throwing out ropes from the shore to ships in distress; these belong to the Board of Trade, and are under the charge and management of the Coastguard. The money expended by the Board of Trade, in 1858, in relation to all the operations for preventing shipwrecks, or loss of life therefrom, consisted of payments to crews of life-boats for exercise; payments to crews of life-boats for services at wrecks; rewards and gratuities to fishermen and others; and payments for providing and maintaining rocket and mortar apparatus. Some of the payments and grants were made directly by the Board; some through the instrumentality of the Life-Boat Institution. The rewards granted in the case of services rendered at sea and abroad are paid out of a

parliamentary vote, and where foreigners are concerned, are determined and given by the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade conjointly; but the rewards given for services rendered on the coasts of the United Kingdom are paid out of the Mercantile Marine Fund, and are determined and given by the Board of Trade alone.

One of the duties devolving on the Board of Trade is that of instituting an inquiry into the circumstances attending wrecks of a more than usually severe character. The Board can suspend and even cancel the certificates of officers who have been proved to be remiss in their duties on shipboard at such times; and this is regarded as a somewhat severe but salutary punishment. Many of the disasters which have become familiar to the public have in this way been inquired into—such as those of the *Olinda*, the *Tayleure*, the *Forerunner*, the *Golden Era*, the *Philadelphia*, the *Josephine Willis*, the *Sutlej*, the *New York*, &c. In 1858 there were thirteen of these official inquiries altogether. The year 1859 has not been without its addition to the list. The loss of the *Kars* and the *Silistria*, two steamers belonging to the Turkish government, and plying between Constantinople and Alexandria; the striking of the *Jersey Mail Steam Packet* on a rock near Alderney; the wreck of the Australian steamer *Admella*, and of the fine American clipper *Sovereign of the Seas*; the running of the *Quebec* on the Eddystone Rock; the loss of the *Alma* on the Harnish Rock in the Red Sea—are all fresh in public recollection. Some of them, it is true, were beyond the scope of the powers of the Board of Trade; but so far as those powers go, the Examiners sent by the Board have presented Reports which may be valuable for future use. Many of the wrecks in 1858 were found to have occurred through neglect of sounding; others through mistaking one light for another; and others through derangement of the compasses. The last-named cause of disaster is one which is now engaging the attention of scientific men, as being peculiarly dependent on physical laws. There is at the same time much reason to fear that ship-owners and ship-officers are insufficiently impressed with the necessity of keeping everything ready while affairs go well; they are generally brave and prompt enough when disaster arrives; but they do not like to think about disaster before it comes; and as a consequence, the means of prevention are too often not at hand when wanted.

A review of the circumstances attending this terrible loss of life and destruction of the produce of human labour (which loss and destruction appear not yet on the wane) naturally arouses the inquiry within us as to what removable causes yet operate to produce them, and what further means may yet be employed to diminish them.

The following causes, more or less removable, have been adduced by practical persons: they are themselves suggestive of the means to be employed to diminish them:—

1. The almost universal custom of insuring vessels to their full value, or nearly so; thereby leaving the shipowner little or no pecuniary interest in the preservation of his ship, and, indeed, in numerous cases, a direct interest in her loss.

2. The want of a periodical certified inspection of all decked vessels

as to their seaworthiness, &c., and not, as now, of steam vessels and passenger ships only.

3. Deficient strength of iron steam-ships, rendering them incapable of bearing the ordinary shocks on striking the ground for more than a very short time.

4. An insufficient number of boats in all passenger-ships.

5. The want of an authorised standard for ships' life-boats, the majority of which, at present, are undeserving of the name of life-boat.

6. The want of a legislative enactment, requiring ship-owners to provide a good life-belt for each of the men employed by them to work their vessels.

7. The absurd enactment of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, which only affords the protection of a life-boat and two life-buoys to vessels carrying more *than ten passengers*—thereby excluding from protection all crews of vessels, and all passengers *below the number of ten*.

Postscript.—While these sheets are preparing for press, a terrible calamity is occupying the public mind. On the 25th and 26th of October, a gale of almost unexampled severity visited the British coasts, and furnished saddening materials for the future Wreck-Chart for 1859. The vessels wrecked are to be numbered, not by units or tens, but by scores. During the progress of the disasters, almost every portion of the subject of this Article received more or less illustration. In some places, life-boats rendered gallant service; in others, the raging sea forbade all approach. At Broadstairs (quite an exceptional case), the life-boat's crew were found intoxicated at the time when their services were most needed; in one (Kingsgate), the boatmen of Margate could not render aid because horses were refused for dragging the life-boat overland. At Christchurch, a crew were saved through the gallant exertions of Coast-guardsmen, in making use of the mortar apparatus for throwing out a rope. Boat-lowering apparatus was successfully used in some instances. The crowning calamity was the loss of the Royal Charter, a fine clipper iron-built screw-steamer, plying between Liverpool and Melbourne. She had made an unusually rapid and successful voyage from Melbourne, and was within a few hours' steaming of Liverpool, when the gale met her, threw her upon the coast of Anglesey, dashed her to pieces, sank into the sea chests of gold amounting in value to three or four hundred thousand pounds sterling, and worst of all—destroyed 459 passengers, seamen, and engineers! Another gale, on the 1st and 2nd of November, added to the gloomy list of losses, but at the same time afforded proof of the efficacy and usefulness of the life-boats at Filey, Tenby, Rhyl, Lowestoft, Yarmouth, Aberdeen, Berwick, Appledore, and Pakefield, by which a large number of lives were saved.

VIII.—THE NATIONAL DEBT—HOW IT GREW.

THAT native tree, the National Debt, long ago supposed to be rotten at the core, flourishes in more than pristine vigour, bearing some evil and much good fruit. It is a mere sapling compared with the other native tree, the tree of Liberty, which may be deemed a thousand years older. Yet, from the time of the Conquest, the English Exchequer was striving to rear such a plant; but the seed died in the ground, for it had no legal benefit of the rich compost of Interest. Loans were made to the early Norman kings, upon Exchequer tallies, by the Jews; and the Jews got what they could in the shape of usury. Frequently they had difficulty in obtaining repayment of the principal. Loans were also raised upon debenture and privy seal; and sometimes the capitalist would not lend, unless he had the security of the king's jewels. There was a perpetual struggle between borrower and lender—between force and fraud. The king fleeced the Jews; the Jews were content with a tacit permission to fleece the king's subjects. In three or four centuries loans to the Crown ceased to be so much a personal affair, and the Parliament stepped in, to give additional security and confidence to lenders. But every such loan was of temporary duration; even when public securities bearing interest became negotiable, in 1664. Some portion of the revenue was set aside, to provide for payment of the principal and interest of the money borrowed. In 1672, when 1,328,000*l.* of revenue was pledged for the immediate payment of loans to the goldsmiths or bankers, whose advances were chiefly made by funds intrusted to their keeping, Charles II., being somewhat straitened by an expensive Dutch war and a few costly mistresses, shut up the Exchequer, issuing a proclamation announcing that the 1,328,000*l.* should be paid in a year. There was universal panic, and much private ruin. The principal was never redeemed; but the king charged his hereditary revenue with payment of interest upon this sum, which interest was duly paid till 1684. Law-suits were instituted by the creditors against the Crown when this interest was stopped. At length an Act of Parliament was passed in 1699, by which, after the year 1705, the creditors were to receive interest of 3 per cent. upon the original amount, to be redeemed whenever the government should pay a moiety thereof. That moiety of 660,263*l.* is a part of the present funded debt,—the root of that flourishing tree which has expanded to twelve hundred times its original proportions.

At the Revolution of 1688 there was, in addition to this charge, about 400,000*l.* outstanding debt, in the shape of loans and arrears. For a year or two, the extra revenue required for carrying on the war against France was raised on the old mode of loans upon tallies, in anticipation of duties. The tallies were irregularly paid, and new forms of public debt—life-annuities and tontines—were resorted to. It is unnecessary for us to trace the particular shape in which the National Debt has grown, whether funded debt or terminable annuities. We wish to present a "General Abstract of the Funded and Unfunded Capitals of the National Debt of Great Britain and Ireland,

and of the charge for interest and management of the same" (which abstract we draw from a return to the House of Commons), and to add a few explanatory remarks as we separate this General Abstract into progressive periods.

But, in giving this table, we must call the reader's attention to a distinction which has been clearly put by the late Lord Grenville:—"Our public debt consists not in capital, but in annuities; and all reductions of it are therefore reductions, not of capital, but of annuities. That debt is continually spoken of as if it were composed of the nominal amount of our public securities; but it is really composed only of the annual payments guaranteed by those securities. Nothing is debt except what some persons may in justice or in equity demand; and no one can claim from the nation any part of the principal of our public funds. The annual income which the stockholder derives from them is all which, in any sense, is his right; but that right is inviolable. The State has not borrowed his money under any obligation of repayment, but has sold to him an annuity. To such a transaction the words *loans* and *debts*, *capitals* and *interests*, are not strictly applicable." Yet, in dealing with this subject, we cannot avoid the use of these common forms of speech.

We begin with the third year after the Revolution, and continue the table to the close of the reign of William III. In the Parliamentary Return the years of war and the years of peace are distinguished, and the regnal year is given as well as the year of the calendar. The first column of amounts in pounds sterling represents the Unredeemed Capital; the second column of amounts represents the Interest, &c., and Annuities.

FIRST PERIOD.—WILLIAM AND MARY, AND WILLIAM III.

			£:	£.	
War .	W. & M.	3 & 4	1691	3,130,000	232,000
”		4 & 5	1692	3,310,547	230,000
”		5 & 6	1693	5,902,839	507,101
”		6 & 7	1694	6,734,297	818,298
”		7 & 8	1695	8,436,846	887,192
”	William III.	8 & 9	1696	11,579,178	1,086,971
War .)		9 & 10	1697	14,522,925	1,322,519
Peace .)		10 & 11	1698	15,445,416	1,468,511
”		11 & 12	1699	13,799,355	1,423,539
”		12 & 13	1700	12,607,080	1,252,080
”		13	1701	12,552,486	1,219,147

In the sums thus given we trace the natural increment of the debt, and the amount of interest paid, in seven years of war. In the first year of peace the burthen slightly increases. In the three remaining years of peace it is somewhat relieved. We may calculate that the inevitable war of William III. against the domination of France, and for the maintenance of the civil and religious liberties attained by the

Revolution, has imposed the weight of somewhat more than an annual million of taxes upon the British people of 1860.

SECOND PERIOD.—ANNE.—War of the Succession.

Peace .)	Anne.			£.	£.
War .)		I	1702	12,767,225	1,215,324
"		I & 2	1703	12,325,779	1,158,460
"		2 & 3	1704	12,363,474	1,234,010
"		3 & 4	1705	12,135,351	1,210,051
"		4 & 5	1706	12,388,030	1,443,568
"		5 & 6	1707	15,244,299	1,590,630
"		6 & 7	1708	15,518,406	1,722,472
"		7 & 8	1709	18,933,339	1,921,477
"		8 & 9	1710	21,335,645	2,064,829
"		9 & 10	1711	22,398,425	2,274,377
"		10 & 11	1712	34,922,688	3,034,073
War .)		11 & 12	1713	34,699,847	3,004,287
Peace .)	12 & 13	1714	36,175,460	3,063,135	

The War of the Succession, which was terminated by the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, raised England to the greatest eminence as a military power, and gave her that weight in the affairs of Europe which she has steadily maintained, amidst many alternations of successes and reverses. The glories of Marlborough, it is seen, were bought, not only by a great pressure of temporary taxation, but by the addition of twenty-two millions to the debt, and of three millions to the amount of interest upon the debt. But the permanent amount of taxation consequent upon the debt was considerably lessened, by the subsequent financial arrangements of Sir Robert Walpole and Mr. Pelham, by which certain annuitants at high rates of interest were proposed to be paid off, unless they became recipients of stock at a lower rate of interest. In 1714, when the capital of the debt was only thirty-six millions, the interest was three millions. In 1748, as we shall find in the table of the third period, when the principal was more than doubled, the interest was still only three millions. The high rates of interest at which loans were effected in the times of William and Anne were brought down to 4 per cent., $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., even to 3 per cent., chiefly by the bargains of the government with the great corporations of the Bank of England, the South Sea Company, and the East India Company. In 1749 Mr. Pelham successfully carried through the bold measure of reducing the 4 per cent. annuities to 3 per cent. The consent of the annuitants was to be obtained to receive $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. instead of 4 per cent. until the Christmas of 1757, and thenceforward 3 per cent. The dissentients were at once to be paid off. There were very few dissentients. Foreign nations looked on with wonder at this proof of public confidence in the government. The funding system of England rested upon the solid foundation of the rapidly advancing prosperity of the nation.

THIRD PERIOD.—GEORGE I. AND II.—From the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

			£.	£.	
Peace .	George I.	1 & 1	1715	37,423,234	3,114,625
"		2 & 3	1716	37,918,468	3,167,616
"		3 & 4	1717	40,308,257	3,144,293
Peace . }		4 & 5	1718	40,379,684	2,965,889
War . }		5 & 6	1719	41,872,241	2,822,370
"		6 & 7	1720	53,979,708	2,846,434
"		7 & 8	1721	54,405,108	2,855,380
War . }		8 & 9	1722	54,202,366	2,807,584
Peace . }		9 & 10	1723	52,996,990	2,728,080
"		10 & 11	1724	53,323,570	2,727,317
"		11 & 12	1725	52,239,077	2,717,589
"		12 & 13	1726	52,850,797	2,739,628
"		13	1727	52,523,923	2,360,934
"		1			
"	1 & 2	1728	51,960,576	2,306,462	
"	2 & 3	1729	51,541,220	2,292,150	
"	3 & 4	1730	50,830,310	2,227,127	
"	4 & 5	1731	50,738,786	2,219,986	
"	5 & 6	1732	49,836,638	2,189,391	
"	6 & 7	1733	48,728,097	2,153,405	
"	7 & 8	1734	48,821,416	2,136,147	
"	8 & 9	1735	48,948,089	2,141,600	
"	9 & 10	1736	50,424,651	2,108,793	
"	10 & 11	1737	47,231,299	2,057,073	
"	11 & 12	1738	46,497,500	2,025,898	
Peace . }	George II.	12 & 13	1739	46,613,883	2,030,884
War . }		13 & 14	1740	47,122,579	2,051,572
"		14 & 15	1741	48,382,439	2,099,950
"		15 & 16	1742	51,847,323	2,157,136
"		16 & 17	1743	53,200,989	2,181,586
"		17 & 18	1744	56,742,418	2,293,302
"		18 & 19	1745	59,717,817	2,428,329
"		19 & 20	1746	64,617,844	2,650,231
"		20 & 21	1747	69,115,414	2,882,538
War . }		21 & 22	1748	75,812,132	3,165,765
Peace . }					

In this period of thirty-four years we have twelve years of war and twenty-two years of peace. The debt has increased in the years of war, and decreased in the years of peace. But the wars have been conducted with no great amount of expenditure, and the national spirit has rarely been roused to demand any very extraordinary exertions. The interest, as we have mentioned, was kept down by wise financial measures ; and these were accomplished in concurrence with that general reduction in the rate of interest which indicated an increase of the national capital beyond the ordinary means of employment.

FOURTH PERIOD.—GEORGE II. AND III.—From the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle to the Peace of Paris.

			£.	£.	
Peace .	Geo. II.	22 & 23	1749	77,488,940	3,204,858
"		23 & 24	1750	76,859,810	2,789,351
"		24 & 25	1751	77,197,026	2,769,484
"		25 & 26	1752	76,431,683	2,735,312
"		26 & 27	1753	75,034,815	2,694,038
"		27 & 28	1754	72,128,282	2,648,452
"		28 & 29	1755	72,505,572	2,650,041
Peace .	Geo. III.	29 & 30	1756	74,575,025	2,753,566
War . }		30 & 31	1757	77,825,397	2,736,254
"		31 & 32	1758	83,128,009	2,918,707
"		32 & 33	1759	91,273,459	3,181,895
"		33 & 34	1760	102,014,018	3,576,275
"		I			
"		1 & 2	1761	114,294,987	4,148,999
"	2 & 3	1762	126,794,937	4,747,849	
War .	Geo. III.	3 & 4	1763	132,716,049	5,032,733
Peace . }					

There is little variation in the amount of debt during the seven years of peace indicated above. There is an enormous leap upwards in the seven years of the administration of the first William Pitt, when this country put forth her strength in one of the most remarkable periods of her annals. It was in the third year of the war that the benefit of Mr. Pelham's scheme for the conversion of 4 per cents. into 3 per cents. was sensibly felt. In 1759 fourteen millions had been added to the capital borrowed, without any increase in the annual payment for interest as compared with 1749. A debt of sixty millions was created by this war. It may be asked, where was the gain to the nation? We answer, in a passage from the 'Popular History of England':—"Looking to the mere question of figures, we may assume that we are paying at the present hour very nearly two millions and a half annually for the glories of Mr. Pitt's administration. The nation at that day scarcely felt the pressure of increased taxation occasioned by the war; for it was the constant boast of Pitt—a boast which is inscribed upon his monument in Guildhall—that under his administration commerce had flourished in company with war. This is an anomalous prosperity, which may partially stimulate the enterprise of a maritime nation, and irregularly add to its powers of production. Yet the waste of capital, the necessary imposition of high prices upon the labouring classes, and the heaping up of burthens for a coming generation, are evils which can never be compensated by military glory or territorial acquisitions. But they are compensated when a nation is awakened by war out of a degraded condition; when the principle of an exalted patriotism and a generous loyalty takes the place of a venal self-seeking, and a miserable abnegation of public duty."

FIFTH PERIOD.—GEORGE III.—From the Peace of Paris to the War of the French Revolution.

			£.	£.
Peace .	4 & 5	1764	133,287,940	5,002,865
"	5 & 6	1765	131,816,173	4,028,250
"	6 & 7	1766	131,636,931	4,887,346
"	7 & 8	1767	132,110,822	4,875,558
"	8 & 9	1768	132,587,404	4,870,163
"	9 & 10	1769	130,313,280	4,786,941
"	10 & 11	1770	129,197,633	4,712,079
"	11 & 12	1771	128,986,012	4,733,694
"	12 & 13	1772	128,036,533	4,706,326
"	13 & 14	1773	128,871,497	4,749,567
Peace . } War . }	14 & 15	1774	127,162,413	4,698,313
"	15 & 16	1775	126,842,811	4,703,519
"	16 & 17	1776	131,237,283	4,870,534
"	17 & 18	1777	136,776,637	5,112,344
"	18 & 19	1778	143,052,634	5,487,323
"	19 & 20	1779	153,574,350	6,100,060
"	20 & 21	1780	167,460,982	6,931,739
"	21 & 22	1781	189,258,681	7,451,052
"	22 & 23	1782	214,729,586	8,413,441
War . } Peace . }	23 & 24	1783	231,843,631	9,065,585
"	24 & 25	1784	243,063,145	9,541,256
"	25 & 26	1785	245,586,470	9,678,942
"	26 & 27	1786	245,466,855	9,664,541
"	27 & 28	1787	244,279,225	9,595,379
"	28 & 29	1788	243,637,416	9,572,217
"	29 & 30	1789	242,752,911	9,567,359
"	30 & 31	1790	242,461,580	9,585,712
"	31 & 32	1791	241,675,999	9,513,507
"	32 & 33	1792	239,663,421	9,432,179

In this period of twenty-nine years, the first ten years of peace saw no increase to the National Debt. In 1775 hostilities were commenced between Great Britain and her North American colonies, which were terminated by the recognition of American Independence, and the Peace of 1783. That lamentable war added a hundred and five millions to the National Debt, and four millions and a half to the interest to be borne by posterity.

But during this first half of the reign of George III. the country had been rapidly developing sources of material prosperity, which enabled her powers of production to sustain the taxation consequent upon such an addition to the weight of debt. The Duke of Bridgewater's Canal was opened in 1761. The vast results of the inventions of Arkwright, Hargreaves, and Crompton had been partially seen before the close of the American war. Watt belongs to the next period; and he, more than any man, enabled his country to bear the load which was about to be laid upon her, by perfecting that wonderful machine which was rapidly to change the whole face of human industry.

SIXTH PERIOD. GEORGE III. War of the French Revolution.

			£.	£.
Peace . }	33 & 34	1793	247,874,434	9,711,238
War . }	34 & 35	1794	263,322,655	10,396,645
"	35 & 36	1795	321,462,679	12,699,310
"	36 & 37	1796	363,898,894	14,765,095
"	37 & 38	1797	388,960,590	15,575,330
"	38 & 39	1798	427,525,902	16,887,399
"	39 & 40	1799	442,324,377	17,560,127
"	40 & 41	1800	470,894,280	18,582,950
"	41 & 42	1801	517,511,871	19,819,839
War . }	42 & 43	1802	537,653,008	20,268,551
Peace . }	43 & 44	1803	547,732,796	20,812,962
Peace . }	44 & 45	1804	571,131,318	21,658,890
War . }	45 & 46	1805	599,869,847	22,568,359
"	46 & 47	1806	621,096,683	23,196,582
"	47 & 48	1807	633,806,412	23,373,092
"	48 & 49	1808	643,545,783	23,595,013
"	49 & 50	1809	654,461,311	24,292,276
"	50 & 51	1810	662,193,856	24,553,162
"	51 & 52	1811	678,200,436	25,484,765
"	52 & 53	1812	706,254,587	26,853,846
"	53 & 54	1813	788,093,781	29,893,737
"	54 & 55	1814	813,140,176	31,105,644
War . }	55 & 56	1815	861,039,049	32,645,618
Peace . }				

In comparison with the debt entailed upon the British nation by all previous wars, the war of the French Revolution, costing, in addition to a vast amount of current taxation, a permanent debt of six hundred millions, may be regarded, in its pecuniary sacrifices, the most fatal contest in which a great nation was ever engaged; but if considered as a struggle for national existence, the cost may be thought not disproportionate to the object gained. Of the necessity for that war there are very opposite views, into a discussion of which it is not our business here to enter.

The results which will be shown in the Table of the Seventh Period—a period of peace unexampled in its almost unbroken continuity—will speak for themselves. From 1816 to 1854, thirty-eight years of peace had reduced the capital of the debt seventy-seven millions. Two years of war lifted it up thirty-eight millions; again to be slightly reduced when the short but expensive contest with Russia was at an end. The vast increase of capital and population since the beginning of the century makes the interest of the debt, enormous as it is, fall lighter upon individuals. Roughly estimated, the debt of 1801, whose interest amounted to twenty millions, was a burthen of 2*l.* per head upon each of the population of Great Britain. In 1859, the debt, whose interest amounts to twenty-eight millions, is a burthen upon each of the British population of 1*l.* 4*s.* per head.

SEVENTH PERIOD. GEORGE III., GEORGE IV., WILLIAM IV., VICTORIA.—From the Peace of Paris in 1815, to the present time.

			£.	£.	
Peace .	Geo. III.	56 & 57	1816	845,968,483	32,055,350
"		57 & 58	1817	839,382,145	31,591,927
"		58 & 59	1818	840,582,664	31,485,753
"		59 & 60	1819	836,530,982	31,168,540
"		60	1820	834,900,960	31,354,749
"	George IV.	1	1821	827,984,498	31,105,319
"		2	1822	835,207,294	29,722,533
"		3	1823	827,480,164	30,142,582
"		4	1824	819,023,672	29,174,122
"		5	1825	809,831,468	28,987,773
"		6	1826	808,826,590	29,415,102
"		7	1827	805,098,942	29,328,782
"		8	1828	800,032,289	29,167,877
"		9	1829	796,799,532	29,067,658
"		10			
"	William IV.	11	1830	784,803,997	28,325,936
"		I	1831	782,716,684	28,329,986
"		1 & 2	1832	781,457,599	28,351,318
"		2 & 3	1833	779,730,379	28,481,181
"		3 & 4	1834	773,234,401	28,517,236
"		4 & 5	1835	788,664,201	29,135,811
"		5 & 6	1836	789,496,896	29,667,464
"		6 & 7			
"		7	1837	787,529,114	29,537,333
"		I			
"	Victoria.	1 & 2	1838	786,840,165	29,432,903
"		2 & 3	1839	787,236,060	29,385,451
"		3 & 4	1840	788,644,401	29,415,924
"		4 & 5	1841	792,209,685	29,462,030
"		5 & 6	1842	791,757,816	29,300,112
"		6 & 7	1843	792,664,743	29,047,473
"		7 & 8	1844	787,987,194	28,272,652
"		8 & 9	1845	785,115,222	28,125,113
"		9 & 10	1846	782,977,684	28,025,253
"		10 & 11	1847	790,376,351	28,442,683
"		11 & 12	1848	791,817,338	28,307,343
"		12 & 13	1849	790,927,016	28,091,579
"		13 & 14	1850	787,029,162	28,025,523
"		14 & 15	1851	782,869,382	27,907,068
"		15 & 16	1852	779,365,204	27,842,286
"		16 & 17	1853	771,335,801	27,597,645
"		16 & 17	1853-54	769,082,549	27,715,203
War .		17 & 18	1854-55	775,215,519	27,363,889
"		18 & 19	1855-56	803,913,694	28,444,274
Peace .		19 & 20	1856-57	808,108,722	28,550,039
"		20 & 21	1857-58	805,136,995	28,401,950
"		21 & 22	1858-59	805,078,554	28,204,299

We have constructed a Table, out of the Official Abstract which we have analysed in the preceding pages, which will demonstrate, beyond the possibility of cavil, that the vast National Debt of this country has been created by its Wars. It is not for us to argue for or against the necessity for these Wars. It may be certain that they could not have been carried on by laying the load of taxation upon the existing tax-payers, at their commencement, or during their continuance; but it is equally certain that the power of burthening posterity may be a very dangerous power, liable to plunge a nation into unjust and unnecessary quarrels; and, carried to excess, imposing a perpetual load upon every exercise of productive industry. The demands upon that industry to repair the natural consumption required for the ordinary wants of man is unceasing. Production, however large, can with difficulty keep pace with the extraordinary waste of war. The war expenditure from 1793 to 1815 was upon so enormous a scale, that the total amount paid and expended in one year had risen from 19,859,123*l.* in 1792, to 92,280,180*l.* in 1815, with about 35 millions extra in the two years of 1813 and 1814. Without the facility of borrowing, this vast amount could not have been raised. Whatever may be our political views, we may therefore unite in the conclusion that a National Debt may be a good servant in times of extreme need, but a bad master if its aid be habitually invoked.

C. K.

Period.	Debt.	Interest.	Years of War.	Increase of Debt in Years of War.	Remarks.
1691	£. 3,130,000	£. 332,000	1691—1697	£. 11,392,925	French War.
1701	12,552,486	1,219,147	1702—1713	21,932,622	War of the Succession.
1714	36,175,460	3,063,135	1718—1721	14,025,424	} Continental Wars.
1748	75,812,132	3,165,765	{ 1740—1748	22,531,551	
1763	132,716,049	5,032,733	1756—1763	58,141,024	Pitt's Administration.
1792	239,663,421	9,432,179	1774—1783	104,681,213	American War.
1815	861,039,049	32,645,618	1793—1815	621,375,628	War of French Revolution, and against Napoleon
1859	805,078,554	28,204,299	1854—1856	32,793,303	War with Russia.
				886,873,690	From 1691 to 1859. Years of War—82. Years of Peace—86.
Amount of National Debt, 1859				805,078,554	
Decrease in Years of Peace				81,795,136	

IX.—HIGHEST and LOWEST PRICES of the PRINCIPAL FUNDS from November 1858 to October 1859.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Red.	3 per Cent. Cons.	New 3 per Cent	India Stock.	Exchequer Bills. £1000.
1858.						
November . {	227	96 $\frac{7}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	97	228	40 premium.
	224	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	225	29 , ,
December . {	226	97 $\frac{7}{8}$	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	230	40 , ,
	224	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{7}{8}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 , ,
1859.						
January . {	229	97 $\frac{7}{8}$	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 , ,
	225	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{8}$	95 $\frac{3}{8}$	221	35 , ,
February . {	229	96 $\frac{7}{8}$	95 $\frac{7}{8}$	96 $\frac{7}{8}$	221	39 , ,
	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	95 $\frac{1}{8}$	218	33 , ,
March . {	230	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	222	39 , ,
	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	220	32 , ,
April . . {	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{5}{8}$	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	221	36 , ,
	215	89	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	215	20 , ,
May . . {	222	92	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	222	30 , ,
	215	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	215	15 , ,
June . . {	222	94	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	94	—	27 , ,
	219	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	17 , ,
July . . {	223	96	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	222	31 , ,
	220	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	216	22 , ,
August . {	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	221	30 , ,
	222	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	95	215	20 , ,
September . {	225	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	218	26 , ,
	223	95	95 $\frac{1}{8}$	95	215	22 , ,
October . {	225	95 $\frac{7}{8}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{7}{8}$	222	31 , ,
	219 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	95 $\frac{5}{8}$	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	217	23 , ,

Bank of England Rate of Discount.—Reduced, Dec. 9, 1858, from 3 per cent. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; on April 28, 1859, raised to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; on May 5, raised to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; on June 2, reduced to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; on June 9, reduced to 3 per cent.; on July 14, reduced to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

X.—AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, per IMPERIAL QUARTER, in ENGLAND and WALES, for one Week in each Month.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
1858,	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
November 13 .	41 10	35 5	23 2	31 0	43 4	43 8
December 11 .	41 0	35 1	22 10	32 6	41 8	43 8
1859,						
January 15 .	41 3	32 7	21 4	27 6	39 2	41 8
February 19 .	40 11	33 6	22 4	31 2	41 0	41 5
March 19 .	40 1	34 4	23 9	30 4	41 3	40 4
April 16 .	41 2	33 6	23 7	31 6	41 5	39 4
May 14 .	52 5	32 10	25 4	33 4	45 1	42 0
June 18 .	49 11	31 5	24 11	36 9	46 7	40 3
July 16 .	40 6	29 11	25 3	40 6	45 10	39 8
August 13 .	43 11	30 1	25 2	33 3	46 7	36 9
September 17 .	41 11	25 3	21 7	30 6	40 4	38 8
October 15 .	42 6	35 10	21 3	29 7	38 9	39 8

PART II.

LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, ARCHITECTURE
AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, AND CHRONICLE OF 1858-9.

XI.—ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ACTS

PASSED IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BURIAL-PLACES.

[22 Victoriae, cap. 1.—March 25, 1859.]

*An Act more effectually to prevent Danger to the Public Health from
Places of Burial.*

This Act, which is to be read with the 20 & 21 Vict., cap. 81, enacts that where persons having the care of a place of burial neglect to comply within a reasonable time with the Order in Council, the churchwardens may act in their stead, after having obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State.

ANNIVERSARY DAYS OBSERVANCE.

[22 Victoriae, cap. 2.—March 25, 1859.]

*An Act to repeal certain Acts and parts of Acts which relate to the
observance of January 30 and other days.*

This Act repeals those Acts or parts of Acts which prescribe the observance of November 5, for deliverance from the Gunpowder Plot (3 Jac. I., cap. 1); the 29th of May, for the restoration of Charles II. (12 Car. II., cap. 14); and the Irish Act for the same purpose (14 and 15 Car. II., sect. 4, cap. 1); the Act for the repeal of the Act for the attainder "of several persons guilty of the horrid murder" of Charles I., so far as relates to the observance of January 30 (12 Car. II., cap. 30, and 13 Car. II., cap. 7, and cap. 11, for confirming the previous Acts); the Irish Act (14 & 15 Car. II., sect. 4, cap. 23) for keeping the 23rd of October; and such parts of the Act 24 Geo. II., cap. 23, as relate to the observance of these days.

COMMONS INCLOSURE.

[22 Victoriae, cap. 3.—March 25, 1859.]

*An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a
Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.*

This annual general inclosure Act comprises the following twenty-two places in England and Wales :—

Brecknockshire—Cathedine. *Caermarthenshire*—Rhandirisa. *Devonshire*—Ashreigny. *Essex*—Clavering. *Gloucestershire*—Elton Meadow and Stroud Field; Lydney. *Hampshire*—Botley Common; Dibden. *Herefordshire*—Moseley Common; Pembridge. *Lancashire*—Kirkby Ireleth; Osmotherley; Skelwith Common. *Norfolk*—Docking. *Ox-*

fordshire—Asthall, Whichwood, and Fullbrook; Fullbrook, Shipton-under-Wychwood, and Taynton; Drayton. *Shropshire*—Clunbury Hill. *Suffolk*—Snape. *Sussex*—Chithurst, Oathall Manor. *Yorkshire*—Mexborough.

COUNTY COURTS.

[22 *Victoriæ*, cap. 8.—March 25, 1859.]

An Act to repeal the thirty-second section of the Act for the more easy recovery of Small Debts and Demands in England, and to make further provision in lieu thereof.

By the 9 & 10 Vict., cap. 95, the then high bailiffs of Westminster and Southwark were constituted high bailiffs of the county courts then established in those districts; as the then holders have since died, the present Act provides that such high bailiffs shall cease to act for the county courts, the high bailiffs for which are in future to be appointed as in all other county courts.

OATHS ACT AMENDMENT.

[22 *Victoriæ*, cap. 10.—April 8, 1859.]

An Act to settle the form of Affirmation to be made in certain cases by Quakers and other persons by law permitted to make an Affirmation instead of an Oath.

Instead of the usual oath of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, the following form is prescribed; "I, A. B., do solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Queen Victoria, and to her will be faithful against all conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against her person, crown, or dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which I shall know to be formed against her or them; and I will be true and faithful to the succession of the Crown, which succession, by an Act intituled 'An Act for the Further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject,' is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and the heirs of her body being Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and refusing any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of this realm; and I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm:" the name of the Sovereign for the time being to be substituted when necessary.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS REGARDING MUNITIONS OF WAR.

[22 *Victoriæ*, cap. 13.—April 8, 1859.]

An Act to amend the Law concerning Patents for Inventions, with respect to Inventors for Improvements in Instruments and Munitions of War.

Any inventor of improvements in instruments or munitions of war is, by this Act, enabled to assign the same, either for a consideration or without, to the Secretary for War, in whom the property shall vest, and

who may proceed in any of her Majesty's courts of law against all persons who may infringe the same; and he may certify to the Commissioners of Patents that such invention is to be kept secret. When he has so certified, the petition for the patent is to be left with the Clerk of the Patents, in a packet under the seal of the Secretary; such packet to be kept so sealed, or under the seal of the Commissioners, except when it may be necessary to have access to any of the documents contained therein, and then the Clerk of the Patents is to take precautions against the contents or particulars being improperly disclosed. At any time during the continuance of the patent the packet so sealed is to be delivered to the Secretary of State on his demand in writing, or to such persons as the Lord Chancellor may order; and, when returned, to be again sealed and preserved. On the expiration of the patent the packet is to be delivered to the Secretary of State, or to any person he may appoint. After the filing of a petition, if the Secretary of State certifies before the publication of the provisional specification, (if any,) such petition, with the specification and drawings which may have been filed, are to be forthwith placed in a packet and sealed. No copy of any specification or other document or drawing required to be kept under seal is to be sent to Scotland or Ireland, or to be printed or published, or open to the inspection of the public; in all other respects the common law of patents is to apply; but no proceedings whatever can be taken to repeal any patent for which the Secretary of State has certified. The Secretary of State is empowered to waive the benefit of this Act, and then the documents and matters relating to the invention are to be kept and dealt with in the usual way. Any communication of an invention to the Secretary of State is not to be deemed a use or publication so as to prejudice the right of any inventor to a patent.

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.

[22 Victoria, cap. 26.—April 19, 1859.]

An Act to amend the Laws concerning Superannuations and other Allowances to persons having held Civil Offices in the public Service.

This Act, after repealing several clauses of the 4 & 5 Wm. IV., cap. 24, provides (§ 2) that all "persons who shall have served in an established capacity in the permanent civil service of the State, whether their remuneration be computed by day-pay, weekly wages, or annual salary, and for whom provision shall not otherwise have been made by Act of Parliament, or who may not be specially excepted by Act of Parliament," shall receive superannuation allowances on the following scale, viz.:—Those having served ten years and under eleven years, an annual allowance of ten-sixtieths of the annual salary and emoluments of their office, with an additional tenth for every complete year over ten, until the completion of forty years, when forty-sixtieths may be granted, and no further addition to be made for any service beyond forty years. This Act (§ 3) is to apply to persons already in the civil service, but not to prejudice any claim possessed by persons who have entered the service previous to August 5, 1829. An allowance of time (§ 4) may be made in favour of persons holding professional and other special offices, who enter at a more advanced age than that at which the civil service ordinarily begins. By § 5 the Treasury are empowered to confer a gratuity or a minimum superannuation allowance on any person who may be compelled to leave the service through any severe injury

met with in the performance of their public duty; also (§ 6) in special cases of short service; and (§ 7) on the abolition of any office, but such allowance in no case is to exceed two-thirds of the salary and emoluments of the office so abolished. The full amount of superannuation is not to be granted (§ 8) unless the head of the office certify that the officer has served with diligence and fidelity; and if an allowance is made after the refusal of such certificate, the minute for granting it must state the reason. The Treasury (§ 9) is empowered to grant allowances for special services, but the ground must be stated in the minute, and a diminution of the allowance may be made when any demerit shall be found to justify such decrease. No person (§ 10) under sixty to receive a superannuation allowance, unless under a satisfactory medical certificate of incapability of mind or body; and persons superannuated under sixty (§ 11) may be required to serve again if they subsequently become capable. Persons transferred from one department to another (§ 12) retain their right to the superannuation allowance according to the total time they are employed under the Crown. All orders, minutes, &c. (§ 13), to be laid before parliament. No pensions (§ 14) under the 57 Geo. III, cap. 65, § 6, to be granted to any person who has not had a seat in one of the houses of parliament during at least one-half of the period for which he has held office. By § 15 several previous Acts are directed to be combined with this Act, and all superannuations, compensations, grants, &c. (§ 16), are to be paid without any deduction for any taxes or duties whatever at present existing except the income-tax. No person (§ 17) to be deemed a civil servant unless he holds his appointment immediately from the Crown, and his salary be paid or provided for out of the consolidated fund, or by moneys provided by parliament. The Act is to be cited as "The Superannuation Act, 1859."

RECREATION GROUNDS.

[22 Victoria, cap. 27.—April 19, 1859.]

An Act to facilitate Grants of Land to be made near populous Places for the Use of regulated Recreation for Adults, and as Playgrounds for Children.

After noticing the need of such places, the Act goes on to provide (§ 1) that lands may be conveyed to trustees to be held by them as public grounds for the recreation of adults and as playgrounds for children, subject to such reservations as the donor may impose; but no greater interest can be given than that which the donor had independently of this Act. The grant, the form of which is given in § 2, need not be enrolled, nor be by indenture, and is to be considered valid although the grantor may have died within twelve months from the time of the grant. By §§ 3 and 4 municipal corporations and parishes may make grants of their corporate lands for the above purposes, with the consent of the Treasury in respect to municipalities, and of the Poor Law Board as regards parishes. The trustees are to be deemed a body corporate (§ 5); and if there is a failure in the appointment of trustees, the Charity Commissioners are empowered to appoint them. The managers and directors (§ 6) may make and enforce by-laws, subject to the approval of the said Commissioners. Personal property also (§ 7) may be bequeathed for the purpose of purchasing or maintaining such grounds, but not to a larger amount than 1,000*l*. The title of the Act (§ 8) is "The Recreation Grounds Act, 1859."

REMISSION OF PENALTIES.

[22 Victoriae, cap. 32.—April 19, 1859.]

An Act to amend the Law concerning the Remission of Penalties.

This Act enables her Majesty, or the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, to remit any penalty or forfeiture on a convicted offender, although such money may be in whole or in part payable to some other party than the Crown, and to extend the royal mercy to any person imprisoned for non-payment under the like circumstances.

MANSLAUGHTER.

[22 Victoriae, cap. 33.—April 19, 1859.]

An Act to enable Coroners in England to admit to Bail Persons charged with Manslaughter.

The title fully explains the object of this Act, which gives a discretion to the Coroner to admit to bail, on sufficient securities, any person charged under the inquest with the offence of manslaughter; and it also provides that any person so charged shall be supplied with the depositions on which the verdict shall be found, at a charge of three-halfpence for every folio of ninety words.

COMBINATION OF WORKMEN.

[22 Victoriae, cap. 34.—April 19, 1859.]

An Act to amend and explain the Act of the 6 Geo. IV., cap. 129, to repeal the Laws relating to the Combination of Workmen, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

By the single clause of this Act it is declared, "that no workman or other person, whether actually in employment or not, shall, by reason merely of his entering into an agreement with any workman or workmen, or other person or persons, for the purpose of fixing or endeavouring to fix the rate of wages or remuneration at which they or any of them shall work, or by reason merely of his endeavouring peaceably, and in a reasonable manner, and without threat or intimidation, direct or indirect, to persuade others to cease or abstain from work in order to obtain the rate of wages or the altered hours of labour so fixed or agreed upon or to be agreed upon, shall be deemed or taken to be guilty of molestation or obstruction, within the meaning of the said Act, and shall not therefore be subject or liable to any prosecution or indictment for conspiracy: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall authorise any workman to break or depart from any contract, or authorise any attempt to induce any workman to break or depart from any contract."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

[22 Victoriae, cap. 35.—April 19, 1859.]

An Act to amend the Law relating to Municipal Elections.

§ 1 enables two-thirds of the Council of any municipal corporation to petition for an alteration of the wards of a borough, which petition may be granted by an Order in Council to be published in the Gazette; and

one of the Judges (§ 2) is to appoint a barrister to set out the boundaries of the wards, and apportion the number of councillors; the barristers' expenses (§ 3) to be paid out of the corporation funds. After such division or alteration (§ 4) all the councillors for the borough or wards so divided or altered are to go out of office, but to be re-eligible. The town-clerk (§ 5) is to publish a notice of the new elections at least seven days before the election, placing the notice in the most conspicuous places in the borough. Any person duly qualified (§ 6) may nominate himself as a candidate for the office of councillor among others, not exceeding the total number to be chosen, such nomination to be in writing, and delivered to the town-clerk at least two whole days before the day of election, and the town-clerk is to cause the Christian and surnames of all persons so nominated, with their places of abode and descriptions, and with the names of the parties nominating them, to be printed and placed on the door of the town-hall, and in some other conspicuous places of the borough. The town-clerk (§ 7) is to provide as many nomination papers as may be required; and at any election (§ 8) the councillors are to be elected only from persons nominated in the said papers; if the number of persons nominated is the same as the number to be elected, they are to be declared chosen; if the number nominated is less than the number to be elected, such of the retiring councillors as were highest on the poll at their election are to be declared chosen to make up the number, and if there has been no poll the mayor is to nominate; and if there are no nomination papers presented, the retiring councillors are to be deemed re-elected. By §§ 9 and 10 the penalty for the personation of voters, or for forging, defacing, or altering nomination or voting papers, is declared to be imprisonment in the House of Correction for any period not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour; and by § 11 the penalty for bribery (which is defined in § 12 to be the same as what would constitute bribery in the case of election for a member of parliament) is 40s., to be recovered with costs in any county court by the person suing, and the person convicted is also to be incapacitated from voting in any municipal or parliamentary election whatever, or from holding any office or franchise to which he would be otherwise entitled, for the space of six years; but (§ 13) a power of appeal is given; and proceedings against offenders (§ 14) must be commenced within six months of the time of the committal of the alleged offence. The title of the Act (§ 15) is, "The Municipal Corporation Act, 1859;" and (§ 16) it is confined to England and Wales.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ACTS

PASSED IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

JURY TRIAL, SCOTLAND.

[22 and 23 Victoriae, cap. 7.—August 8, 1859.]

An Act to amend the Act of 17 and 18 Vict. cap. 59, for allowing Verdicts on Trials by Jury in Civil Causes in Scotland to be received, although the Jury may not be unanimous.

By the previous Act the verdict of nine of the jury, after a deliberation of six hours, was to be received; by the present Act the period of deliberation is shortened to three hours; and if nine do not agree after

a deliberation of six hours, instead of twelve as in the former Act, the jury may be discharged without giving a verdict, if the Court or Judge see fit.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

[22 and 23 Victoriae, cap. 11.—August 8, 1859.]

An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act, 1858.

This Act relates to certain measures for the municipal regulation or general improvement of the towns of Leamington, Teignmouth, Wigau, Battle, Knighton, Cardiff, and Derby.

VEXATIOUS INDICTMENTS.

[22 and 23 Victoriae, cap. 17.—August 8, 1859.]

An Act to prevent Vexatious Indictments for certain Misdemeanors.

After Sept. 1, 1859, no bill of indictment for perjury, subornation of perjury, conspiracy, obtaining money or other property by false pretences, keeping a gambling house, keeping a disorderly house, and any indecent assault, shall be presented to or found by any grand jury, unless the prosecutor has been bound by recognisance to prosecute or give evidence against the person accused of such offences, or unless the accused has been committed, or bound by recognisance to appear to answer such charge; or the indictment be preferred by the direction or with the consent in writing of one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, or of the Attorney or Solicitor-General in England or Ireland; but where any charge is made before a justice of the peace, who has refused to commit or hold to bail the accused, he is required to take the recognisance of the prosecutor to prosecute the charge, and to transmit the same, with the depositions, to the court in which the indictment ought to be preferred, in the same manner as he would have done had he committed the person charged to be tried for such offence. The Act does not extend to Scotland.

INCOME TAX.

[22 and 23 Victoriae, cap. 18.—August 13, 1859.]

An Act for granting to her Majesty additional Rates of Income Tax; and to reduce the period of Credit allowed for Payment of the Excise Duty on Malt.

By § 1, in addition to the Income Tax granted and now chargeable under the Act passed in the 16 and 17 Vict. cap. 34, for granting to her Majesty duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, there is to be charged, for and in respect of all such property, the following additional rates and duties, *i. e.*—"Upon any assessment made on the annual value or amount of any property, profits, or gains (except property, profits, and gains chargeable under schedule (B) of the said Act), the additional rate or duty of 4*d.* for every 20*s.* of the annual value or amount of all such property, profits, and gains respectively; and for and in respect of the occupation of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages chargeable under schedule (B) of the said Act, the additional rate or duty of 2*d.* in England, and of 1½*d.* in Scotland

and Ireland respectively, for every 20s. of the annual value thereof; and such additional rates and duties respectively shall be collected and paid with and over and above the first moiety of the duties assessed or charged under the said Act." But where the income is received quarterly or half-yearly (§ 2), the full amount of 4*d.* on every 20s. of the whole annual income shall be chargeable on the first quarterly or half-yearly receipt after the 1st of October, 1859. Persons whose incomes are above 100*l.* a year and less than 150*l.* remain assessed at 1½*d.* in the pound. The deductions to be made on payment of rent, interest, &c., and the provisions for allowance of duty in respect of annuities, &c., also continue. By § 7, the credit allowed for payment of the duty on malt, between Oct. 1, 1859, and April 1, 1860, is reduced from eighteen weeks to twelve, but (§ 8) a discount at the rate of 4 per cent. is allowed on the six weeks.

UNIVERSITIES CORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT.

[22 and 23 Victoria, cap. 19.—August 13, 1859.]

An Act to repeal part of an Act of the 13 Eliz., cap. 29, concerning the several Incorporations of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Confirmation of the Charters, Liberties, and Privileges granted to either of them.

This Act is merely to repeal as much of the said "Act of Parliament, and of all charters, letters patent, orders in council, obligations, deeds, or instruments, as imposes upon the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens, or any of them, or any municipal officer of the city of Oxford, the obligation of taking any oath for the conservation of the liberties and privileges of the University of Oxford;" and such persons are not in future to be required to take any such oath; but the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Oxford, and all officers of the same city, shall observe and keep all manner of lawful liberties and customs which the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the said university have reasonably used, without any gainsaying; saving, nevertheless, the fidelity of the said mayor, aldermen, citizens, and officers to the Queen's Majesty, and saving also the liberties and privileges of right belonging to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens, and to the officers of the said city.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER, &c.

[22 and 23 Victoria, cap. 21.—August 13, 1859.]

An Act to regulate the office of Queen's Remembrancer, and to amend the Practice and Procedure on the Revenue side of the Court of Exchequer.

This Act consists mainly of details relating to legal proceedings for the regulation of professional men, but §§ 42 and 43 provide that the old practice of presenting the sheriffs of London and Middlesex to the barons of the Exchequer for the approval of the Crown, and for their rendering on the part of the corporation certain feudal services for estates held in Shropshire and in St. Clements Danes in Middlesex, shall be henceforth abolished. [The service consisted in counting some horse-shoe nails, and paying some trifling rent.] The approval of the Crown with the warrant under the great seal of the Exchequer is now to be forwarded from the office of the remembrancer, unless specially stayed, and the rents and services are to be rendered at the office of the remembrancer on the morrow of St. Michael, or between that and the morrow of St. Martin,

FISHING VESSELS PASSING THE NORE.

[22 and 23 Victoriæ, cap. 29.—August 13, 1859.]

An Act to repeal a certain Toll levied upon Fishing Vessels passing the Nore.

Hitherto fishing boats passing the Nore have been subjected to a toll of 2s. on every voyage, with penalties for neglecting to pay, and for not giving an account as near as may be of the quantity and description of fish so imported for the London market; the proceeds, less one-fourth to the collector, was applied to the purposes of the Marine Society. These enactments are repealed by the present Act, which also enables the Treasury to grant compensation to all persons deprived of their salaries or emoluments by such repeal.

COINAGE.

[22 and 23 Victoriæ, cap. 30.—August 13, 1859.]

An Act to extend the Enactments relating to the Copper Coin and Coin of Mixed Metal.

This Act extends all the penalties and provisions of the 2 & 3 Wm. 4, cap. 34, "for consolidating and amending the Acts relating to the Coin," so far as it relates to the present copper coinage, to any coinage of mixed metal which her Majesty may cause to be issued instead of the said copper coinage.

POLICE (COUNTIES AND BOROUGHES).

[22 and 23 Victoriæ, cap. 32.—August 13, 1859.]

An Act to Amend the Law concerning the Police in Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales.

By § 1 of this Act justices of the peace in session may consolidate or merge any police districts formed under the Acts of 3 & 4 Vict., cap. 38; and 19 & 20 Vict., cap. 69. County constables (§ 2) are not to be required to act in any borough having a separate police, or borough constables in counties, except to execute warrants or in cases of special emergency under the direction of the superintendent or chief constable. No constable whatever (§ 3) is to vote in any borough within the county wherein he is serving at the election of any of the municipal officers, nor endeavour to influence the vote of any other person, under the liability of a fine of 10*l.* to be recovered by any person suing for the same, who, if the offender be convicted, is to receive half the fine, the other half to be paid to the treasurer of the county. Any constable withdrawing himself without notice (§ 4) at once forfeits all arrears of pay, and becomes liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* The clauses in the previous Acts limiting the borough watch rate to sixpence in the pound, are repealed by §§ 5 and 6, but the rate is not to exceed eightpence in the pound in any one year. Sections 7 to 17 relate to the Police Superannuation Fund; all borough constables are to pay at the rate of 2½ per cent. to the fund, to which all fines, fees, the moieties of penalties arising from informations, the produce of the sale of old clothing, &c., are to be contributed, and any deficiency is to be supplied from the borough rates; a constable having served fifteen years, and less than twenty, is to receive an allowance not exceeding half his pay; if for twenty years and upwards, not exceeding two-thirds; but if

under sixty, no allowance to be granted unless upon the certificate of the chief constable that such constable is unfit for duty; and if any constable be disabled by any wound or injury received in the discharge of his duty, an allowance may be granted not exceeding his full pay; constables not having served fifteen years, who may become incapable of duty, may have a gross sum granted; but no constable is to have an absolute right to such superannuation or gratuity, which is to be decided upon by the Watch Committee, who may also discharge any constable without any superannuation allowance. The justices of peace of any county assembled in session (§ 18) may direct the police to keep order in the court of assize, and the high sheriff is henceforth discharged from the duty of providing javelin-men. Constables removed or promoted from one force to another (§ 19) are to reckon half their past service as service in the latter force, but they must have a formal certificate of their previous service at the time of their promotion. The justices in session or the Watch Committee (§ 20) may grant gratuities to the widows of constables dying in the service, provided the husbands have contributed to the fund not less than three years, to an amount not exceeding one year's pay. This Act (§ 21) is not to apply to any place already possessing a Police Superannuation Fund. The three divisions of Lincolnshire (§ 22) are consolidated into one fund; and (§ 23) the Brighton Watchman's Fund is transferred to the Brighton Police Superannuation Fund. Gratuities (§ 24), not to exceed 3*l.*, may be granted by the general or quarter sessions or the Watch Committee, for any meritorious act performed by a constable in execution of his duty. Acts of embezzlement by constables (§ 25) are punishable under the 2 & 3 Wm. IV., cap. 4, as offences committed in the public service of her Majesty. The chief constable and the Watch Committee are (§ 26) empowered to suspend any constable found remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty, or to fine him to an amount not exceeding a week's pay, or to reduce him from a superior to an inferior rank. The office of inspector (§ 27) not to preclude the holder from receiving half-pay to which he may be otherwise entitled. § 28 repeals certain parts of the 3 & 4 Vict., cap. 88, so far as relates to local constables, but retains the power of the justices in session to settle the fees and allowances for the county constabulary.

LAW OF PROPERTY AND TRUSTEES' RELIEF.

[22 and 23 Victoriae, cap. 35.—August 13, 1859.]

An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees.

The Act is to a great degree professional, containing regulations as to the aliening of leases, to rent-charges, judgments, powers, inheritances, assignments of personalties, purchasers, and vendors. Of more general interest are—§§ 4 to 9, which provide that a court of equity shall have power to give relief against forfeiture for breach of covenant to insure against fire where the breach has been committed through accident and without fraud or gross negligence, and that an insurance is on foot at the time of application to the court. If relief is granted, such grant is to be endorsed on the lease; but no person is to receive relief more than once in respect of the same covenant, nor from the court if previously waived out of court in favour of the same person. The lessor, however, is to have the benefit, in case of any loss or damage by fire, of any informal insurance effected by the lessee or person claiming under him in respect of any interest in the property. A bonâ fide purchaser of a

leasehold interest, furnished with a receipt for the last payment of rent due, is protected against forfeiture incurred for non-insurance incurred before the completion of purchase; but this does not preclude any claim the lessor may have against the lessee or his legal representatives for such breach of covenant. The liabilities of trustees and executors are defined and limited by §§ 26 to 32. They are not to be further liable if, having made any payment to a person entitled to receive such payment under a power of attorney, it be found that the person giving such power was dead at the time of payment, provided the payment had been made in ignorance of the fact; the person entitled to the money is to have his remedy against the person to whom the payment had been made. Where an executor or trustee is liable in respect of rents, covenants, or agreements contained in any lease, if he have satisfied all such liabilities as are then due, and have set apart a sufficient sum to answer any future claim that may be made in respect of any fixed sum agreed to be laid out on the property demised, he may assign the lease to a purchaser, and distribute the assets to the parties entitled; but the lessor has still the power of following the assets, in respect to any subsequent claim that may arise, in the hands of the persons among whom they may have been distributed; and the like provisions apply as to the liability of an executor in respect of rents, covenants, or agreements contained in conveyances of chief rents or rent-charges. Where an executor has given sufficient and proper notice for creditors to send in their claims, he is to be at liberty to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, and shall be no further liable for any debts which may not have been claimed; but the creditor or claimant may follow the assets in the hands of the persons among whom they have been distributed. Any trustee, executor, or administrator may, without the institution of a suit, apply by petition to any judge of the Court of Chancery, or by summons to any such judge in chambers, for the opinion and direction of such judge on any question respecting the management or administration of the trust property; and the trustee, acting upon such advice or direction, is to be deemed to have duly performed his trust, provided he has not been guilty of any fraud or concealment in obtaining such opinion or direction. Every trust instrument is to be held as containing clauses for the indemnity and reimbursement of trustees, who are empowered to pay or discharge out of the trust fund all expenses incurred for the execution of the trusts or powers of the will, deed, or instrument. When a trustee is not expressly forbidden to invest a trust fund in real securities, or in Bank of England, Bank of Ireland, or East India stock, he may do so without being deemed liable for breach of trust.

STAMP DUTIES.

[22 and 23 Victoriæ, cap. 36.—August 13, 1859.]

An Act to alter the Stamp Duties payable upon Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration, to repeal the Stamp Duties on Licences to exercise the Faculty of Physic, and to amend the Laws relating to Hawkers and Pedlars.

Under the late Stamp Duties Act the graduated scale on probates and letters of administration ceased whenever the estate exceeded 1,000,000*l.* in value; the present Act continues the scale upward for every 100,000*l.* or portion thereof, imposing a duty of 1,500*l.* on each such sum if a will has been made, and of 2,250*l.* if without a will. The stamp duty of 15*l.*

now payable on the admission of any person by the College of Physicians to exercise the faculty of physic or practise as a licentiate is wholly repealed. Makers of goods may by themselves, their children or servants, hawk or expose such goods for sale in any part of Great Britain: this right was already enjoyed under separate Acts for England and for Scotland; the present Act makes the right in either to extend to both kingdoms; and it enables magistrates to mitigate the penalty to any sum not less than one-fourth of the sum named in the Acts.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

[22 and 23 Victoriae, cap. 37.—August 13, 1859.]

An Act for the Amendment of the Laws relating to the Customs.

There is no alteration made in any of the duties, but the Act contains various regulations to be observed by importers, and imposes a penalty of 100*l.*, or treble the value of the goods, upon conviction of fraudulent import entries or concealments.

RESERVE VOLUNTEER FORCE OF SEAMEN.

[22 and 23 Victoriae, cap. 40.—August 13, 1859.]

An Act for the Establishment of a Reserve Volunteer Force of Seamen, and for the Government of the same.

This Act is to enable the Admiralty to raise a number of men, not exceeding 30,000, to be called The Royal Naval Volunteers; they are to be raised by voluntary entry from among seafaring men, each of them for a term of five years, at the expiration of which they may claim their discharge, but are to continue liable to the provisions of this Act till actually discharged. These volunteers are to be instructed, trained, and exercised on ship-board or on shore as the Admiralty may direct, for any period not exceeding twenty-eight days in any one year; unless her Majesty have occasion to call them into actual service. In this case they may have to serve in the royal navy for the term of three years, and this may be extended by proclamation to five years, when they may claim their discharge, and those volunteers whose services are so extended will be entitled to an extra pay of twopence a day for every part of the term so extended beyond three years. If the service has not been continuous, the volunteer may be called upon more than once until the periods of three years or five years are made up, but the extra pay will be given for any portion of the term beyond the three years. Volunteers when called out are to be victualled the same as other seamen of the fleet; while a volunteer he is to be exempt from the militia, and from serving as a peace or parish officer; he shall also cease to be a Royal Naval Coast Volunteer, if then belonging to that force; and, under such regulations as are established, he is to be eligible for admission to Greenwich Hospital. The provisions relating to billeting marines are extended to the volunteers. The Admiralty are to make regulations as to the sums to be paid to volunteers, by way of periodical payment or allowance, in consideration of their entering, and to persons who may have served upon re-entering; the Admiralty may also grant pensions, but the pension is in no case to be paid to any other than the pensioner himself; and in case of emergency the pensioners may, if able, be called upon to serve again, but in that case they will receive pay in addition to their pensions. The laws regulat-

ing her Majesty's fleet are to be applicable to pensioners as well as all other volunteers while on actual service. Any volunteer may be discharged at the pleasure of the Admiralty. Penalties are imposed on any one re-entering as a volunteer while any part of his existing term is unexpired; or for enlisting into any other branch of her Majesty's force; or for buying or selling the arms or clothing, or for not attending training and exercise, or for not appearing when called into actual service, if not incapacitated by sickness or infirmity; and upon persons who shall induce volunteers to absent themselves, or shall harbour or employ such volunteers, knowing that they have absented themselves. Summary jurisdiction is given for the recovery of such penalties, and one moiety of the penalty is to be paid to the person who shall sue for the same, and the other to the Admiralty.

RESERVE FORCE OF SOLDIERS.

[22 and 23 Victoria, cap. 42.—August 13, 1859.]

An Act to provide for the Establishment of a Reserve Force of Men who have been in her Majesty's Service.

Her Majesty is empowered by this Act to raise and keep up a reserve force in the United Kingdom of any number of men not exceeding 20,000, to be enrolled from men who have previously served either in her Majesty's other land forces or in the East Indian army; they are to engage to serve for such term as may be prescribed by regulations under this Act, regard being had to their previous term of service; and the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, are to be appointed from such as have served before, whether from full or half-pay, or from the pension list. This force is to be called out for training or exercise, at such times as may be appointed, for any time not exceeding twelve days in each year; and they may also be called out in aid of the civil power. In case of invasion or war, the reserve force is to be called out for permanent service in any part of the United Kingdom, until it be signified to them that their services are no longer required; and such of them as may volunteer their services may be kept on duty and pay for any term not exceeding six months in the same way as the regular forces. When on service, the reserve force is to be subject to the provisions of the Mutiny Act. Absence from training and exercise, when not prevented by incapacity, is to be punished as desertion after conviction by a court-martial. The Secretary at War is authorised to make regulations as to the pay, clothing, equipment of, and allowances to, men and officers; as to fines and penalties for absence, misconduct, or other breaches of the regulations, and for the deduction of such fines from the pay or allowance due to the offender; all such regulations to be laid before both Houses of Parliament annually. The provisions of the Turnpike and Railway Acts as to soldiers are to apply to the reserve force; and the men and officers enrolled in it are exempted from serving on juries or as parish or borough officers.

INCLOSURE.

[22 and 23 Victoria, cap. 47.—August 13, 1859.]

An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands, in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners of England and Wales.

This general Act contains the ratification of the inclosure of the following sixteen places:—*Anglesey*—Holyhead. *Berkshire*—Wadley.

Dorsetshire—Margaret Marsh; Marnhull. *Essex*—Chich St. Osyth. *Hampshire*—Crofton Manor; Newland Manor; Swanwick Common; Titchfield. *Lancashire*—Carnforth; Hawkshead. *Northumberland*—Whitlaw. *Oxfordshire*—Dorchester. *Surrey*—Leatherhead Common; Leatherhead Common Fields and Down. *Sussex*—Portslade.

PAYMENT OF DEBTS BY POOR LAW BOARDS.

[22 and 23 Victoriae, cap. 49.—August 13, 1859.]

An Act to provide for the Payment of Debts incurred by Boards of Guardians in Unions and Parishes, and Boards of Management in School Districts.

From and after the passing of this Act, by § 1, any debt, claim, or demand which may have been lawfully incurred by or become due from the guardians of any union or parish, or the board of management of any school or asylum district, such debt, claim, or demand shall be paid within the half-year in which the same shall have been incurred or become due, or within three months after the expiration of such half year, but not afterwards, the commencement of such half year to be reckoned from the time when the last half-year's account shall or ought to have been closed, according to the order of the Poor Law Commissioners or Poor Law Board: Provided that the Poor Law Board, by their order, may, if they see fit, extend the time within which such payment shall be made, for a period not exceeding twelve months after the date of such debt, claim, or demand. Any debt, claim, or demand (§ 2) which may have been lawfully incurred within two years before the date of this Act, by any such guardians or board of management, or on their account, before the passing of this Act, may, if they think proper, be paid within twelve months after the passing of this Act, out of the funds in their possession, and they may, within the said period of twelve months, make provision for the payment of any debt, claim, or demand lawfully incurred as aforesaid, which shall have become due at some time beyond two years but not beyond six years from such date in full at once, or by equal annual instalments, not exceeding five, if the Poor Law Board, after open and public investigation, when required by any ratepayer, shall be satisfied that no fraud, collusion, or neglect of the general rules of the Poor Law Board respecting the contraction or discharge of such debt, claim, or demand have been committed by the party to whom such claim or demand is alleged to be due, and that such party has not been accessory to any fraud on such guardians or board of management, and shall give their consent in manner aforesaid to such payment; and the President or Secretary of the Poor Law Board shall, within one calendar month after the expiration of such period of twelve months as aforesaid, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not, then within one calendar month after the next meeting thereof, lay or cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament a return of all such payments as shall have been made or authorised under the power lastly hereinbefore contained. Where any sum (§ 3) has been borrowed by any guardians or managers, and the debt has been charged by the said guardians upon the Poor Rates, under the authority of any statute, and the same made payable on a stated day, the time of limitation prescribed by this Act for payment of debts shall commence on that day; and if not made payable on any stated day, then on the expiration of twelve months from the day when the money was advanced; and in the case of any debt repayable by instalments, each instalment shall be

payable within one year next after the day when the same shall fall due, unless the said Board shall in any of the cases provided for in this section allow an extension of the time for the payment not exceeding six months; and the interest payable in every case hereby provided for shall be payable within the like times only as the principal. In the case of an action having been brought (§ 4), if due diligence has been used in the suit, the judgment is to be satisfied, although the limited period may have expired. Attorneys' bills of costs (§ 5) are not to be paid until the determination of the suit, or until they cease to be retained; but after the close of the proceedings they are to be duly taxed and paid within one year, unless the Poor Law Board authorise an extension of the time, which is not to exceed six months; but if an action is brought for the amount of costs the provisions of § 4 are to apply. No call or order for contribution (§ 6) to be invalidated on the ground that such call includes a balance due from any parish or parishes at the time when the half-yearly accounts are made up and balanced: "provided always, that when the fund out of which such debt, claim, or demand should have been discharged shall have been already paid by any parish to the Board of Guardians of any Union, and shall not have been applied for that purpose, any funds which may be required to be again contributed to discharge such debt, claim, or demand shall be levied on each parish in the Union in proportion to the rateable value of each such parish."

CHARITABLE AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

[22 and 23 Victoriae, cap. 53.—August 13, 1859.]

An Act to enable Charitable and Provident Societies and Penny Savings Banks to invest all their Proceeds in Savings Bank.

The limitation as to the amount to be deposited in Savings Banks is removed by this Act, as far as relates to Penny Savings Banks, Charitable or Provident Institutions or Societies, or Charitable Donations or Bequests for the maintenance, education, or benefit of the poor in Great Britain and Ireland. Any amount may now be deposited, without restriction, subject to the approval of and to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; and if the Savings Banks rules are already certified, it is not necessary to certify them again in consequence of the removal of the previous restriction.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT AMENDMENT.

[22 and 23 Victoriae, cap. 56.—August 13, 1859.]

An Act to amend the Act 5 and 6 Wm. IV., cap. 63, relating to Weights and Measures.

By this Act no model or copy (§ 1) of any of the imperial standards of weights is to be deemed legal, unless the same has been compared or re-verified by the Comptroller General or some other officer of the Exchequer duly authorised, within five years, nor any model or copy of any of the imperial standards of measures, unless re-verified as aforesaid within ten years, before the time when it is so used. In counties containing more than one district for the inspection of weights and measures, the Inspector of Weights and Measures is to be the examiner before a justice of the peace; the expenses incurred in and about such

comparison or re-verification, to be paid in the same manner and out of the same funds as is provided for the procuring of such models and copies. The penalty (§ 2) for making and selling false beams and scales or weights and measures is to be any sum not exceeding 10*l.*, at the discretion of the magistrate or sheriff, on conviction. Power is given by § 3 to Inspectors to inspect beams, scales, measures, &c., in possession of persons selling in the public streets; and if found light or unjust they may be seized, and the person or persons using or having any such in his or her possession is liable to any penalty not exceeding 5*l.* Municipal Corporations are empowered (§ 4) to appoint inspectors of weights and measures, who are to be paid out of the borough funds or rates; and the fees or penalties are to be paid into the borough fund; and on notice being given under the corporate seal, such borough is to be exempted from all county jurisdiction as far as relates to weights and measures. And whereas (§ 5) since the passing of the said Act measures for liquids have been constructed with a small window or transparent part through which the contents, whether to the brim or to any other index thereof, may be seen without impediment, and the use of such measures by publicans and others in the retail of malt liquors and spirits and other exciseable liquids would be attended with advantage both to the purchaser and seller, it is enacted, that measures for such liquids which shall correspond in capacity with the standards, although made partly of copper or other metal and partly of glass or other transparent medium, may be examined, compared, and stamped by all inspectors of weights and measures. The owners of markets (§ 6) are to provide beams, scales, weights, measures, &c., for the purpose of weighing or measuring all goods exposed for sale in such market in some convenient place, and to have their accuracy tested at least twice in every year, and all expenses attending the purchase thereof, and for adjusting and testing the same, to be paid out of the moneys collected for tolls in any such market; and the clerk or toll-collector shall at all reasonable times, whenever called upon so to do, weigh or measure all goods which shall have been exposed for sale in such market, upon payment of such sum or sums of money as shall from time to time have been decided upon. Power is given (§ 7) to clerks of markets to inspect goods sold, &c., and if the weighing is found deficient they are to summon the offender, who on conviction is liable to the penalties imposed by this and the previous Act of Wm. IV.; such penalties (§ 8) not to exceed 5*l.* This Act (§ 9) is to be construed with that of the 5 and 6 Wm. IV., cap. 63; but neither (§ 10) are to abridge the power of the Leet Jury or Ward Inquest, and (§ 11) the powers of the Universities are to remain in force. The Act (§ 12) does not extend to Ireland.

IMPRISONMENT FOR SMALL DEBTS.

[22 and 23 Victoriae, cap. 57.—August 13, 1859.]

An Act limiting the Power of Imprisonment for Small Debts exercised by the County Court Judges.

Any party summoned under the Act of the 9 and 10 Vict., cap. 95, § 98, who shall not attend as required, or allege a sufficient excuse for not attending, is not to be committed to prison by the Judge, unless it appear “that such party, if a defendant, in incurring the debt or liability which is the subject of the action in which judgment has been obtained, has obtained credit from the plaintiff under false pretences, or by means of fraud or breach of trust, or has wilfully contracted such debt or liability without having had at the same time a reasonable expectation of

being able to pay or discharge the same, or shall have made or caused to be made any gift, delivery, or transfer of any property, or shall have changed, removed, or concealed the same with intent to defraud his creditors or any of them, or has then or has had since the judgment obtained against him sufficient means and ability to pay the debt or damages or costs so recovered against him, either altogether, or by any instalment or instalments which the Court in which the judgment was obtained shall have ordered, and shall have refused or neglected to pay the same."

DIVORCE COURTS.

[22 and 23 Victoriæ, cap. 61.—August 13, 1859.]

An Act to make further Provision concerning the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

By this Act all the judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, not already made judges of the Divorce Court, are now constituted such; and the Judge Ordinary, with eight of the other judges, are from time to time to appoint by general orders so many sittings of the full Court as may appear to be necessary, and fix a rota for the attendance of the requisite number of judges. The Judge Ordinary is declared to have place in the said Court after the Chief Baron of the Exchequer. After a final decree in the Divorce Court (§ 4), whether of judicial separation, nullity of marriage, or dissolution of marriage, the Court are empowered to make orders as to the custody, maintenance, and education of the children of the parents affected by the decree; and such orders may be made either by the Judge Ordinary alone, or with the concurrence of one or more of the other judges. The Court also (§ 5), after a decree of nullity or for dissolution of marriage, may inquire into the existence of ante-nuptial or post-nuptial settlements of the parties, and may make orders as to the application of the whole or a portion of the property settled, either for the benefit of the children of the marriage or of their respective parents. In cases of petition (§ 6) by a wife for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of the husband's adultery, coupled with either cruelty or desertion, both the husband and wife are declared to be competent to give evidence as to the cruelty or desertion. The right of appeal (§ 7) is extended to all judgments under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, 1858.

SALE OF GAS.

[22 and 23 Victoriæ, cap. 66.—August 13, 1859.]

An Act for regulating Measures used in Sales of Gas.

In § 1 it is defined that in this Act the word meter shall include every kind of machine used for measuring gas, and that person shall include corporations. By § 2 the legal or standard unit of measure for the sale of gas is fixed at the cubic foot, containing 62.321 lbs. avoirdupois of rain or distilled water, weighed in air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at thirty inches; except as relates to contracts made before the passing of this Act, which, however, may not be renewed. Within three months from the passing of this Act (§ 3) models of gas-holders are to be prepared, measuring the said cubic foot, with such multiples and decimal parts as may be directed by the Commissioners of the Treasury, who shall cause such models to be tested and verified; copies of such models are to be sent and deposited with

the Lord Mayor of London, the chief magistrate of Edinburgh, Dublin, and such other cities and boroughs, and such other persons and places, as may be thought fitting. The Treasury is also to appoint a competent person to construct stamps of a uniform design to be used for stamping meters throughout the United Kingdom, with such marks thereon as may indicate each inspector's district. Within nine months from the passing of this Act (§ 4) copies of the models of gas-holders are to be provided by order of the justices of peace at general or quarter sessions in England, and by meeting of justices called for the purpose in Scotland, together with such number of stamps as they may deem requisite, and shall fix the places where such copies and stamps are to be deposited; they are also to appoint inspectors, who are to have the custody of the same, with a separate district for each, to be distinguished by marks on the stamps. Town councils, where they are not manufacturers of gas, may adopt this Act, provide their own models and stamps, and appoint their own inspectors; but if this is not done within six months after the passing of this Act, the general provisions are to apply. In Ireland (§ 5) the Town Council or Town Commissioners (not manufacturing their own gas) are to provide models of gas-holders, stamps, &c., and to appoint inspectors. The officers of the Exchequer at Westminster (§ 6) are to stamp copies of models on payment of a like fee to that for stamping a set of measures. The expense of providing copies of models (§ 7), stamps for the inspectors, and the remuneration of the inspectors, are to be defrayed out of the county rates or the lighting rate in boroughs; in Scotland by assessment on land and rentages; in the city of London out of the rate raised by the Commissioners of Sewers; and in Ireland from any fund applicable to lighting purposes. No maker or seller of meters or gas (§ 8), nor any person in the service of any gas company or of any manufacturer of meters or gas, is eligible to the office of inspector; and the inspector is to enter into recognisance or find sureties for the safe custody of the copies of models and stamps and for the due payment of all fees received in the execution of his office; he is also (§ 9) to attend at towns where gas is consumed on such days and at such hours and places as the justices may appoint, in order to examine, test, and stamp such meters as may be required, and to deface or destroy the stamp on any meter found incorrect; entering minutes of such examinations in a book, with the numbers of identity and capacity marked by the manufacturers on the meters: once in every three months the inspector is to pay over the amount of all the fees received to the treasurer of the county or borough for which he is acting. Any inspector (§ 11) stamping any meter without duly testing it, or refusing or neglecting for three days to examine any meter or to stamp it if found to be correct, incurs a penalty on conviction of any sum not exceeding 5*l.* for every such offence. Meters (§ 10) when once stamped need not be restamped, although removed from the place where first used, but shall be considered legal meters throughout the United Kingdom, unless found to be incorrect. No meter is to be stamped (§ 12) if capable of being made by any contrivance of registering quantities varying from the true standard measure of gas more than two per cent. in favour of the seller, or three per cent. in favour of the consumer; any error within those limits not to prevent the meter from being stamped; certain meters, however incorrect against the seller, may be used by agreement, but the words "without float" must be stamped on them by the inspectors, and no such meter to be used except by written agreement between buyer and seller. § 13 gives the rules for testing the meters:

—“Firstly, the meter shall be tested for soundness or leakage only, and not for per-centage of error, when fixed on a horizontal base, and with gas under a pressure equal to a column of water three inches high, with a light or lights consuming not more than one-twentieth part of its measuring capacity per hour marked thereon, nor less than one-half of a cubic foot per hour, for all meters of a measuring capacity not exceeding one hundred cubic feet per hour, and not more than one-fortieth part of its said measuring capacity per hour, for all meters of any greater measuring capacity per hour than one hundred cubic feet; and all meters found to work under such test shall be deemed sound meters, and any meter found not to work under such test shall not be stamped.

“The meter to be tested for per-centage of error shall be fixed on a horizontal base, and shall be tested at a pressure equal to a column of water five-tenths of an inch high, and passing the quantity of gas or atmospheric air per hour which shall be marked thereon as its measuring capacity per hour; and the water used in such testing, and the air of the room in which such testing shall be made, shall be as nearly as practicable of the same temperature as the air or gas passed through the meter.”

The penalty for counterfeiting or forging (§ 14) any stamp or mark on a meter is not to exceed 50*l.* nor be less than 10*l.*; and for selling a meter with such forged stamps or mark is not to exceed 10*l.* nor be less than 40*s.*; all such meters to be forfeited and destroyed; the penalty for altering a meter (§ 15) so as to make it register incorrectly, or for refusing to admit, or for obstructing, the inspector, when desirous to examine or test the meter, is not to exceed 5*l.*, with the fees for removing and testing, and the expense of purchasing and fixing a new meter; this penalty not relieving the offender from any liability by indictment or for recovery of damages in a court of law. Consumers (§ 16) may use any meter they choose if duly stamped under the authority of this Act, provided the quantity of gas consumed per hour does not exceed the quantity per hour marked on the outside of the meter. After ten years (§ 17) all meters whatsoever not previously stamped shall be examined, and stamped if found correct; after the times fixed by this Act any person knowingly using an unstamped meter will be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*, the meter to be seized and destroyed. After twelve months (§ 18) no meter to be sold or fixed unless stamped; unstamped meters may be stamped, if found correct, when required; and every purchaser or seller of gas may, after the expiration of twelve months, substitute at his own expense a stamped meter in the place of an unstamped one, giving twenty-four hours' notice to the other party to the contract. The fees for examining and stamping meters (§ 19) are sixpence for each meter delivering a cubic foot of gas in four or more revolutions; one shilling if delivering a cubic foot in less than four revolutions; and one shilling extra for each cubic foot delivered at one revolution beyond the first cubic foot. Justices in England and Ireland, and the sheriff or magistrate in Scotland (§ 20), may authorise the inspector, after giving prescribed notice, to enter at all seasonable times, any house, shop, warehouse, or place whatsoever in order to examine and test the meters; if necessary, they may be removed for the purpose; if found incorrect, they are not to be refixed until repaired and corrected, the fees on such occasions to be double. Any disputed decision of an inspector (§ 21) is to be referred to two inspectors of adjoining districts, such appeal to be considered final, except in case of appeal to the quarter session, for which provision is made in

§ 22. Where any municipal corporation or other body (§ 23) now have power to appoint inspectors of meters, who have hitherto tested and stamped meters, the power is to be superseded after the expiration of nine months from the passing of this Act. No proceedings (§ 24) under this Act to be vacated for want of form, or removed into the superior courts. The recovery of penalties in a summary manner is provided for in § 25, which also directs their application; penalties not paid subjects the defaulter to imprisonment for any period not exceeding sixty days. The appeal in Scotland (§ 26) is to the Commissioners of Justiciary at the circuit court. In all actions brought against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act (§ 27), the action must be laid and brought in the county in which the cause has arisen; and if the plaintiff fails in obtaining a verdict, the defendant is to have the costs allowed, and the remedy for recovering them, as in other suits at law; and no plaintiff (§ 28) is to recover damages for any irregularity or trespass after the tender of sufficient amends shall have been made; and the defendant may, at any time before issue joined, pay into court such moneys as are thought fitting.

MEMORANDUM.

[The following List contains the Titles of the Public Acts of the two Sessions of 1859, not included in the foregoing Abstracts.]

22 Victoria.

4. For punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

5. For the regulation of her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces on shore.

6. To apply the sum of 1,222,383*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1859.

7. To apply the sum of 11,000,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1859.

9. To effect an exchange of Ecclesiastical Patronage between her Majesty the Queen and Miss Sophia Bradley.

11. To enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the Government of India.

12. To make further provision for the purchase of common and other rights by her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, and in relation to Land vested in or taken by such Secretary.

14. For the abolition of manor courts and the better recovery of small debts in Ireland.

15. To indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and to extend the time limited for those purposes respectively.

16. To enable the Judges to appoint Commissioners within ten miles of London and in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to administer oaths in common law, and to authorise the taking in the country of bail in error, and recognisances and bail on the revenue side of the Exchequer.

17. To continue an Act of the 11 and 12 Vict., cap. 133, for amending the laws relating to Savings Banks in Ireland.

18. For amending and confirming a scheme of the Charity Commissioners for Sir Thomas White's Charity and the Free Grammar School in the town of Nottingham.

19. To make further provision for enabling the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works to acquire a site for additional offices for the public service near Whitehall and her Majesty's palace at Westminster.

20. To provide for taking evidence in suits and proceedings pending before tribunals in her Majesty's dominions in places out of the jurisdiction of such tribunals.

21. To amend the Medical Act (1858). [This merely lengthens the period for entering the registrations of medical professors.]

22. For raising the sum of 13,277,400*l.* by Exchequer Bills for the service of the year 1859.

23. To apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1859, and to appropriate the supplies granted.

24. To render valid certain marriages in the church of St. James Baldersby, in the county of York.

25. For the government of the Convict Prisons abroad.

28. To continue the Act for the regulation of the annuities and premiums of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society.

29. To continue the Act for charging the [maintenance of certain paupers upon the Union funds.

30. To amend the Confirmation and Probate Act, 1858.

31. To confirm certain provisional orders under the Local Government Act (1858). [This relates to Worthing and Newton Heath in Lancashire.]

22 and 23 *Victoriæ.*

1. To provide for the authentication of certain orders of the Privy Council in the absence of the Clerk of the Council in Ordinary.

2. To apply the sum of 7,000,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1859.

3. To amend and make perpetual the Public Health Act, 1858.

4. To amend the Act for the better Administration of Criminal Justice in Middlesex.

5. To remove doubts as to the qualification of persons holding diplomatic pensions to sit in Parliament.

6. To enable serjeants, barristers-at-law, attorneys, and solicitors to practise in the High Court of Admiralty.

8. To amend the Act of 20 and 21 *Vic.* cap. 45, relating to the survey of boundaries in Ireland.

9. To provide for the exercise of the duties of Chief Superintendent in China in certain cases.

10. To empower the Legislature of Canada to make laws regulating the appointment of a Speaker of the Legislative Council.

12. To repeal, as regards the colony of Victoria, and to enable other colonial legislatures to repeal, certain provisions of the Imperial Acts of the 54 *Geo.* III., cap. 15, and of the 5 and 6 *Wm.* IV., cap. 62.

13. To enable her Majesty to confirm an Act passed by the legislature of Antigua, intituled "An Act to extend the operation of the Laws of Antigua to the Island of Barbuda."

14. To amend an Act of the 39 and 40 *Geo.* III., for better regulating the business of pawnbrokers.

15. To suspend the making of lists and the ballots for the Militia of the United Kingdom.

16. To enable the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works to acquire a site for the Court of Probate, and other courts and offices.

20. To amend the laws relating to military savings banks.

22. To amend the Acts relating to the constabulary force in Ireland.

23. To continue certain Acts relating to the county cess in Ireland.

24. To remove doubts as to admission to the office of Principal in the Universities of Scotland.

25. To continue certain Acts relating to linen, hempen, and other manufactures in Ireland.

26. To make further provision for the regulation of the trade with the Indians, and for the administration of justice in the north-western territories of America.

27. To repeal § 30 of the 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 55, and to alter the limit of the number of European troops for local service in India.

28. To amend the Galway Harbour and Port Act (1853).

31. To amend the law relating to probates and letters of administration in Ireland.

33. To confirm certain provisional orders made under an Act of the 15 Vict., to facilitate arrangements for the relief of turnpike trusts.

34. To continue the powers of the Commissioners under an Act of the 19 and 20 Vict. concerning the University of Cambridge and the College of Henry VI. at Eton.

38. Further to amend the laws relating to the Militia.

39. To enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India.

41. To amend the Act for the better government of India.

43. To amend and extend the provisions of the Acts for the inclosure, exchange, and improvement of land.

44. To continue the exemption of stock in trade from rating.

45. To continue certain temporary provisions concerning ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England.

46. To continue and amend the Act concerning the management of episcopal and capitular estates in England.

48. To continue the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854.

50. Further to continue the exemption of certain charities from the operation of the Charitable Trusts Acts.

51. To continue certain turnpike Acts in Great Britain.

52. To amend the laws relating to the police district of Dublin.

54. To defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the disembodied Militia in Great Britain and Ireland; to grant allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers, adjutants, paymasters, quartermasters, surgeons, assistant surgeons, and surgeons' mates of the Militia; and to authorise the employment of the non-commissioned officers.

55. To apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the surplus of Ways and Means to the service of the year 1859, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

58. To empower the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to acquire additional space for the western approach to Westminster New Bridge.

59. To enable Railway Companies to settle their differences with other Companies by arbitration.

60. To extend the powers of an Act of the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 111, relating to the laying down of railway at Holyhead Harbour.

62. To amend the Irish Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act.

63. To afford facilities for the more certain ascertainment of the law administered in one part of her Majesty's dominions when pleaded in the Courts of another part thereof.

64. To remove doubts as to the validity of certain Marriages of British subjects at Lisbon.

65. For amending the Acts for the better regulation of divisions in the several counties of England and Wales.

XII.—ABSTRACTS OF PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTS, &c.

* * Fractional sums are omitted in some instances.

I.—*Finance.*

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Year ended Dec. 31, 1858, and of the EXPENDITURE of the same period.

INCOME OR REVENUE.

ORDINARY REVENUE.		£.	s.	d.
Customs		24,091,999	13	6
Excise		17,966,000	0	0
Stamps		7,996,342	18	10
Taxes (Land and Assessed)		3,158,033	7	4
Property Tax		7,591,187	14	9
Post Office		3,075,000	0	0
Crown Lands		277,440	9	5
OTHER RECEIPTS.				
Produce of Sale of Old Stores, and other extra Receipts		1,291,643	5	2
Money received from the Revenues of India		60,000	0	0
Imprest and other Moneys		653,952	10	10
Unclaimed Dividends received		125,395	11	10
Total Income		£66,286,995	11	8

EXPENDITURE.

FUNDED DEBT.				
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt		23,546,878	1	9
Unclaimed Dividends paid		46,674	8	7
Terminable Annuities		3,969,602	16	10
Interest of Exchequer Bonds, 1854 and 1855		156,250	0	
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Supply		781,917	10	0
Ditto ditto Deficiency		156	5	0
CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND.				
Civil List		406,871	5	0
Annuities and Pensions		339,405	19	5
Salaries and Allowances		158,060	3	8
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions		162,638	16	2
Courts of Justice		598,885	12	2
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund		166,714	16	7
SUPPLY SERVICES.				
Army, including Militia, Commissariat, & Ordnance		12,588,736	0	6
Navy, including Packet Service and Transports		9,637,103	13	3
Miscellaneous Civil Services		7,253,059	9	5
Salaries, &c., of Revenue Departments		4,474,440	4	3
China Naval and Military Operations		391,943	0	0
War Expenses (Russia)		230,000	0	0
		64,909,338	2	7
Sinking Fund on the Loan of 5,000,000 <i>l.</i> , per Act 19 Vict. c. 21		250,000	0	0
Total Expenditure		65,159,338	2	7
Excess of Income over Expenditure		1,127,657	9	1
		£66,286,995	11	8

THE REVENUE.—AN ABSTRACT OF THE GROSS PRODUCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED PERIODS, ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1859, COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF THE PRECEDING YEAR.

	Quarters ended				Year ended Sept. 30, 1858.	Quarters ended				Year ended Sept. 30, 1859.
	Dec. 31, 1857.	March 31, 1858.	June 30, 1858.	Sept. 30, 1858.		Dec. 31, 1858.	March 31, 1859.	June 30, 1859.	Sept. 30, 1859.	
Customs	£. 5,590,018	£. 5,822,352	£. 5,879,039	£. 6,115,422	£. 23,472,831	£. 6,209,187	£. 5,914,295	£. 6,108,418	£. 6,576,866	£. 24,868,766
Excise	4,769,000	3,251,000	4,626,000	5,085,000	17,731,000	5,004,000	3,187,000	4,945,000	5,549,000	18,685,000
Stamps	1,761,000	2,051,973	2,084,370	1,831,000	7,728,343	2,029,000	2,061,399	1,960,582	1,937,000	7,987,981
Taxes	1,361,000	308,033	1,326,000	141,000	3,336,033	1,383,000	312,000	1,349,000	146,000	3,100,000
Property Tax	808,437	3,390,601	1,199,587	2,454,000	7,852,625	547,000	2,483,000	782,106	1,874,000	5,686,106
Post-Office	810,000	705,000	765,000	745,000	3,025,000	860,000	830,000	785,000	780,000	3,235,000
Crown Lands	82,000	70,000	64,000	60,940	276,940	82,500	72,600	64,500	61,979	3,281,579
Miscellaneous	725,707	345,360	335,970	531,690	1,938,727	917,971	340,313	497,650	339,931	2,095,805
Totals	15,907,162	16,010,319	16,279,966	16,964,052	65,161,499	17,032,658	15,200,607	16,492,256	17,264,776	65,990,297

AN ACCOUNT SHOWING THE REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS OF THE QUARTER ENDED SEPT. 30, 1859; THE APPLICATION OF THE SAME, AND THE CHARGE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND FOR THE SAID QUARTER, TOGETHER WITH THE SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY UPON SUCH CHARGE.

	£.	£.	£.
Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the Quarter ended June 30, 1859, viz.:—Ireland	428,137		
Income received in the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1859, as shown above	17,264,776		
Received in the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1859, in repayment of Advances for Public Works, &c.	393,186		
Balance, being the deficiency on Sept. 30, 1859, upon the Charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the Dividends and other Charges payable in the Quarter to December 31, 1859, and for which Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) will be issued in that Quarter	2,961,974		
		£21,048,073	
Net Amount applied out of the Income for the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1859, in redemption of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) for the Quarter ended June 30, 1859		2,729,940	
Amount applied out of the Income to Supply Services, in the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1859		10,379,532	
Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1859		7,739,009	
Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1859, viz.:—Ireland		199,592	
		£21,048,073	

GROSS AMOUNT of CUSTOMS DUTIES upon the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the Year 1858.

	£.		£.
Butter	95,489	Spirits:—Geneva	19,679
Caoutchouc, Manufactures of	3,633	Sugar, unrefined:—From British Possessions in America	2,442,343
Cheese	44,370	From Mauritius	708,564
Clocks	7,747	From British Possessions in the East Indies	505,423
Cocoa	12,797	From Foreign Countries	2,130,799
Coffee:—From British Possessions out of Europe	361,397	Refined, and Sugar Candy:—From British Possessions out of Europe	327
From Foreign Countries	80,723	From Foreign Countries	235,563
Corn:—Wheat	213,786	Melasses:—From British Possessions out of Europe	100,922
Barley	83,632	From Foreign Countries	99,495
Oats	93,917	Tallow	87,664
Peas	7,975	Tea	5,186,171
Beans	20,750	Timber and Wood:—Not sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn—Of British Possessions	25,053
Indian Corn or Maize	88,116	Foreign	177,446
Wheatmeal and Flour	72,945	Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood, sawn or split:—Of British Possessions	64,266
Other kinds of Grain and Meal	5,662	Foreign	298,305
Eggs	22,440	Firewood	6,269
Embroidery and Needlework	8,522	Lathwood	5,462
Fruits:—Currants	302,819	Tobacco:—Stemmed	2,325,226
Figs	29,962	Unstemmed	3,006,297
Lemons and Oranges	32,830	Manufactured, and Snuff	122,693
Raisins	129,411	Watches	15,152
Hops	37,322	Wine:—Of British Possessions	105,345
Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes	3,816	Foreign	1,721,742
Boot Fronts	5,128	Woollen Manufactures wholly or in part made up	1,559
Gloves	49,173	Yarn, Worsted, Dyed or Coloured, or fit for Embroidery or other Fancy purposes	2,207
Rice, not in the Husk	33,036	Other Articles	289,762
Silk Manufactures of Europe:—Broad Stuffs of all kinds	81,817	Total	24,155,852
Ribbons of all kinds	143,804	The drawbacks and allowances on quantities over-estimated, damaged, &c., was	339,707
Plush for making Hats	6,688	Total Net Produce	£23,816,145
Of India:—Bandannas, Corals, Choppas, Romals, and Tafeties	2,812		
Of Europe and India, indiscriminately:—Other descriptions of Silk Goods	35,415		
Spices:—Cassia Lignea	575		
Cinnamon	469		
Cloves	2,529		
Ginger	3,878		
Mace	1,477		
Nutmegs	11,381		
Pepper	105,790		
Pimento	1,297		
Spirits:—Rum	1,396,267		
Brandy	830,521		

TAXES REDUCED OR IMPOSED.—In 1858 the estimated amount of the reduction of the Property and Income Tax was 2,600,000*l.* In the same year the estimated increase from the additional duty on spirits produced and colonial spirits consumed in Ireland, was 289,080*l.*; and on draft, probate, and ecclesiastical court stamps, 167,700*l.*

WOODS AND FORESTS.—The Woods, Forests, and other Crown property, under the management of commissioners, produced in the year ending March 31, 1858, the sum of 417,069*l.*; the costs of management were 77,806*l.*, and the sums spent on improvements were 54,934*l.*, leaving a net revenue of 276,654*l.*

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.—The total receipts on account of this duchy in 1858 amounted to 51,283*l.*; of this 27,000*l.* were paid to the keeper of her Majesty's privy purse, the rest is expended in payments of rents, dividends, &c., to capital account, salaries to officers, law expenses, &c.

INCOME TAX.—In the year ended April 5, 1858, the total amount of Property and Income Tax raised in Great Britain was 7,306,089*l.*; of which 3,329,836*l.* was raised under schedule A; 417,531*l.* under schedule B; 819,088*l.* under schedule C; 2,264,950*l.* under schedule D; and 474,684*l.* under schedule E. In Ireland the total amount raised was 599,436*l.*, of which 373,465*l.* was under

schedule A; 29,187*l.* under B; 41,777*l.* under C; 127,293*l.* under D; and 27,714*l.* under E. In Great Britain under schedule D 267,014 persons were assessed, of whom 20,977 were for incomes under 100*l.* a year; 124,717 between 100*l.* and 150*l.*; 41,031 between 150*l.* and 200*l.*; 33,611 between 200*l.* and 300*l.*; 15,524 between 300*l.* and 400*l.* The largest amount from any class is 291,637*l.* from incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.*; the next largest is 270,597*l.* from 495 persons with incomes between 10,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* In Ireland 17,191 persons were assessed under schedule D, to the amount of 126,551*l.*; and the largest number of contributors, 8,120, had incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.*, and they also furnish a larger amount (19,475*l.*) than any other class. Under schedule E, 91,780 persons were charged in Great Britain and 4,775 in Ireland, the most numerous class, contributing also the highest amount, is that with incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.* The amount of income charged in Great Britain under schedule D, was 80,214,119*l.*; under E, 17,129,967*l.* In Ireland, under D, 4,510,470*l.*; under E, 981,434*l.*

ABSTRACT of the Cost of the several Colonies of the British Empire at the expense of the British Exchequer in 1857.

MILITARY AND MARITIME STATIONS:	£.
Gibraltar	423,589
Malta	442,722
Cape of Good Hope	682,015
Mauritius	74,881
Bermuda	158,061
St. Helena	62,640
Heligoland	1,274
Ionian Islands	199,470
Falkland Islands	6,523
Hong Kong	303,735

PLANTATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS:

Jamaica	193,711
Bahamas	52,045
Honduras	33,802
West Indies	305,981
Canada	236,484
Nova Scotia	154,605
New Brunswick	9,430
Prince Edward's Island	1,500
Newfoundland	20,114
Vancouver's Island	210
West Coast of Africa	126,039
Ceylon	119,279
Labuan	12,445

AUSTRALIAN SETTLEMENTS:

North Australia	5,666
Western Australia	94,769
South Australia	9,940
Victoria	44,113
New South Wales	59,646
Tasmania	96,936
New Zealand	112,395

SUNDRY COLONIES 71,737

Total £4,115,757

EXCISE DUTIES.—The net produce for the year 1858-9 was:—

	£.	s.	d.
Spirits	8,950,195	8	3
Malt	5,412,777	1	8
Licences	1,436,238	17	7
Paper	1,142,113	10	1
Hops	378,320	4	0
Railways	339,568	16	3
Stage Carriages	124,993	14	11
Hackney Carriages	82,093	14	6
Game Certificates	12,228	6	0
Racehorses	5,771	3	0

Total £17,884,300 16 3

INDIAN REVENUE.—The following shows the amount of debt contracted, the amount paid, and the amount remaining at the end of each financial year, together with the amount of revenue for the same years:—

	Contracted.	Paid.
	£.	£.
1852-3	1,127,870	29,970
1853-4	25,672,234	28,222,452
1854-5	2,192,258	344,207
1855-6	2,556,041	323,141
1856-7	2,473,213	775,490
1857-8	12,162,344	4,099,910

	Due.	Income.
	£.	£.
1852-3	52,313,094	28,609,109
1853-4	49,762,876	28,277,530
1854-5	51,615,927	29,133,050
1855-6	53,848,927	30,817,528
1856-7	55,546,650	33,303,391
1857-8	60,704,084	31,706,776

In 1857-8 the net receipt from revenue was only 25,480,941*l.*; the receipts from loans in India and England were 14,945,517*l.*; total, 40,426,458; and the total expenditure was 38,345,074, including 4,999,912*l.* of debt repaid. The military and naval expenditure for the year had been 17,134,800.

The receipts of the Home Treasury of the Government of India, from May 1, 1858, to April 30, 1859, were 14,419,720*l.*, chiefly derived from sales of East India bonds and debentures, the sums paid by East India railway companies under contract, &c. The expenditure for the same period was 14,678,806*l.*; of which the principal items were:—1,025,000*l.* of bullion for Bengal and Bombay; 2,982,217*l.* to railway and other companies for the purchase of rails, machinery, &c.; 653,900*l.* for bonds paid off; 631,486*l.* dividends on stock; 2,015,127*l.* for military stores exported; 685,165*l.* for transport of troops and stores; 759,923*l.* for furlough and retired pay to marine and military officers; 784,553*l.* for home establishment, civil, military, and maritime pensions, &c.

II.—Currency.

STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the BANK of ENGLAND from the Weekly Returns of the under-mentioned dates in 1858 and 1859.

	Nov. 24, '58.	Feb. 16, '59.	May 11.	Aug. 3.	Sept. 28.
ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
DR.—Notes issued	32,609,480	33,539,330	30,857,765	31,201,740	31,391,220
CR.—Government Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900	3,459,900	3,459,900	3,459,900	3,459,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	18,134,480	19,064,330	16,382,765	16,726,740	16,916,220
Total	32,609,480	33,539,330	30,857,765	31,201,740	31,391,220
BANKING DEPARTMENT.					
DR.—Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest	3,153,386	3,359,321	3,209,628	3,346,135	3,722,666
Public Deposits	7,671,799	7,620,255	4,867,380	5,323,259	9,268,239
Other Deposits	12,820,861	14,538,898	17,136,932	14,351,004	13,096,415
Seven Days' and other Bills	830,217	799,948	831,213	818,747	824,134
Total	39,029,245	40,871,422	40,601,153	38,392,145	41,464,484
CR.—Government Securities	10,808,591	10,696,147	11,281,376	11,208,572	11,220,018
Other Securities	15,323,774	16,442,466	19,625,154	17,670,057	19,434,507
Notes	12,251,030	13,049,985	9,035,075	8,889,920	10,185,060
Gold and Silver Coin	645,850	682,824	658,548	623,596	624,899
Total	39,029,245	40,871,422	40,601,153	38,392,145	41,464,484

NOTE CIRCULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM for the Months ending at the following dates in 1858 and 1859.

	Nov. 20, '58.	Feb. 12, '59.	May 7.	July 30.	Sept. 24.
Bank of England	21,077,449	20,830,036	22,015,695	21,773,399	21,249,045
Private Banks	3,456,409	3,407,186	3,574,057	3,365,649	3,385,672
Joint Stock Banks	2,970,917	2,933,086	3,115,345	2,927,565	2,962,346
Scotland	4,383,305	3,904,022	3,981,914	3,975,977	4,039,817
Ireland	6,835,115	6,898,943	7,052,174	6,356,033	6,614,144
Total	38,723,195	37,973,273	39,739,185	38,398,623	38,251,024

COINAGE.—In 1858 there were coined—			
Gold.		Value.	
No.		£.	s. d.
Sovereigns	803,234	803,234	4 1
Half-Sovereigns	855,878	427,939	5 9
Silver.			
Florins	2,239,380	223,938	0 0
Shillings	3,108,600	155,430	0 0
Sixpences	1,932,480	48,312	0 0
Fourpences	4,158	69	6 0
Threepences	1,445,928	18,074	2 0
Twopences	4,792	39	12 0
Pence	7,920	33	0 0

The real cost or value of the metal for the silver coinage 432,678l. 8s. 6d., against 445,896l. the coined value.

Copper			
Pence	1,559,040	6,496	0 0
Half-pence	2,472,960	5,152	0 0
Farthings	1,720,320	1,792	0 0

The coined value, 13,440l.; the purchase value of the copper, 6,668l. 16s.

BULLION.—In the year 1858 there was imported gold to the value of 22,793,126l.; of which 9,064,763l. came from Australia, 4,502,464l. from the United States, and 3,848,419l. from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; and silver to the value of 6,700,064l., of which 2,986,659l. came from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, and 2,079,204l. from France, making a total of 29,493,190l. in gold and silver bullion. In the same period there was exported a total of 19,628,876l., of which 12,967,040l. was in gold and 7,061,836l. in silver; of this 10,530,095l. in gold was exported to France, and 5,088,850l. to Egypt in transit to the East Indies and China. The imports of bullion were not registered before November, 1857. The amount of gold coin and bullion purchased by the Bank of England in 1858 was 10,823,986l.; the amount sold was 2,712,196l.; and there were no transactions in silver.

III.—Trade.

IMPORTS and CONSUMPTION of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDISE into the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year ended 31st December, 1858:—

	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Computed Real Value.
Animals, Living:—Oxen, Bulls, and Cows number	62,018	Free.	..
Calves „	26,983	„	..
Sheep and Lambs „	184,482	„	..
Swine and Hogs „	11,565	„	..
Ashes, Pearl and Pot cwts.	150,432	„	..
Bark for Tanners' or Dyers' use . . . „	349,838	„	..
Bones (whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal) tons	85,293	„	..
Brimstone cwts.	1,156,476	„	..
Bristles lbs.	2,055,596	„	..
Caoutchouc cwts.	25,135	„	..
Clocks and Watches:—Clocks number	247,616	242,180	..
Watches „	99,329	88,710	..
Cocoa lbs.	10,338,404	3,071,115	..
Coffee „	60,697,264	35,338,111	1,742,147
Corn:—Wheat qrs.	4,241,719	4,275,435	9,050,467
Barley „	1,661,392	1,672,602	2,136,725
Oats „	1,856,281	1,878,313	1,965,915
Peas „	157,975	159,484	305,777
Beans „	412,031	414,983	701,747
Indian Corn or Maize „	1,750,825	1,762,320	2,642,704
Wheat Meal and Flour cwts.	3,856,127	3,890,252	3,189,636
Indian Corn Meal „	4,637	4,720	..
Cotton, Raw:—From United States . . „	7,439,623	Free.	24,897,393
Brazil „	166,231	„	610,556
Egypt „	341,360	„	1,317,286
British East Indies „	1,185,023	„	2,970,518
Other countries „	102,961	„	311,215
Total of Raw Cotton „	9,235,198	„	30,106,968
Cotton Manufactures, not made up . . value £.	508,636	„	508,636
Cream of Tartar cwts.	17,455	„	..
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal . . „	22,237	„	..
Indigo „	66,198	„	..
Lac dye „	11,639	„	..
Logwood tons	26,189	„	..
Madder and Madder Root cwts.	321,580	„	..
Garancine „	42,700	„	..
Shumac tons	11,904	„	..
Terra Japonica „	8,957	„	..
Cutch „	2,248	„	..
Valonia „	19,572	„	..
Elephants' Teeth cwts.	11,975	„	..
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of Flax „	1,283,905	„	3,020,879
Fruit:—Currants „	582,380	384,531	765,195
Lemons and Oranges bushels	973,779	984,901	..
Raisins cwts.	357,485	258,807	524,847
Guano tons	353,541	Free.	4,084,170
Hair:—Goats' Hair or Wool lbs.	3,312,012	„	..
Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool, wholly or in part made up value £.	229,521	22,559	..
Hemp (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of Hemp cwts.	882,110	Free.	1,232,744
Jute and other vegetable substances of the nature of Hemp . . „	756,250	„	640,655
Hides, Untanned:—Dry „	282,226	„	991,949
Wet „	446,062	„	1,169,712

		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Computed Real Value.
Hides, Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed (except Russia Hides)	lbs.	3,885,124	Free.	£. 318,229
Hops	cwts.	13,000	16,587	..
Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes of all kinds	pairs	165,466	145,688	..
Boot Fronts	..	609,596	597,753	..
Gloves	..	3,637,178	3,210,848	..
Mahogany	tons	33,481	Free.	..
Metals:—Copper Ore and Regulus	..	97,099	..	2,144,802
Copper, unwrought and wrought	part cwts.	128,280	..	..
Iron, in Bars, unwrought	tons	25,464	..	320,268
Steel, unwrought	..	1,788	..	..
Lead, Pig and Sheet	..	14,139	..	294,265
Spelter	..	23,725	..	598,933
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs	cwts.	59,115	..	351,923
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti	tuns	19,445	..	921,259
Palm	cwts.	778,230	..	1,513,109
Cocoa Nut	..	197,788	..	..
Olive	tuns	25,121	..	1,201,561
Seed Oil, of all kinds	..	9,222	..	..
Oil Seed Cakes	tons	80,629	..	665,292
Potatoes	cwts.	1,721,953	..	..
Provisions:—Bacon and Hams	..	196,685	..	*446,360
Beef, Salt	..	168,496	..	..
Pork, Salt	..	89,741	..	..
Butter	..	390,040	385,050	1,842,266
Cheese	..	364,087	354,950	850,397
Eggs	number	134,684,800	134,647,800	..
Lard	cwts.	121,367	Free.	..
Quicksilver	lbs.	320,723	..	..
Rice, not in the Husk	cwts.	3,692,023	1,761,865	1,652,505
Saltpetre	..	334,218	Free.	645,025
Cubic Nitre	..	484,988	..	386,893
Seeds:—Clover	..	150,377	..	..
Flaxseed and Linseed	qrs.	1,017,844	..	2,710,078
Rape	..	217,169	..	..
Silk:—Raw	lbs.	6,277,576	..	5,661,387
Waste, Knubs, and Husks	cwts.	16,765	..	..
Thrown	lbs.	358,269	..	449,189
Silk Manufactures of Europe:—Broad				
Stuffs:—Silk or Satin	..	277,163	270,914	..
Gauze, Crape, and Velvet	..	32,762	31,681	..
Ribbons, of all kinds	..	383,619	376,562	..
Plush for making Hats	..	134,106	133,738	..
Silk Manufactures of India:—Bannannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore				
Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	pieces	207,081	83,012	..
Spices:—Cassia Lignea	lbs.	819,198	138,342	..
Cinnamon	..	651,056	56,380	..
Cloves	..	1,832,669	303,280	..
Ginger	cwts.	29,944	15,504	..
Nutmegs	lbs.	421,784	232,833	..
Pepper	..	12,357,509	4,030,062	..
Pimento	cwts.	42,310	5,185	..
Spirits:—Rum	proof galls.	7,112,643	3,427,585	836,604
Brandy	..	1,064,661	1,108,105	398,989
Geneva	..	130,172	26,238	14,667
Sugar, Unrefined:—First Quality (equal to White Clayed)	cwts.	175,911	102,771	287,584
Second Quality (not equal to White, but equal to Brown Clayed)	..	4,154,309	3,941,084	6,254,630
Third Quality (not equal to Brown Clayed)	..	4,680,593	4,703,079	5,780,191
Total of Sugar, Unrefined	..	9,010,813	8,746,934	12,322,405

* Bacon only.

		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Computed Real Value.
		—		£.
Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy	cwts.	386,839	257,339	753,681
Cane Juice	„	56,418	57,361	..
Melasses	„	775,657	*819,226	391,787
Tallow	„	1,235,789	1,225,181	3,042,381
Tar	lasts	10,107	Free.	..
Tea	lbs.	75,432,578	73,217,483	5,206,621
Timber and Wood:—Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood Sawn or Split	loads	1,255,430	1,213,460	3,187,200
Staves, not exceeding 72 in. long Timber or Wood not Sawn or Split, or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty	„	105,236	Free.	..
Tobacco:—Stemmed	lbs.	971,826	970,478	2,776,808
Unstemmed	„	20,004,956	14,763,335	831,672
Manufactured, and Snuff†	„	39,638,824	19,087,576	1,398,471
Turpentine, Common	cwts.	2,573,925	259,939	300,421
Wine:—Red	gallons	246,458	Free.	..
White	„	1,981,325	2,731,791	666,087
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	lbs.	3,810,331	3,965,355	1,374,467
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe	„	124,528,840	Free.	8,652,042
Woollen Manufactures:—not made up Articles wholly or partially made up:—Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs	value £.	2,688,133	„	320,176
Yeast, Dried	lbs.	817,112	„	..
	cwts.	16,422	16,115	..
		82,425	Free.	..
Total of the enumerated articles				133,338,461

The other valuations are not given in the Parliamentary Return.

The computed real value of the merchandise imported into the United Kingdom in the half-year ending June 30, 1859, was 75,541,946*l.*; the declared value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported in the same period was 63,003,159*l.* The total value of the Imports into the United States in 1858 was 54,862,220*l.*; the Exports, 56,669,015*l.* Great Britain being the largest contributor to both items.

EXPORTS of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE in the Year ended December 31, 1858.

Cheese	cwts.	7,088	Hops	cwts.	2,963
Cocoa	lbs.	3,568,642	Leather Manufactures:—		
Coffee:—			Gloves	pairs.	436,718
Of British Possessions	„	18,879,989	Metals:—		
Foreign	„	9,881,325	Copper, Unwrought and part Wrought	cwts.	46,237
Corn:—			Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs	„	5,970
Wheat	qrs.	4,855	Oil:—		
Wheat-meal or Flour	cwts.	16,376	Palm	„	174,528
Cotton, Raw	„	1,335,790	Cocoa Nut	„	109,138
Cotton Manufactures not made up	value £.	104,497	Olive	tuns.	582
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—			Quicksilver	lbs.	756,807
Cochineal	cwts.	14,161	Rice, not in the Husk	cwts.	1,199,666
Indigo	„	49,968	Saltpetre	„	57,766
Lacdye	„	3,993	Seed:—		
Logwood	tons.	1,072	Flax and Linseed	qrs.	165,223
Terra Japonica	„	561	Rape	„	120,174
Cutch	„	413	Silk:—		
Fruit:—			Raw	lbs.	2,314,519
Currants	cwts.	102,486	Waste, Knubs, and Husks	cwts.	2,429
Raisins	„	88,581	Thrown	lbs.	364,680
Gnano	tons.	19,632			
Hides, Untanned—Dry	cwts.	162,247			
Wet	„	59,810			

* Including 17,553 cwt. delivered duty free for use in distilleries, under 18 & 19 Vict. c. 94.

† And cigars.

Silk Manufactures of Europe:—

Broad Stuffs: Silk or Satin	lbs.	5,384
Broad Stuffs: Gauze, Crape, and Velvet	"	1,244
Ribbons of all kinds	"	11,064
Plush for making Hats	"	400

Silk Manufactures of India:—

Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore, Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	pieces.	227,139
--	---------	---------

Spices:—

Cassia Lignea	lbs.	457,859
Cinnamon	"	627,596
Cloves	"	1,457,429
Ginger	cwts.	11,605
Nutmegs	lbs.	174,970
Pepper	"	5,478,475
Pimento	cwts.	24,035

Spirits:—

Rum	prf.galls.	2,257,506
Brandy	"	671,474
Geneva	"	72,771

Sugar:—

Unrefined	cwts.	301,462
Refined, & Candy	"	58,786
Melasses	"	96,020
Tallow	"	22,397
Tea	lbs.	7,249,270

Tobacco:—

Stemmed	"	61,304
Unstemmed	"	9,197,669
Manufactured, and Snuff	"	1,245,263

Wine:—

Red	galls.	920,159
White	"	1,277,652
Mixed in Bond	"	124,924

Wool:—

Sheep and Lambs' of British Possessions	lbs.	22,076,905
Foreign	"	4,510,521
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe	"	114,116
Woollen Manufactures, not made up	value £.	22,982

The total computed value, after revision, of all articles imported in the year 1858 was 163,795,803*l.*, of which 125,420,193*l.* was from foreign countries, and 38,375,610*l.* from British Possessions. France contributed 13,911,401*l.*; Russia, 11,746,008*l.*; Holland, 6,113,299*l.*; China, 7,043,089*l.*; Egypt and Mediterranean Ports, 6,067,329*l.*; United States, 34,266,394*l.*; the British East Indies, 17,407,185*l.*; Australia, 5,255,687*l.*; the British North American Colonies, 4,654,534*l.*; the British West Indies, 4,833,978*l.*; and British South Africa, 1,713,754*l.*

EXPORTS of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES in the Year ended 31st December, 1858.

	Quantities.	Declared Value.
		£.
Apparel and Slops	value	1,944,283
Beer and Ale	barrels	1,851,796
Books, Printed	cwts.	27,306
Butter	"	112,308
Candles, Stearine	lbs.	3,061,761
Cheese	cwts.	23,457
Coals and Culm	tons	6,529,839
Cordage and Cables	cwts.	88,095
Cottons:—Calicoes, Cambrics, and Mustlins, Fustians and Mixed Stuffs	yds.	2,322,780,716
Lace and Patent Net	value	395,753
Stockings	doz. pairs	500,370
Counterpanes and Small Wares (except Stockings)	value	305,404
Thread for Sewing	lbs.	4,674,356
Cotton Yarn	"	199,856,353
Earthenware and Porcelain	value	1,150,607
Fish:—Herrings	barrels.	337,972
Other sorts	value	114,678
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	"	258,261
Glass:—Flint	cwts.	56,458
Window	"	26,067
Common Bottles	"	542,811
Plate	value	52,041
Haberdashery and Millinery	"	3,473,541
Hardwares and Cutlery	cwts.	661,889
Leather, Tanned:—Unwrought	"	37,430
Wrought (except Saddlery and Harness)	lbs.	6,370,102
Saddlery and Harness	value	321,603
Linens:—Cloths of all kinds and Cambrics	yards	122,561,748
Lace of Thread	value	2,792
Thread	lbs.	3,177,251
Tapes and Small Wares	value	5,761

		Quantities.	Declared Value. £.
Linon Yarn	lbs.	31,911,793	1,739,190
Machinery:—Steam Engines	value	..	1,096,288
Other sorts . . . . .	..	..	2,507,701
Metals:—Iron, Pig	tons	360,425	1,101,118
„ Bar, Bolt, and Rod	„	656,271	5,223,840
„ Wire	„	10,144	208,444
„ Cast	„	78,223	820,924
„ Wrought, of all sorts	„	229,033	3,291,938
Steel, Unwrought	„	10,347	589,781
Copper, Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	cwts.	134,618	696,523
„ Sheets and Nails (including Mixed or Yellow Metal)	„	303,810	1,620,447
„ Wrought, or other sorts	„	58,114	381,866
Brass of all sorts	„	26,554	155,293
Lead, Pig, Rolled and Sheet, and Shot	tons	19,521	439,656
Lead Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge	„	5,830	156,924
Tin, Unwrought	cwts.	46,520	270,580
Tin Plates	value	..	1,351,193
Oil, Seed	gallons	6,515,511	844,979
Painters' Colours	value	..	380,822
Pickles and Sauces	„	..	289,928
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	„	..	453,613
Salt	tons	594,897	287,545
Silk Manufactures:—Stuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Ribbons (of Silk only)	lbs.	489,709	603,699
Other Articles (of Silk only) entered at value	value	..	328,710
Silk Manufactures mixed with other Materials . . . . .	..	..	372,536
Silk, Thrown	lbs.	551,281	563,002
Silk Twist and Yarn	„	442,641	228,644
Soap	cwts.	163,162	209,728
Soda	„	1,616,168	812,675
Spirits, British	gallons	1,330,347	206,768
Stationery	value	..	803,540
Sugar, Refined	cwts.	127,216	363,462
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	lbs.	13,445,869	901,495
Woolens:—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels, and Kerseymeres	pieces	564,338	2,547,869
Mixed Stuffs, Flannels, Blankets, and Carpets	yards	76,603,056	3,388,047
Entered at value	value	..	425,158
Stockings	doz. pairs	135,314	88,101
Worsted Stuffs	pieces	2,350,314	3,328,802
Woolen and Worsted Yarn	cwts.	213,929	2,953,850
Total Declared Value		Enumerated Articles	108,670,863
		Unenumerated Articles	7,943,468
		All Articles	116,614,331

The quantities and value inserted for the year 1858 are liable to alterations when revision of the Registry for that year has been made. Of the total amount exported, 76,389,337*l.* was sent to Foreign countries; 40,224,994*l.* to British possessions: of which 16,510,616*l.* was sent to the United States, a decrease from 1857 of 4½ millions; 9,024,435*l.* to the Hanse Towns; 5,456,423*l.* to Holland; 4,861,558*l.* to France, a decrease of nearly two millions; 4,256,406*l.* to Turkey; 3,096,270*l.* to Russia; 2,877,138*l.* to China, including Hong Kong; 17,284,249*l.* to the British East Indies and Ceylon; 10,464,198*l.* to Australia; 3,159,655*l.* to British North America; 1,791,931*l.* to the British West Indies; and 1,703,377*l.* to South Africa.

BRITISH SHIPPING.—On December 31, 1858, the number of sailing vessels registered in the various ports of England and Wales was 6,974 under 50 tons, the tonnage of which was 214,785; and 12,447 above 50 tons, the tonnage 3,129,821. In Scotland the number was 1,175 under 50 tons, the tonnage 35,596; and 2,054 above 50 tons, the tonnage 532,233.

In Ireland the vessels under 50 tons numbered 1,005, the tonnage 29,287; and those above 50 tons 1,087, the tonnage 195,124. In the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, there were 507 vessels under 50 tons, tonnage 12,756; and 366 above 50 tons, tonnage 55,668. Total of sailing vessels, 25,615; total amount of tonnage 4,215,270,—a small

increase over the preceding year. The smallest increase being in Ireland. The Steam Vessels were,—in England 626 under 50 tons, tonnage 14,334; and 827 above 50 tons, tonnage 316,241. In Scotland, 70 under 50 tons, tonnage 1,566; above 50 tons, 244, tonnage 83,280. In Ireland, 30 under 50 tons, tonnage 869; above 50 tons, 125, tonnage 34,757. In the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, the number of steam vessels was 10, all above 50 tons but one, tonnage 1,405. Total of steam vessels 1,926, tonnage 452,468, likewise a small increase above that of 1857. The number of vessels registered in the year, in various British colonies, was,—in Africa, 294 sailing vessels, tonnage 25,332, and two steamers of 454 tons; in Australia, 1,349 sailing vessels, and 104 steamers, of which 187 sailing vessels and 2 steamers belong to New Zealand, the tonnage of the whole 145,585; in the North American colonies, 6,346 sailing vessels, and 173 steam vessels, tonnage 588,324. In the British West Indies there were 656 sailing vessels and 1 steamer, tonnage 22,237. There was a slight decrease in all the colonies except New Zealand. The total number of British and colonial vessels, sailing and steamers, was 36,426, and the total tonnage 5,449,670. In the United States for the same year the total tonnage of their shipping was 5,049,809, of which 4,320,419 was in sailing vessels, and 729,390 in steamers.

VESSELS BUILT, &c.—In 1858 there were built and registered in the United Kingdom, 822 timber sailing vessels, tonnage 140,414, and 41 timber steam vessels, tonnage 3,641; 25 iron sailing vessels, tonnage 14,516, and 112 iron steam vessels, tonnage 49,506; a total of 1,000 vessels, tonnage 208,080; a decrease of nearly 50,000 tons from 1857. The number of colonial-built vessels, registered in British ports, was 15, tonnage 7,675, all from North American colonies. Of foreign-built vessels registered, there were 57, tonnage 20,408, a considerable decrease on 1857. There were 545 sailing vessels and 17 steam vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, of which the total tonnage was 137,166, wrecked in the year 1858, a decrease on the previous year; and 59 vessels were broken up, tonnage 5,502.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The aggregate number of British ships employed in 1858, in the foreign trade, including sailing vessels and steamers, was—*Inwards*, 21,571 vessels, tonnage 4,568,166; *Outwards*, 21,124 vessels, tonnage 4,405,556; and of foreign there were—*Inwards*, 21,792 vessels, tonnage 4,252,059; *Outwards*, 23,098, tonnage 4,555,318.

COASTING TRADE.—The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared coastwise, during the year 1858, was, to various ports in England, including their repeated voyages, *Inwards*, British, 86,545 sailing vessels, tonnage 6,694,072, steam vessels 16,098, tonnage 3,776,755; foreign sailing vessels, 301, tonnage 50,136; steam vessels, 2, tonnage 487. In Scotland, British,

sailing vessels, 13,628, tonnage 841,449; steam vessels, 6,224, tonnage 129,764; foreign, sailing vessels, 14, tonnage 1,148; steam, 1, tonnage 609. In Ireland, British, sailing vessels, 17,019, tonnage 1,265,927; steam vessels, 6,564, tonnage 1,781,970; foreign, sailing vessels, 5, tonnage 539. In the Isle of Man, sailing vessels, 1,265, tonnage 43,861; steam vessels, 203, tonnage 41,002. There were no foreign steam vessels, either inwards or outwards, to or from the Isle of Man. *Outwards*, from various ports in England, British, sailing vessels, 101,004, tonnage 7,760,798; steam vessels, 15,803, tonnage 3,646,662; foreign sailing vessels, 301, tonnage 50,136, steam vessel, 1, tonnage 354. From Scotland, British, sailing vessels, 14,557, tonnage 864,173; steam vessels, 6,233, tonnage 1,270,870; foreign, sailing vessels, 23, tonnage 2,348. From Ireland, British, sailing vessels, 7,458, tonnage 439,599; steam vessels, 6,615, tonnage 1,826,397; foreign, sailing vessels, 74, tonnage 12,261; steam vessel, 1, tonnage 261. Isle of Man, sailing vessels, 537, tonnage 17,604; steam vessels, 185, tonnage 38,632. Total, *Inwards*, British, 147,546 vessels, tonnage 15,742,800; foreign, 323 vessels, tonnage 52,919. *Outwards*, British, 152,392 vessels, tonnage 15,864,735; foreign, 324 vessels, tonnage 52,057. There has been an increase of the British shipping in steam vessels; but the sailing vessels have decreased everywhere, and there was a considerable decrease in the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage employed in the coasting trade from those of 1857.

COLONIAL TRADE.—The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from the various ports in the United Kingdom in the year 1858, from and to the British Colonies, were—*Inwards*, in England, British, 4,100 sailing vessels, tonnage 1,487,990; steam vessels, 685, tonnage 124,824; foreign, 483 sailing vessels, tonnage 268,051. In Scotland, British, 405 sailing vessels, tonnage 148,105; steam vessels, 2, tonnage 425; foreign, 13 sailing vessels, tonnage 5,141. In Ireland, British, 346 sailing vessels, tonnage 119,660; steam vessels, 2, tonnage 590. In the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, 9 sailing vessels, tonnage 1,311. *Outwards*, from England, 3,960 sailing vessels, tonnage 1,571,250; steam vessels, 790, tonnage 195,809; foreign, sailing vessels, 690, tonnage 384,730; steam vessel, 1, tonnage 456. From Scotland, British, 498 sailing vessels, tonnage 223,493; steam vessels, 14, tonnage 3,073; foreign, 18 sailing vessels, tonnage 9,385. From Ireland, British, 248 sailing vessels, tonnage 89,939; foreign, 39 sailing vessels, tonnage 12,381. From the Channel Islands, British, 77 sailing vessels, tonnage 9,656. The total number of British ships entered inwards was 5,593, tonnage 1,918,509; of foreign there were 556 vessels, tonnage 291,420,—a considerable decrease in both British and foreign vessels. Of British ships cleared outward, there were 5,590, tonnage 2,093,985; of foreign, 748 ships, tonnage 395,992,—likewise a decrease in both British and foreign vessels.

A RETURN of the SHIPPING employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom, exhibiting the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS that Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards (including their repeated Voyages), separating British from Foreign Vessels, also Steam from Sailing Vessels, and distinguishing the Trade with each Country, in the Year 1858. [Sa. is for Sailing Vessels; St. for Steam Vessels.]

COUNTRIES.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Russia	St. 166 Sa. 1,412	82,037 326,269	27 1,770	9,955 388,208	182 1,011	90,938 222,082	32 1,059	11,214 184,945
Sweden	St. 63 Sa. 247	19,568 35,989	23 1,152	6,949 215,295	57 190	18,151 28,803	20 1,036	6,093 161,701
Norway	St. 12 Sa. 39	3,210 4,397	18 1,447	9,232 259,862	13 5	4,039 8,956	31 1,751	11,886 344,157
Denmark	St. 151 Sa. 186	61,272 26,051	13 1,867	2,971 156,661	103 303	37,659 59,504	20 3,904	5,110 454,137
Prussia	St. 123 Sa. 688	41,411 103,146	72 1,601	19,554 289,420	137 716	44,776 109,435	81 1,735	21,832 114,807
Germany	St. 580 Sa. 1,591	205,674 312,782	458 2,321	172,070 248,261	568 1,499	202,085 289,808	439 2,355	149,975 227,193
Holland	St. 903 Sa. 1,820	272,507 266,827	320 1,712	78,773 223,725	807 1,678	231,177 243,876	325 567	78,881 46,791
Belgium	St. 377 Sa. 900	116,025 98,824	78 683	26,375 103,550	377 772	117,033 70,721	78 183	26,619 25,574
Channel Isles	St. 637 Sa. 1,391	85,403 119,002	.	644 3,636	644 971	86,988 67,141	.	174
France	St. 2,089 Sa. 4,489	455,175 504,336	114 4,542	39,285 473,636	2,085 4,468	458,312 545,901	106 4,347	25,178 388,146
Portugal	St. 85 Sa. 598	27,785 70,504	.	104 21,189	104 515	36,059 66,378	1 300	358 50,489
Spain	St. 40 Sa. 761	17,456 123,717	50 350	21,064 58,554	44 1,121	18,122 205,159	54 692	25,305 124,767
Gibraltar	St. 38 Sa. 40	17,124 8,465	.	54 4,991	54 186	25,380 30,986	2 44	627 11,787
Italian States	St. 86 Sa. 519	53,691 85,894	19 325	4,991 69,552	86 735	55,110 142,293	6 978	739 242,114
Malta	St. 2 Sa. 28	425 6,390	.	42 1,455	42 169	32,489 45,234	.	41,904
Ionian Isles.	St. 2 Sa. 42	711 5,780	.	4 502	4 53	2,093 10,894	.	12,616
Greece	St. 34 Sa. 69	18,249 11,313	3 4	502 750	53 48	10,894 9,274	35 75	666 18,963
Turkey	St. 50 Sa. 187	37,006 42,475	.	41 34,795	41 243	29,271 56,267	7 355	1,942 98,613
Wallachia & Moldavia.	St. 1 Sa. 200	333 36,198	.	1 64,879	1 44	115 6,565	.	4,301
Syria	St. 5 Sa. 19	3,266 4,127	.	3 3,257	3 25	1,513 5,345	.	1,470
Africa	St. 113 Sa. 671	93,357 194,083	1 273	800 76,120	93 682	78,022 211,213	1 333	613 80,808
Asia	St. 24 Sa. 935	33,064 687,663	.	27 90,897	27 1,222	29,208 885,212	.	275,795
America:—								
British N. Colonies.	St. 16 Sa. 1,487	18,071 699,414	.	18 182,283	18 1,216	17,315 587,615	.	54,355
British W. Indies	St. 800 Sa. 194	225,145 57,522	51 291	16,298 87,356	683 248	204,583 69,670	41 428	17,742 140,369
Foreign W. Indies	St. 30 Sa. 108	51,357 116,729	1 2	559 2,237	27 111	47,343 139,095	2 29	1,118 43,319
United States	St. 242 Sa. 18	154,026 20,052	960 2	915,284 1,925	272 17	172,877 20,677	1,077 1	1,051,713 153
Central and Sthn States	St. 896 Sa. 3	341,068 685	327 .	139,794 .	789 .	253,114 .	361 .	108,809 .
Falkland Isles	St. 5 Sa. 52	1,823 14,328	.	4 .	4 51	1,505 14,404	.	209
The Whale Fisheries	St. 52 Sa. .	14,328.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	26,266	6,439,201	22,011	4,522,499	25,704	6,452,204	23,562	4,896,077

STEAM VESSELS.—On Jan. 1, 1859, the number of steam vessels of all kinds registered in the United Kingdom was 1,854, of which the gross tonnage was 682,433, or, exclusive of engine-room, 441,878. The horse-power varies from 4 to 1000, exclusive of the Great Eastern, which is entered as 2,600.

WRECKS.—The number of English vessels wrecked on or near our own coast, or suffering from other casualties, in 1858, was 1,170, a slight increase over 1857; but the number of hands on board were fewer, being 8,979 against 9,819 in 1857; and the tonnage of the vessels also was 205,243 against 218,570. The number of lives saved by life-boats, rocket and mortar apparatus, &c., was 1,555; and of lives lost there were 340. The total British ships numbered 957, the foreign and unknown 213. The east coast continues to be the most dangerous, half the entire number of casualties occurring there. The vessels totally lost numbered 404, those damaged, or involving partial loss, 766.

HERRING FISHERY.—In 1858 there were employed in Scotland and the Isle of Man 394 vessels in this fishery; the amount of tonnage was 9,681, and the 394 vessels made 746 voyages. There were 1,715 men employed on board the vessels, which were furnished with 1,877,390 square yards of netting. The produce was 576,602 barrels of herrings cured on shore, and 59,522 barrels cured on board; and upwards of 80,000 barrels were consumed fresh. The total quantity exported was 350,204 barrels, of which 269,819 were sent to the Continent, 79,054 to Ireland, and 1,331 to places out of Europe. Of cod and ling 3,037,245 were taken and cured, and 70,000 cwts. consumed fresh. Of the cured fish 32,152 cwts. were exported.

CORN IMPORTATIONS.—In the year 1858 there were imported 5,343,469 quarters of wheat and wheat-flour, of which 1,283,465 quarters came from France, 1,098,071 from the United States, and 629,005 from Prussia. Of barley and barley-meal there were imported 1,661,407, of which Denmark and Russia each furnished above 300,000 quarters. Of oats and oatmeal 1,857,905 quarters were imported, Russia furnishing nearly a million, and Sweden 400,000. Of rye and rye-meal there were imported only 104,177 quarters, of pease and pease-meal 157,977, of beans and bean-meal 412,033. Of Indian corn and meal 1,752,178 quarters were imported, of which 431,597 quarters came from Moldavia and Wallachia, 396,107 quarters from the United States, and 310,696 from Russia. 3,684 quarters of buck-wheat, and 875 of bere or bigg, make up the total importation of corn 11,293,705 quarters. Of the total, 11,266,690 quarters were entered for home consumption. The meal in all the above cases has been computed so as to represent quarters of corn.

SUGAR AND MELASSES.—The total quantity of unrefined sugar imported into the

United Kingdom in 1858 was 9,010,796 cwts., of which 3,628,912 cwts. were from foreign ports, and the remainder from British possessions. Of refined sugar and sugar-candy in the same year, there were imported 204 cwts. from British possessions, and 386,635 cwts. of foreign, and 326 cwts. of British and 255,914 cwts. of foreign were entered for home consumption. The quantity of unrefined sugar entered for home consumption was 8,490,256 cwts., and the duty amounted to 5,848,170*l.* Sugar, whether the produce of British or foreign possessions, being now subject to the same rate of duty, the custom-house entries have ceased to distinguish them, except as the port of shipment serves to indicate their origin, which it does with tolerable precision. The average price for the year had been 29*s.* 7*d.* per cwt. The quantity of melasses imported was 341,749 cwts.

RUM.—In 1858 the total quantity imported was 7,086,175 gallons, of which 6,593,479 gallons were from the British West Indies and Guiana, from the Mauritius 231,896 gallons, 160,613 gallons from the East Indies and Ceylon, and 100,187 gallons of foreign produce.

COFFEE.—The total quantity imported in 1858 was 49,717,707 lbs., of which 2,955,013 lbs. were from Jamaica, 1,894,014 lbs. from Bombay, 43,755,163 lbs. from Ceylon, and the remainder in smaller quantities from various parts of British India and the British West India Islands, but no distinction between British and foreign is made at the Custom-house.

COCOA.—The total quantity of Cocoa imported in 1858 was 4,468,966 lbs., of which 1,249,544 lbs. were from Grenada, 2,905,795 lbs. from Trinidad, the remainder from several of the British West Indies, except a small quantity from Ceylon.

SPIRITS.—In the year 1858 there were 6,731,871 gallons of proof-spirits distilled in England, 12,403,696 in Scotland, and 8,325,367 in Ireland, a total of 27,370,934 gallons, a decrease of 4,860,521 gallons from the production of 1857. Of the total quantity the duty for home consumption was paid on 23,686,751 gallons; the duty amounting to 9,195,544*l.* In England the consumption for the year was 10,448,572 gallons, in Scotland 6,836,037, and in Ireland 6,402,142 gallons. The quantity exported to foreign parts was only 1,096,409 gallons, about one-fourth of what was exported in 1857; and there were 9,005,536 gallons in bonded stores on December 31, 1858; of which 662,675 gallons were in England, 2,756,404 in Scotland, and 5,586,457 in Ireland.

COALS.—The quantities of coals, cinders, coke, culm, and patent fuel shipped and sent coastwards to other parts of the United Kingdom in 1858 were, of coal 9,313,543 tons, of cinders 24,932 tons, of culm 177,336 tons, and of patent fuel 25,068 tons. The total

quantity exported in the year was 6,292,190 tons of coal, 227,552 of cinders and coke, 9,741 of culm, and 67,645 of patent fuel, the declared total value of which was 3,087,747*l*. The quantity of coal brought into London was 3,266,446 tons coastways, and 1,213,464 tons by railways and canals. There were also 19,226 tons of patent fuel brought coastways.

Hops.—In 1858 the number of acres under cultivation for hops was 47,601*½*, and the number of pounds weight charged with duty was 53,125,100. The total amount of duty was 464,842*l*., and the average amount of duty per acre was 9*l*. 15*s*. 3*d*. The average for the last 22 years was only 6*l*. 16*s*. 3*d*. The rate of duty on British hops is 19*s*. 7*d*. per cwt.; on foreign hops imported it is 2*l*. 5*s*. per cwt. The quantity of British hops exported was 1,858,555 lbs., and of foreign hops 2,963 cwt*s*. The foreign hops imported amounted to 13,000 cwt.; and 16,586 cwt. paid duty for home consumption in the year at the rate of 2*l*. 5*s*. per cwt.

BREWERS, &c.—On October 10, 1858, there were 2,213 brewers in England, 63,608 victuallers, 39,892 persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 2,830 licensed to sell beer only. By these persons 33,127,729 bushels of malt were used, of which 23,021,836 were by brewers, 7,013,116 by victuallers, 2,754,337 by persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 338,440 by others not so licensed. In Scotland there were 109 brewers, and 11,931 victuallers, of whom only 121 brew, using 191,447 bushels of malt, while the brewers used 1,150,660 bushels. In Ireland there were 102 brewers, using 1,918,237 bushels of malt, and 17,119 victuallers, none of whom brew. The quantity of beer exported from the United Kingdom in the same period was 517,260 barrels, of the declared value of 1,802,646*l*.

COTTON.—The quantity imported in 1858 from British possessions was, from the British West Indies 367,808 lbs., from the Mauritius 1,678,656 lbs., and from British India and Ceylon 132,722,576 lbs.; a total of 134,769,040 lbs.

WOOL.—The total quantity of wool imported in 1858 was 126,738,723 lbs.; of this 51,104,560 lbs. came from British settlements in Australia, 17,333,507 lbs. from British possessions in the East Indies, 16,597,504 lbs. from British possessions in South Africa, 10,595,186 lbs. from Germany, 10,046,381 from South America, only 110,510 lbs. from Spain, and 20,951,075 lbs. from all other countries.

COPPER.—In 1858 there were imported into the United Kingdom 78,641 tons of copper ore; 18,458 tons of regulus; 3,019 tons of unwrought copper in bricks, pigs, &c.; 952 tons of old copper for remanufacture, 2,495 tons partly wrought in bars, rods, &c.; 138 tons of plates and coins; and 1,068

cwt*s*. of copper manufacture and engraved plates. Chili, Cuba, and Spain furnish the larger portion of the ore, but New South Wales and Victoria sent 7,855 tons, and New Zealand 295 tons. Of British copper the total exportation was 24,787 tons 17 cwt*s*., of which 15,166 tons were in the form of sheets, yellow metal, nails, &c. There were 1,380 tons of foreign ore re-exported, and 2,471 tons of regulus, unwrought copper, &c.

TIN.—In 1858 the quantity of tin imported into the United Kingdom amounted to 2,955 tons 15 cwt*s*., and 628 tons of tin ore and regulus; and there were exported 2,327 tons 2 cwt*s*. of British, and 298*½* tons of foreign tin, and 4 tons 14 cwt*s*. of foreign tin ore and regulus.

ZINC.—Of zinc or spelter there were imported in 1858 23,725 tons, of lapis calaminaris 2,012 tons, and of oxide of zinc 533 tons. The exports were—of British zinc 3,985 tons 4 cwt*s*., of foreign 3,727 tons 15 cwt*s*., and 18 tons 2 cwt*s*. of foreign oxide of zinc; of the total export 5,054 tons were sent to the British East Indies.

LEAD AND LEAD ORE.—In 1858 the quantities imported were—pig and sheet lead 14,139 tons; lead ore 2,316 tons; white lead 89 tons; of which 12,941 tons came from Spain. The quantities exported were—British, 352 tons of lead ore, 17,645 tons of pig and rolled lead, 1,910 tons of shot, 490 tons 5 cwt*s*. of litharge, 2,292*½* tons of red lead, and 2,684 tons 4 cwt*s*. of white lead; of foreign there were exported 203 tons 4 cwt*s*. of pig and sheet lead, and 184 tons of white lead. Russia, the United States, Australia, and China are the largest customers, taking more than 11,000 tons collectively.

CHINA AND INDIA TRADE.—In the years 1857 and 1858 the following were the amounts of British and Foreign Colonial Produce and Manufacture exported to India and China from the United Kingdom:—

	1857.	£.
British, to India	. . .	13,079,653
— to China	. . .	2,449,982
Foreign, to India	. . .	583,089
— to China	. . .	55,192
		<hr/> 16,167,916
	1858.	
British, to India	. . .	18,283,852
— to China	. . .	2,876,447
Foreign, to India	. . .	660,823
— to China	. . .	89,122
		<hr/> 21,910,244

In the same years the importations were—

	1857.	£.
From India	. . .	21,094,301
From China	. . .	11,448,639
	1858.	
From India	. . .	17,407,185
From China	. . .	7,043,089

In this last year the value of the silk im-

ported from China fell from 6,910,630*l.* in 1857 to 1,836,645*l.*; that of tea increased above 600,000*l.*

The total exports from India to China were, in value in 1856-7, 7,568,984*l.*, of which 6,505,586*l.* were for opium, 715,852*l.* for cotton, the remainder for articles of manufacture and produce. In 1857-8 the total exports were 9,366,837*l.*, of which 8,241,032*l.* were for opium, 392,493*l.* for cotton, the remainder for manufactures. The importations from China to India were, in the first-mentioned year, 599,672*l.*, in the last, 915,858*l.*

LICENSED DEALERS.—The trades in which licences are necessary in order to carry them on, are shown in the following list, with the number of persons in each trade to whom licences had been granted in the year ending March 31, 1858, and the gross amount of tax paid. In some of the trades, as brewers, maltsters, &c., a different amount is paid for the licence, according to the extent of the trade; these variations, with the amount for each licence, are shown in the scale of payment in the 'British Almanac.'

	No.	£.
Auctioneers	4,358	43,580
Brewers	40,794	81,030
Beer and Cider sellers .	127,352	304,688
Maltsters and dealers in		
Malt	7,011	19,291
Paper-makers	397	1,642
Soap-makers	369	1,505
Distillers	189	1,963
Rectifiers	157	1,588
Makers of Stills . . .	42	22
Chemists using Stills .	219	110
Spirit-dealers	93,936	560,557
Retailers of Sweets . .	9,806	10,412
Tea-dealers	151,975	84,663
Tobacco manufacturers		
and dealers	252,048	70,883
Vinegar-makers	69	345
Wine-dealers	34,551	88,765
Retailers of liquors or		
tobacco on board vessels	365	383
Postmasters	29,247	137,497
Stage-carriage proprietors	7,630	10,695
Hackney-carriage pro-		
prieters (London) . .	5,474	5,474
	765,999	1,425,102

IV.—Crime, Police, and Law.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—The plan announced last year has been now carried out. The Judicial Statistics for 1858, contain in Part I., details respecting the Police, Criminal Proceedings, and Prisons; in Part II. details respecting proceedings in the Courts of Common Law, Equity, the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and in Civil and Canon law.

Police and Constabulary.—The number and expense of the police and constabulary for the whole of England and Wales, were 20,256 men (including the chief officers and other officials), and 1,447,019*l.* The borough constables, appointed by watch committees, were 5,804. The county constables, 7,549; the metropolitan police constables, 6,295; and the City of London constables, 608. The

salaries and pay amounted to 1,081,748*l.*; allowances and contingent expenses, 41,824*l.*; clothing and accoutrements, 106,097*l.*; superannuation and gratuities, 55,386*l.*; horses, harness, forage, &c., 29,609*l.*; station-house charges, printing, &c., 108,896*l.*; other miscellaneous charges, 23,459*l.* The borough police cost 366,207*l.*, of which the Treasury paid 70,528*l.*; the county constabulary cost 553,483*l.*, of which the Treasury paid 99,774*l.*; the metropolitan police cost 480,736*l.*, of which the Treasury paid 113,338*l.*; and the City of London police cost 46,593*l.*, the whole defrayed by the City.

The investigations of the police have ascertained more precisely than had ever been done before, the real numbers of the criminal classes. The report states, that, in 1858, there were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Known thieves and depredators under 16 .	4,773	1,608	6,381
Ditto over 16	26,772	6,879	33,651
Receivers of stolen goods	119	29	148
Ditto over 16	3,410	787	4,197
Prostitutes . . . . .	..	1647	1647
Ditto over 16 . . . . .	..	27,113	27,113
Suspected persons	3,912	1,512	5,424
Ditto over 16	28,028	5,774	33,802
Vagrants and tramps	3,265	1,942	5,207
Ditto over 16	11,390	5,962	17,352
	81,669	53,253	134,922

These are at large, and the numbers in prison in Sept. 1858, were, in county and borough prisons, 15,774, of whom 11,742 were males and 4,032 females; 7,628 in government convict prisons, of whom 6,556 were males and 1,072 females; and 2,022 in reformatories, of whom 1,650 were males

and 332 females; making a total of 160,346 for the criminal classes. The distribution of the criminal classes varies considerably: in the metropolis they form 1 in 187 of the population; in the pleasure towns, such as Brighton, Bath, and others, they are 1 in 97; in towns depending upon agricultural dis-

tricts, Ipswich, Reading, Lincoln, and others, they are 1 in 78; at the commercial ports, 1 in 93½; in the seats of the cotton and linen manufacture, 1 in 154½; in the seats of the woollen and worsted manufacture, 1 in 175½; in the seats of the small and mixed textile manufactures, Norwich, Macclesfield, Coventry, &c., 1 in 113; and in the seats of the hardware manufacture, 1 in 48. The agricultural districts vary less; it is 1 in 115 in the eastern; 1 in 104½ in the south and south-western, and 1 in 103½ in the midland. These numbers are so far satisfactory, that, though large, they are not so large as have often been estimated. In 1801, for instance, Mr. Colquhoun, ('Police of the Metropolis,') then stated the 'number of prostitutes in the metropolis at 50,000; a number much exceeding the whole number now in England and Wales. During the year the police had information of 57,868 offences against the criminal laws; and 30,458 persons were apprehended, of whom 22,455 were males and 8,003 females. Of the total 11,789 were discharged, 191 discharged on bail, &c.; 1,330 bailed to appear at trial, 82 committed for want of sureties; and 17,066 committed for trial. The number of persons tried was 17,855, of whom 4,576 were acquitted or not prosecuted, and 33 were found to be insane. Of the convictions 1393 were for offences against the person, of whom 38 were sentenced to death and 11 executed; 115 to various periods of penal servitude; 1,166 to various periods of imprisonment with whipping, fine, &c.; and 74 to be whipped and discharged; for offences against property with violence, 1,442 persons were convicted; of whom 15 were sentenced to death; 528 to various periods of penal servitude, 897 to various terms of imprisonment, with whipping, &c.; and 2 to be whipped and discharged; for offences against property without violence, 9,074 persons were convicted, of whom 1,295 were sentenced to various terms of penal servitude, 7,759 to various terms of imprisonment, &c.; and 20 to be whipped and discharged; malicious offences against property 74 persons were convicted, of whom 40 were sentenced to various terms of penal servitude, and 30 to periods of imprisonment, &c.; for forgery and offences against the currency 793 persons were convicted, of whom 131 were sentenced to periods of penal servitude, and 662 to various periods of imprisonment for offences not included in the above classes 470 persons were convicted, of whom 21 were sentenced to periods of penal servitude, 317 to various periods of imprisonment, &c., and 132 to be whipped, fined, and discharged.

For minor offences the number of persons proceeded against summarily was 404,034, of whom 143,744 were discharged on examination by the justices, and 260,290 convicted, of whom 216,120 were males and 44,170 females, of these 65,261 suffered short periods of imprisonment, only 73 being above six months, and 20,968 being for fourteen days or less; 160,636 were

fined; 10,360 were ordered to find sureties, 3,781 were delivered over to the army or navy, 502 were whipped, and 19,750 otherwise punished. The offences for which convictions were obtained were being drunk and disorderly, 51,861 persons, of whom 42,890 were males and 8,971 females; assaults of various kinds, 49,873 persons, of whom 40,893 were males and 8,980 females; trifling thefts and attempts to steal, 21,698, of whom 16,241 were males, and 5,457 females; offenders under the Vagrant Act, 18,630, of whom 9,798 were males and 8,832 females; for offences under the Police Act, the Hackney Carriage Act, local Acts, Licensed Victuallers' and Beersellers' Acts, the game-laws, and offences relating to servants, apprentices, &c., constitute the remainder of the total number of charges. The report states that 54,149 were against suspicious characters, 153,576 of persons of previous good characters, 138,388 of persons of loose characters were unknown, 17,683 against habitual drunkards, and 21,473 against habitual tramps.

The *Coroners' Inquests* in the year numbered 19,846, including 13,597 males and 6,249 females. In 183 cases verdicts were found of murder, 197 of manslaughter, 4 justifiable homicide, 1,275 suicide, 8,747 accidental death, 264 from injuries — causes unknown, 2,611 found dead, 227 excessive drinking, 188 from disease aggravated by neglect, 158 from want, cold, exposure, &c., and 5,792 from other causes. Infants under seven numbered 5,517, children between seven and sixteen, 1,662; adults under sixty, 9,352; and aged or infirm above sixty, 3,315.

Prisons.—In 1858 the total number of persons committed to these was 139,457, of whom 105,175 were males and 34,282 females; a number not varying greatly from the average, but remarkable for the continued increase of commitments under the County Court Act, forming nearly 12 per cent. of the whole. There were committed for trial at assizes and sessions 18,904 persons; on summary conviction 83,128; for want of sureties 3,678; on remand, and discharged 12,519; for debt and on civil process 16,620; of whom 976 were women; and 4,675 men under the Mutiny Act for desertion, &c. Of re-committals there were 41,580; of these 2,131 males and 875 females had been committed above ten times, 754 males and 559 females had been committed from seven to ten times, and 13,574 males and 4,694 females were committed for the first time. Of the total number 1,553 were under twelve years of age, 8,776 were between twelve and sixteen, the great mass are between sixteen and forty, numbering 86,845; there were 12,088 between forty and fifty, 5,297 between fifty and sixty; only 2,798 above sixty; and 805 whose ages were not ascertained. Of the offenders 93,169 were English, 2,867 Welsh, 2,282 Scotch, 15,887 Irish, 567 colonial or East Indian, 1,927 foreigners, and 1,463 not known. Of the whole, 397 had received

superior instruction, 6,813 could read and write well, 68,227 could read and write imperfectly, 41,826 could neither read nor write, and 899 were not ascertained. The total expense of prisons and prisoners for the year was 560,012*l.*, of which 151,267*l.* were for the maintenance of prisoners, the remainder of the nature of fixed charges for the buildings, management, &c. The whole sum gives an average cost for each prisoner of 29*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, apportioned thus:—for buildings and fittings, 11*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, officers and attendants 10*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, prisoner's diet, clothing, &c., 8*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* The total cost was 58,973*l.* The profits on the labours of prisoners had been 23,194*l.*, made up to 29,727*l.* by other small receipts derived from prisoners; the local rates and funds produced 420,619*l.*; and 109,666*l.* were defrayed from the public revenue, the chief part or proportion of the charge on convicted prisoners. The convict prisons are now ten, the hulks have been altogether superseded, and transportation has, in a great measure, ceased. The number of convicts undergoing punishment at the commencement of the year, was 7,748, of whom 6,795 were males and 953 females; during the year 3,171 males and 373 females were added; and 3,410 males and 254 females were disposed of as follows:—1,390 males were removed to Western Australia, Bermuda, and Gibraltar; 6 males sent to county gaols or reformatories; 12 males and 5 females transferred to lunatic asylums; 1,557 males and 212 females discharged on termination of sentence, 303 males and 9 females with tickets-of-leave, 17 males and 4 females on commutation of sentence, 26 males and 10 females pardoned, 96 males and 14 females died, and 3 males escaped. At the end of the year there remained in the various prisons 6,556 males and 1,072 females. The cost of these convict prisons had been 262,473*l.*; the value of convict labour 7,762*l.*, and the net yearly cost of each prisoner 31*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* The criminal lunatics under confinement on Sept. 29, 1858, numbered 686, of whom 530 were males and 156 females. The total cost of police, prosecutions (in 1857), county and borough prisons, convict prisons, reformatories, and criminal lunatics, was 2,381,054*l.*, of which 1,590,850*l.* were defrayed from local funds, and 790,204*l.* by the government.

Part II. contains returns from the superior courts of Common Law, the County Courts, and other courts for the recovery of small debts; from the Bankruptcy Court and the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors; from the Courts of Equity, the Court of Probate, the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court, and the Admiralty Court; and from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the Judicial Proceedings of the House of Lords. In the courts of Common Law 103,478 writs of summons and 588 writs of *capias* were issued; 2,077 causes for trial, and 1,191 were tried, of which 439 were in the Queen's Bench, 306 in the Common Pleas, and 446 in

the Exchequer; 725 of the causes were withdrawn, 136 struck out, and the others became remanets. The total amount of fees received by the three courts was 64,539*l.*

In the County Courts there were 738,977 plaints or cases sent from the superior courts; the number of causes determined was 384,719, of which 1,078 were by jury; of the judgments 375,952 were for the plaintiff, and 13,992 for the defendant [this shows more judgments than determined cases, but the figures are so given in the report and in the tabular returns]; the total amount for which plaints were entered was 1,908,219*l.*; the amount for which judgments were obtained was 965,533*l.*; the amount of costs was 42,736*l.*; and the total amount of fees was 219,931*l.* There had been 98,709 executions against goods issued, and 30,756 warrants of commitment; and in the year 10,748 debtors had been imprisoned to the smaller manorial and other courts; and in the stannary courts the numbers are small.

In the Courts of Bankruptcy 1,582 petitions were presented; 897 by creditors, 445 by traders against themselves, and 240 for private arrangement; and there were 24 petitions for winding-up joint-stock companies. Adjudication was pronounced on 1,343 cases. The total number of persons declared bankrupt, whether trading singly or in partnership, was 1,520. The number of bankrupts who passed their last examination was 1,280, and the amount of debt upon their balance-sheets was 8,215,629*l.* The total amount of assets received was 1,785,263*l.*; against which there were special charges and deductions 318,729*l.*; expenses of administration 409,852*l.*, debts paid in full 28,275*l.*, and dividends ordered 933,635*l.* First-class certificates, either immediate or suspended, were given to 174 bankrupts, second-class to 606, third-class, to 469; certificates refused with protection to 5, and without protection to 31.

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, the jurisdiction of which is confined to the metropolis, Middlesex, and Surrey, the petitioners applying for hearing numbered 3,337; of the petitions 287 were dismissed, and adjudications pronounced on 2,984, of which 2,483 were for immediate discharge and the others for various terms of imprisonment, varying from 2 years to less than a month, and 44 were adjourned again, and the petitioners did not appear. The number of estates realised was 183, and the proceeds were 33,864*l.*; while the amount of scheduled debt was 366,982*l.*, and the proved debts was 205,013*l.*

In the Courts of Chancery the matters disposed of in the year ending Nov. 1, 1858, were 1,315 appeal and special motions, 2,346 petitions, 1,777 general paper causes, (further direction and further consideration, pleas, demurrers, exceptions), 80 appeals and re-hearings, 79 claims, and 5,322 orders on summonses drawn up by the registrar. The debts claimed and adjudicated upon amounted to 3,973,696*l.*, the amount realised by sales under orders of the court was 1,075,263*l.* The taxing-master returns the

total amount of costs as 558,844*l.*, and the total amount of fees as 15,990*l.*

The Court of Probate in the year granted 8,398 probates, and 4,341 letters of administration; there had been 8 trials and 19 causes heard by the judge only. The estimated amount of fees in court and contentious business was 2,484*l.*; the amount of taxed costs 4,237*l.*, and the amount of duty-stamps for probates and administrations was 767,018*l.* By the district registrars 12,799 probates, and 4,676 letters of administration were granted; the fees received were 47,705*l.*, and the duty received 436,960*l.*

The Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes has had 442 petitions filed, 10 for nullity of marriage, 244 for dissolution of marriage, 82 for judicial separation, 11 for restitution of conjugal rights, 50 for protection of property, 40 for alimony. There were 53 causes tried, and 52 judgments given.

The Court of Admiralty had 139 suits pending at the beginning of the year, and 520 were instituted during the year; the total amount for which the actions were entered was 535,220*l.* The court sat on 65 days, 289 judgments were pronounced, or references were decided, and 3,886 acts or minutes of Court were entered.

The appeals before the Privy Council entered in the year were 58; there were 68 heard and determined, in 36 of which the judgment was affirmed, on 4 varied, on 28 reversed. At the end of the year 52 cases remained for hearing. In the House of Lords 47 causes were entered; and during the session 11 were withdrawn, 12 dismissed for want of prosecution, and 25 heard. Of these 16 were affirmed, 2 simply affirmed with declaration, 1 simply reversed, and 6 reversed with declarations. There were, at the end of the year, 49 cases for hearing.

CONVICTS.—On Jan. 1, 1858, there were remaining in the ten general convict establishments in England 7,577 male prisoners; there were received during the year 2,686; there were disposed of during the year 3,293; and, on Dec. 31, there remained 6,970. At the beginning of the year there were 928 female prisoners; 453 were received, 244 were disposed of, and at the end of the year 1,137 remained. The males were disposed of as follows:—1,622 discharged on expiration of sentence, 550 sent to Western Australia, 640 sent to Bermuda, 15 to lunatic asylums, 4 to county jails, 7 to the farm-school at Reigate, 21 pardoned free, 17 pardoned conditionally, 293 released under an order of license, 3 escaped, and 114 died. Of the women—205 discharged on expiration of sentence, 4 removed to lunatic asylums, 12 released under an order of license, 5 pardoned conditionally, and 18 died. The value of the convict labour at Portland was estimated at 40,003*l.*, at Portsmouth 27,864*l.*, at Chatham 19,690*l.*, and at Dartmoor 8,283*l.* The work of the females consists chiefly of washing and needle-work for prisoners; and in their prisons and the other male prisons profitable employment has not been provided for the prisoners.

REFORMATORIES.—In July, 1859, there were established and registered 49 reformatories in England (of which 5 were Roman Catholic), and 26 in Scotland. In the English Protestant Reformatories there was accommodation provided for 2,152 boys, and 356 girls; in the Roman Catholic, for 586 boys and 200 girls; in the Scotch, for 640 boys and 310 girls. The actual total number in the various institutions was 3,221, of whom 1,418 boys and 275 girls were in the Protestant establishments of England, 508 boys and 142 girls in the Roman Catholic, and 627 boys and 251 girls in the Scotch.

CONSTABULARY, IRELAND.—On January 1, 1859, the total of the force amounted to 12,003 men, with 346 horses, and a reserve of 181 men; but there were then upwards of 500 vacancies in the force. The total expenditure for the year had been 653,256*l.*, of which 639,391*l.* were paid from the public treasury, and 13,865*l.* by the various counties, cities, and towns. There were 72 stipendiary magistrates, of whom 18 receive 500*l.* per annum, 41 receive 400*l.*, and 13 receive 300*l.* per annum.

POLICE, SCOTLAND.—In pursuance of the Act 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 72, passed in 1857, a separate police force has been formed in 32 counties and 57 burghs in Scotland, and 5 burghs have consolidated themselves with their respective counties. For the counties, the amount of the force was 839; for the towns it was 1,625. Twenty of the burghs, including Glasgow and Edinburgh, are stated to be efficiently provided for; and in 36, including Perth, Dundee, and Port Glasgow, the provision is stated to be as yet inefficient. The pay of the constables varies from 16*s.* to 22*s.* per week; officers are of course paid more.

POLICE, CITY OF LONDON.—The expenditure of the City of London on their police in 1858 was 55,380*l.*; the wages to the constables and inspectors amounting to 35,472*l.* The number of men is not stated.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE CONVICTS.—The number of convicts who received tickets-of-leave in 1857 was 739; in 1858 it was 345. Of holders of tickets-of-leave there were 636 re-committed in 1857 for fresh offences, and 334 in 1858.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—The total expenditure for the year 1858 was 484,202*l.*; the force included 18 superintendents, 143 inspectors, 623 sergeants, and 5,355 constables. The police rate, at 6*d.* in the pound, on a computed rental of 12,034,005*l.*, produced 300,850*l.*; the consolidated fund paid 128,691*l.*; the amount received for special services was 33,656*l.*, and the remainder from various miscellaneous sources. The expenses of the Police Courts of the metropolis for the same year were 62,996*l.*, towards which 11,775*l.* are raised by fees, fines, &c., and the remainder is paid from the Treasury.

POLICE IN COUNTIES AND BOROUGHES.—In the year 1858 the total effective force of the Police in the Counties and Boroughs of England and Wales, exclusive of the Metropolitan District, was 13,110, an increase of 535 over the number in 1857. The pay of the constables varies from 22s. or 23s a week to 15s. or 16s. The average rate of payment is highest in the northern district; the lowest is in Somersetshire, where a third-class constable is paid 14s. a week.

COUNTY COURT IMPRISONMENTS.—From the institution of these Courts in 1846 to December 31, 1858, there had been 11,501 persons committed to prison, the imprisonment amounting to 20 days on an average. Of the total number of persons, 8,361 were committed for not appearing pursuant to summons, or alleging a sufficient reason for not appearing; 1 for refusing to be sworn; 81 for refusing to answer questions satisfactorily; 69 for contracting debt under false pretences, for fraud, breach of trust, or for not having reasonable expectation of being able to pay; 19 for disposing or transferring of property so as to defraud creditors; 10 for concealing or removing goods with intent to defraud creditors; and 2,960 for not

having satisfied the judgment and costs, having had sufficient means and ability to do so. The lowest amount due on judgment before committal was 9d., the highest was 63*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES COURT.—From January 11, 1858, to April 12, 1859, there had been 302 applications to the Court for dissolution of marriage, of which 126 were from the husband, and 106 from the wife. Of the cases heard, dissolution had been decreed in 37, and refused in 6; 144 of the cases were undefended. For judicial separation there were 108 petitions, 9 from the husband, 99 from the wife; 29 had been decreed, and 3 refused; 16 cases were undefended. For nullity of marriage there had been 10 petitions, 3 by wives, 7 by husbands; none had been decreed, and only one refused. For restitution of conjugal rights, 5 petitions were presented by husbands, 10 by wives; in 3 cases the restitution was decreed, in 1 refused. For orders of protection of the earnings and property of married women, there had been 57 applications; in 43 cases protection was granted, in 12 refused, 1 had been abandoned, and 1 remained to be heard.

V.—Population, Poor Laws, &c.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—In the year 1857 there were registered in England 663,071 Births, a rate of 3.435 per cent. on the population, and an increase of 5,518 over 1856. Of the total number 339,998 were males, and 323,073 females; of these 21,931 males and 21,071 females were illegitimate, or 1 in 15 of the whole. Hereford, 10.5 per cent., Cumberland, 10.2, and Shropshire 10.0, are highest in the list of counties, London 4.2 is lowest, but it is believed this is an under statement, from the circumstance that many of this class are unregistered. In the same year there were registered 159,097 Marriages, a decrease of 240 from the previous year. Of the total number 102,062 were celebrated in the Established Church by banns, 21,259 by license, 3,748 by superintendent-registrar's certificate, and 3,992 not stated; of the 28,066 not married with the rites of the Church of England, 7,360 were of Roman Catholics, 10,686 at dissenting places of worship, 9,642 at superintendent-registrar's office, 67 of Quakers, and 311 of Jews. Of persons under 21, there were 8,885 men and 28,798 women; 21,872 widowers and 14,487 widows were re-married. There were 44,013 men and 61,768 women who signed with marks, rather more than one-third of the whole number married. In 30,518 marriages, both parties signed, and in 44,742 only one signed. The Deaths in the year were 419,815, exceeding those of 1856 by 29,309; of these deaths 212,356 were of males, and 207,459 of females; but the deaths were still 243,256 less than the births.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, SCOTLAND.—In the year 1858 there were 104,195

Births, of which 53,826 were males, and 50,369 were females, and 9,256 of the whole were illegitimate. The greatest number of births occurred in May, the smallest in September. The total of Deaths was 63,532, of which 31,160 were males and 31,872 females. The greatest number of deaths occurred in March, the fewest in September. The number of Marriages was 19,603. The greatest number of marriages occurred in June, the fewest in April.

IRELAND, MARRIAGES.—The number of registered Marriages—Roman Catholics are exempted from making returns—was 8,960 in 1858, of which 4,941 were by the Established Church, and 4,019 in various registered places of dissent and the registrar's office. The estimated population in 1858 was 6,013,103; the emigration, 64,337.

POOR RELIEF, IRELAND.—In the year ended September 29th, 1858, the total amount expended on the relief of the poor in the 163 unions of Ireland, was 457,367*l.*, of which 266,157*l.* had been for in-maintenance, and 3,133*l.* for out-relief. The number of persons relieved during the year had been 177,205 in the house, and 5,851 out-door. The expenditure had decreased 40,851*l.* from that of the previous year; and the number of persons in the house had been 9,030 less, but out-door there had been an increase of 1,263 persons; the valuation of the assessable property had risen from 11,877,088*l.* to 12,091,563*l.*; and the average poundage had fallen from 10*d.* to 9*d.*, the lowest amount being 5*½d.*, the highest 1*s.* 7*d.*

SUMMARY of the AMOUNTS EXPENDED for IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half-Year ended at Lady-day 1859, in 643 UNIONS and SINGLE PARISHES, under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 17,629,976 persons; the entire Population of England and Wales being 17,927,609 (Census 1851).

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions and Single Pa- rishes.	Number of Parishes.	Population 1851.	Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief.		
				In-Main- tenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
I.—THE METROPOLIS.				£.	£.	£.
1. Middlesex (part) . .	28	158	1,742,771	109,965	76,260	186,225
2. Surrey (part) . .	9	17	482,435	25,486	23,277	48,763
3. Kent (part) . . .	2	11	134,200	5,971	7,769	13,740
Totals . .	39	186	2,359,406	141,422	107,306	248,728
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN.						
2. Surrey (part) . .	11	134	194,278	8,473	21,354	29,827
3. Kent (part) . . .	26	413	484,297	21,494	41,069	62,563
4. Sussex	22	287	314,905	14,703	37,384	52,087
5. Southampton . .	26	339	400,034	16,858	41,755	58,613
6. Berks.	12	239	199,173	7,727	21,968	29,695
Totals . .	97	1,412	1,592,687	69,255	163,530	232,785
III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND.						
1. Middlesex (part) .	6	57	150,606	7,700	11,865	19,565
7. Hertford	12	164	173,953	6,508	20,324	26,832
8. Buckingham . .	7	192	143,492	3,818	20,869	24,687
9. Oxford	9	292	169,908	4,862	22,507	27,369
10. Northampton . .	12	323	210,489	4,373	27,346	31,719
11. Huntingdon . . .	3	87	60,319	1,335	7,292	8,627
12. Bedford	6	137	129,805	2,869	14,044	16,913
13. Cambridge . . .	9	173	191,800	5,659	25,547	31,206
Totals . .	64	1,425	1,230,372	37,124	149,794	186,918
IV.—EASTERN.						
14. Essex	17	370	344,077	14,651	42,584	57,235
15. Suffolk	17	520	335,797	8,911	37,724	46,635
16. Norfolk	22	737	433,277	12,304	52,197	64,501
Totals . .	56	1,627	1,113,151	35,866	132,505	168,371
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN.						
17. Wilts.	18	310	240,549	6,587	34,178	40,765
18. Dorset	12	284	177,070	3,340	22,871	26,211
19. Devon	21	481	570,484	10,123	59,019	69,142
20. Cornwall	13	221	355,392	4,779	22,858	27,637
21. Somerset	16	481	456,175	9,121	51,480	60,601
Totals . .	80	1,777	1,799,670	33,950	190,406	224,356
VI.—WEST-MIDLAND.						
22. Gloucester . . .	17	360	419,501	11,786	36,280	48,066
23. Hereford	7	217	99,103	2,062	11,922	13,984
24. Salop	15	291	226,352	4,708	15,219	19,927
25. Stafford	17	273	629,329	10,886	30,941	41,827
26. Worcester	11	226	257,144	4,772	17,964	22,736
27. Warwick	14	263	479,079	9,312	29,645	38,957
Totals . .	81	1,630	2,110,508	43,526	141,971	185,497

SUMMARY—continued.

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions and Single Pa- rishes.	Number of Parishes.	Population 1851.	Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief.		
				In-Main- tenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND.				£.	£.	£.
28. Leicester	11	336	234,420	5,284	20,815	26,099
29. Rutland	2	65	24,214	719	2,158	2,877
30. Lincoln	14	720	397,843	8,113	41,637	49,750
31. Nottingham	9	295	293,338	5,670	22,658	28,328
32. Derby	9	272	259,965	3,337	11,712	15,049
Totals . .	45	1,688	1,209,780	23,123	98,980	122,103
VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN.						
33. Chester	11	467	420,074	6,177	27,785	33,962
34. Lancaster	28	454	2,056,185	43,269	94,008	137,277
Totals . .	39	921	2,476,259	49,446	121,793	171,239
IX.—YORK.						
35. West Riding	28	526	1,162,710	16,734	73,736	90,470
36. East Riding	10	369	250,779	4,523	15,068	19,591
37. North Riding	15	477	187,728	2,751	14,907	17,658
Totals . .	53	1,372	1,601,217	24,008	103,711	127,719
X.—NORTHERN.						
38. Durham	14	311	411,538	5,027	26,750	31,777
39. Northumberland	12	540	303,489	5,180	29,846	35,026
40. Cumberland	9	202	195,210	4,080	12,716	16,796
41. Westmorland	3	110	58,387	1,404	4,104	5,508
Totals . .	38	1,163	968,624	15,691	73,416	89,107
XI.—WELSH.						
42. Monmouth	6	161	177,130	2,695	16,579	19,274
43. South Wales	27	674	607,111	5,469	69,098	74,567
44. North Wales	18	353	384,061	3,414	58,535	61,949
Totals . .	51	1,188	1,168,302	11,578	144,212	155,790
TOTALS	643	14,389	17,629,976	484,989	1,427,624	1,912,613
Residue of the Kingdom	.	311	297,633			
Totals of England and Wales . . . . .	.	14,700	17,927,609			

The decrease in the amount of expenditure from the corresponding half-year in 1858 was 215,098*l.*, equal to 10·1 per cent.

LUNACY.—In England, on Jan. 1, 1859, there were 15,120 lunatics confined in county and borough asylums, and 1,666 in private asylums and hospitals, of whom 7,768 were males, and 9,018 females. There were 1,021 males and 1,285 females discharged cured during the year, out of a total of 3,321 discharged, and 2,844 males and 3,045 females admitted; and 1,754 had died. The total number remaining in confinement on December 31, 1858, was 17,700.

In Scotland, at the beginning of 1858 there were 2,380 lunatics in public asylums, 745 in private asylums, 839 in poorhouses, and

1,784 in private houses, a total of 5,748, of whom 1,011 were private and 4,737 pauper lunatics, of whom 2,718 were males, and 3,030 females. As the Commissioners have only made their first annual Report, the returns are not complete, but the public asylums returns show that they admitted 449 males and 498 females; and discharged as recovered, 151 males and 201 females; 289 as not cured, and 203 deaths. In the poor-houses, 45 males and 92 females were discharged as recovered, 69 not recovered, and 102 deaths; and 332 had been admitted.

VI.—*Emigration and Colonial Statistics.*

EMIGRATION.—The Nineteenth General Report of the Emigration Commissioners states that the emigration in 1858 had been the smallest in number of any year since 1845, amounting to only 113,972. The cause of the decrease is attributed to the "increased prosperity of the working classes in Ireland;" the whole Irish emigration having fallen to 33,656, of whom the greater part went to America; while the sums remitted from America, or employed in the payment of passages, amounted to 474,610*l.* The rate of mortality on board emigrant-ships had continued to decrease, and in 1858 had been only 0.19 per cent. among those proceeding to North America, and 0.60 among those proceeding to Australia. To the Australian settlements there were 39,295 emigrants, of whom 15,910 were assisted. Of the assisted emigrants, 3,277 males and 3,219 females, went to New South Wales, 1,734 males and 3,770 females to Victoria, 1,863 males and 1,849 females to South Australia, and 41 males and 157 females to Western Australia. Of emigrants paying for their own passage, 418 males and 300 females went to New South Wales; 11,216 males and 4,946 females to Victoria; 154 males and 116 females to South Australia, and 34 males and 23 females to Western Australia. The total emigration in the first three months of 1859 was 17,314, of whom 10,005 went to the United States, 59 to British North America, 6,167 to Australia, and 1,083 to other places. The number of immigrants arriving in Canada by the St. Lawrence was 12,810; the total number, including those through the United States, was 38,014. The total number leaving was 25,674; of the 12,340 remaining, 11,100 settled in Canada West, and 1,240 in Canada East. The number of adult males was 4,442, of whom 1,651 were farmers, 1,593 labourers, 932 mechanics, and 266 classed as clerks and servants. The assisted emigrants numbered 353, of whom 243 were females. To New Brunswick there were only 309 emigrants during the year.

The whole number of persons sent out by the aid of the Emigration Commissioners in the year 1858 was 18,159, at a total expense of 252,750*l.*, the greater part of which was furnished by the respective colonies, except Tasmania and Western Australia. The emigrants forwarded to New South Wales, were 6,496; to Victoria, 5,504; to South Australia, 3,712; to Western Australia, 198; to Tasmania, 14; to the Cape of Good Hope, 2,034; and to Natal, 201.

COLONIES.—In 1853 the military expenditure on the British colonies and dependencies, exclusive of India, was 3,770,346*l.*, of which only 237,862*l.* were furnished by the colonies themselves; in 1857 the expenditure was 3,925,145*l.*, of which the colonies furnished 337,525*l.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—In 1858 the land revenue from its various branches amounted

to 402,472*l.*, of which 240,533*l.* were from land-sales; the revenue from gold produced 43,107*l.*; the whole revenue was 1,422,466*l.*, an increase over that of 1857 of 218,733*l.* The population on January 1, 1858, was 305,487, of whom 171,673 were males, and 133,814 females. The imports in 1857 were valued at 6,729,408*l.*, of which 5,511,007*l.* were from the United Kingdom and from British colonies. The exports amounted to 4,011,952*l.*, of which 3,676,413*l.* were to the United Kingdom or British colonies, of which 1,275,067*l.* was for wool, and 82,134*l.* for tallow. The report also notices the settlement in June 1856, of the Pitcairn islanders, 194 in number, in Norfolk Island, where they were supplied with houses, cleared land, cattle, sheep, &c., and provisions to last them till they could raise a crop. In October 1857 it was found that this lavish supply had produced indolence, and together with their ignorance of agricultural processes, they had so much deteriorated, that it was found necessary to furnish them with instructors in those processes, and some of the commoner manual arts.

VICTORIA.—The revenue for 1858 had been 3,039,791*l.*, of which 954,215*l.* arose from the land (699,846*l.* being from sales), 320,911*l.* from the export duty on gold, 69,531*l.* from miners' licenses, &c.; a decrease from similar items of 1857. The population on March 31, 1858, was 469,637, an increase of 58,871 on the previous year. The number of acres under crop was 237,729, of which 87,230 were under wheat. The live stock consisted of 4,766,022 sheep, 614,537 horned cattle, and 55,683 horses. Railways were in rapid progress, and upwards of 700 miles of electric telegraph wires had been completed. The gold exported in 1857 was valued at 10,987,591*l.*, and in the first half-year of 1858, at 5,119,062*l.* The number of steam-engines employed in the production of the gold was 282 in May, 1858, and there were 4,256 puddling-machines at work.

By a later return, from the Government Gazette, showing the population on June 30, 1859, the total number of persons was 517,366, of whom 330,212 were males, and 187,154 females. The increase by the excess of births over deaths in the quarter ending at the same date was 2,633, of which 1,098 were of males, and 1,535 of females. The increase by immigration over emigration had been 1777 males and 956 females, a total of 2,633; and there had been an increase of 1,900 Chinese, all males. The total number of Chinese in the colony were computed on June 30, 1859, to amount to 45,160.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The total revenue for 1857 was 715,461*l.* (a small decrease from the previous year), of which 216,289*l.* were derived from the sale of 179,138 acres of land. The quantity of stock on December 31, 1857, was estimated at 2,075,805 sheep, 310,400 horned cattle, and 26,220 horses. There had been 335,313*l.* expended on public

works, the chief of which were roads and the electric telegraph. The imports of the year had amounted to 1,623,052*l.*, the exports to 1,958,572*l.*

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The total revenue of 1857 had been 40,923*l.*, of which 6,461*l.* were derived from land. The population had been stationary, as the immigration about balanced the emigration. The mineral resources of the colony are stated to have made considerable progress.

NEW ZEALAND.—From the census just taken, it shows an extraordinary rate of advance over that of 1851, which, in one or two generations, will excite astonishment. The entire European population is only 61,199. Nevertheless, this shows an increase of more than a hundred per cent. in seven years, and it is remarkable that one-half of the number are what are legally termed “infants”—namely, below 21 years of age. Of the various provinces Auckland is the most populous, and Wellington the next, the respective numbers being 18,177 and 11,728. Then come Nelson, 9,272; Canterbury, 8,967; Otago, 6,944; and Hawkes Bay, 1,514. The disproportion between the numbers of males and females is great, but still not so serious as is sometimes the case in colonies, and it refers, moreover, chiefly to the original settlers, the young population being more equal. The males amount to 35,043, and the females to 26,156. The live stock in the colony includes 1,523,324 sheep, 137,204 cattle, 40,734 pigs, 14,912 horses, and 11,797 goats, and is about five or six times as great as in 1851. The quantity of land in use has about quadrupled. In 1851 there were only 30,470 acres fenced in, or a little more than one acre per head of the population. Now the total is 235,541, or at the rate of about four acres. Owing to the scattered nature

of the settlements, the introduction of land or coast-lines of telegraph appears an urgent want. This, however, has not yet been begun. With regard to locomotion, the facilities for steamers between the principal points will probably for a long time obviate much of the necessity for expenditure in railways or other roads.

WEST INDIES.—To the West Indies and Mauritius the immigration is almost entirely from the British East Indies. In 1858 there had been received in the Mauritius 29,946 persons, of whom 18,224 were adult males, 6,898 adult females, the remainder children and infants. On December 31, 1858, the Indian population amounted to 120,334 males and 43,670 females. Among them the number of deaths in the year had been 3,574, the marriages 97, and the births 3,263. To British Guiana, Trinidad, Grenada, and St. Lucia, there were sent 7,682 coolies, of whom 4,282 were men, 1,797 women, and 1,227 children and infants. The report states that the mortality among these emigrants is very great, both upon the passage, and after being settled upon the plantations.

IMMIGRANTS AND LIBERATED AFRICANS.—The total number to the British West Indies in the year 1858 was 5,917, and to the Mauritius, in the first and second quarters of the year only, 8,132; to the Mauritius the whole of the immigrants were from the East Indies. To the West Indies there were 3,850 from the East Indies, 1,664 from Madeira, 281 from St. Helena, 53 from the Cape de Verde Islands, and 69 removals from one colony to another. The total immigration of this character from 1848 to 1858 had been only 59,077 to the West Indies, and 126,781 to the Mauritius, of which 125,785 had been from the East Indies.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

I.—EDUCATION AND CONNECTED MATTERS.

NATIONAL COLLECTIONS.—In the Year 1858 there were expended the following sums:—

	£.
British Museum (Establishment) . . .	53,670
Ditto (Buildings) . . .	32,766
Ditto (Purchases) . . .	19,830
National Gallery . . .	9,034
Scientific Works and Experiments . . .	5,219
Royal Geographical Society . . .	500
British Historical Portrait Gallery . . .	2,705
Science and Art Department . . .	77,055
Museum of Practical Geology . . .	6,187
Royal Society . . .	1,000
South Kensington, laying out grounds and buildings . . .	55,204
Total . . .	263,170

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The total expenditure on the British Museum in the year ended March 31, 1859, was 73,500*l.*: of which 19,830*l.* were expended on purchases and

acquisitions, and of this 10,000*l.* were for printed books, 1,320*l.* for MSS., 2,792*l.* for coins and antiquities, and 2,000*l.* for prints and drawings; 15,450*l.* on bookbinding, cabinets, &c. 3,400*l.* for printing catalogues, taking casts, &c., and the remainder for salaries, house expenses, and miscellaneous outlays.

In the year 1858 the number of visitors to the General Collection had been 519,565. The total number of visitors to the Reading Room for the purpose of study had been 122,103. The visits of artists and students to the Sculpture Galleries numbered 2,522. The visits to the Print Room had been 3,499, and to the Coin and Medal Room, 2,002.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.—The total expense of this department for the year ending March 31, 1859 was 83,242*l.*; of which 56,067*l.* was for South Kensington Museum and general management; 6,187*l.* for the Geological Museum in Jernynstreet; 8,181*l.* for the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom; 1,922*l.* for the In-

dustrial Museum, Scotland; 6,050*l.* for the Royal Society, Dublin; and 4,833*l.* for the Museum of Irish Industry. There has been a large increase in the number of students in the schools of art, both in London and the provinces; the total number of students being 64,714, of whom 49,955 were taught in public schools, and 14,771 in the central schools, and the fees received amounted to 12,735*l.* The visits to the South Kensington Museum were 456,288; of which 409,206 were on free days, 209,725 in the evening, and 199,481 in the morning; the remainder were on payment or by passes, and the greater number in the day-time. The Geological Museum in Jermyn-street, has been visited by 24,877 persons, an increase of upwards of 7,000 over the preceding year. The lectures to working men had on the whole not been so well attended as in the previous year, a result attributed to their having been given during the fine long summer evenings, and they are therefore in future to be given earlier in the season.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART. — Sums granted for such objects in 1859.

	£.
Public Education, Great Britain	836,920
Science and Art Department	93,394
Public Education, Ireland	249,468
Commissioners of Education, Ireland,	
Office Expenses	655
University of London	3,650
Universities, &c., in Scotland	7,650
Queen's University in Ireland	2,297
Queen's Colleges, Ireland	4,800
Royal Irish Academy	500
Belfast Theological Professors, &c.. . . .	2,500
British Museum (Establishment)	77,425
Ditto (Buildings)	22,270
Ditto (Purchases)	3,000
National Gallery (including purchases of Pictures).	15,985
Scientific Works and Experiments.	6,439
Royal Geographical Society	500
Royal Society	1,000
Total	1,328,453

EDUCATION.—In the schools of England and Wales receiving government support, or submitting to government inspection, there were in 1853 at the time of inspection, 821,744 scholars present, with 5,495 certificated teachers, and 13,281 apprenticed teachers. The inspectors also visited 539 schools for pauper children, when 47,527 scholars were present; and 118 reformatory, ragged, and industrial schools, when 7,793 children were present. The grants for buildings in the year amounted to 140,826*l.*, and 218,968*l.* had been subscribed in addition in order to forward the object. There were 36 training colleges, the pupils numbered 2,709, and the inspectors state they can now furnish about 1,500 qualified teachers per annum.

NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.—The number of children on the rolls for the

quarter ending March 31, 1858, was 569,545. Of these 29,130 belonged to the established church, 481,064 were Roman Catholics, 57,018 Presbyterians, and 2,216 other Protestant dissenters, and 117 whose religious denominations were not known. To teach these there were 6,145 principal and agricultural teachers, 737 assistants, 1,638 paid monitors, 545 work-mistresses, and 172 pupil teachers; a total of 9,237 teachers at an annual expense of 142,917*l.* The total number of schools was 5335; and of these 597 were of the established church, 3,683 Roman Catholic, 688 Presbyterian, and 26 of other dissenters; there were also 217 schools under official management, and 124 under joint management. Of the Protestant schools, 650 are under clerical management, and 661 under lay management; of the Roman Catholic, 298 are lay, and 3385 clerical.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES, AND UNIVERSITY, IRELAND.—In the year ending March 11, 1859, the amount of the grants to the university and the three colleges was 26,930*l.* In the same year there had been at Belfast College 219 students, and 158 matriculations, of these, 14 of the students and 7 of those who matriculated were Roman Catholics, the remainder, Protestants of various denominations. At Cork, the number of matriculated students was 114, of whom 55 were Roman Catholics. At Galway the number of matriculated student was 113, of whom 56 were Roman Catholics. The number of students at Belfast and Galway have progressively increased, the numbers above given are the highest of any year since the foundation. At Cork, the maximum was reached in 1855-6, when the number of students was 146.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS, IRELAND.—On December 31, 1857, there were existing in Ireland, besides the Albert Model Agricultural School at Glasnevin, near Dublin, 20 others in connection with the Commissioners for National Education; 18 model agricultural schools under local management; 50 ordinary agricultural schools; and 71 workhouse agricultural schools. The quantities of land held by the model schools, vary from 287 acres to 7; in the ordinary and workhouse schools, from 60 acres to 1 acre. From 1837 to 1857, the amount contributed by public grants to all the schools for agricultural purposes has been 126,345*l.* including the costs of inspection. The value of the stock, crops, implements and buildings in the model schools alone in 1857, was 82,946*l.* In the model schools, in March 1858, (four had not been opened), there were 1,235 pupils habitually receiving agricultural instruction; in the ordinary agricultural national schools and in the workhouse schools there were 3,021 actually taught in each of the classes, some few received payment as belonging to the industrial class, and there were 190 resident boarders at the model schools. The number of pupils on the rolls is nearly or quite four times as great as this.

RETURNS of the INCOME, EXPENDITURE, and number of Pupils of all TRAINING INSTITUTIONS aided by Parliamentary Grants, for the Year 1857. The Income is derived from private Subscriptions, Grants from Diocesan Boards of Education, Collections made in Churches, Fees from Students, &c., in addition to the Grants from Parliament, which is somewhat more than half of the whole.

TRAINING COLLEGES.	Total Income.			Total Expenditure.			Average Number of Students in Residence.	Average Cost per Student.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
For Masters only :										
Battersea (National Society's) . . .	5,802	7	3	5,965	3	4	110	47	12	4½
Caermarthen (National Society's) . .	2,125	16	6	1,814	7	2	41	42	16	5½
Caernarvon (Church of England) . . .	1,582	14	8	2,848	5	11	42	29	2	5½
Chelsea, St. Mark's (National Society's)	5,979	7	9	5,616	5	2	102	54	0	7½
Chester (Diocesan)	1,641	10	3	1,641	10	3	40	40	4	5½
Chichester (Diocesan)	610	17	0	800	1	9	13	61	10	11
Culham (Oxford Diocesan)	1,490	0	0	1,779	13	4	39	45	12	7½
Durham (Diocesan)	2,471	16	6	2,323	10	0½	43	34	12	9
Edinburgh (Scottish Episcopal) . . .	737	13	6	861	4	1	9	95	13	9
Exeter (Diocesan)	1,916	7	0	1,715	3	1	42	40	16	8½
Hammersmith, St. Mary's (Roman Catholic)	1,691	5	0	1,683	4	3½	32	50	7	6
Metropolitan (Church of England) . .	5,188	7	7	4,737	19	10	72	53	2	6½
Salisbury (Worcester Diocesan) . . .	1,799	16	11	2,093	18	8	43	48	13	11
Winchester (Diocesan)	1,516	17	8	1,529	11	7½	30	39	12	1½
York and Ripon (Diocesan)	2,601	13	4	2,600	13	6	65	40	0	2½
For Mistresses only :										
Bishop Stortford (Rochester Diocesan)	1,857	16	9	1,861	16	9	47	37	17	11
Brighton (Chichester Diocesan) . . .	1,147	8	10	1,214	6	9	36	29	3	11
Bristol, Gloucester & Oxford (Diocesan)	2,079	12	7	2,009	11	11	49	29	11	1
Derby (Lichfield Diocesan)	1,334	0	9	1,347	16	6	40	33	4	11
Gray's Inn Road (Home and Colonial Society's)	7,289	15	9	7,297	7	6	208	35	1	2½
Liverpool (Roman Catholic)	1,068	5	8	1,413	8	6	44	28	13	9½
Norwich (Diocesan)	949	4	8	936	8	0	24	39	0	4
St. Leonards-on-Sea (Roman Catholic)	2,474	15	0	2,460	19	10½	22	71	14	6½
Salisbury (Diocesan)	1,623	4	4½	1,615	13	6	58	27	13	8
Warrington (Chester Diocesan) . . .	2,138	14	8	2,138	14	8	84	25	9	2½
Whitlands (National Society's) . . .	4,276	8	1	4,271	7	2	104	41	1	5
York and Ripon (Diocesan)	862	14	8	862	14	8	27	31	19	0½
For both Masters and Mistresses :										
Borough Road (British and Foreign School Society's)	6,351	19	3	6,351	19	3	125	50	16	3½
Cheltenham (Church of England) . . .	5,554	8	2	5,699	11	10	152	37	9	11½
Edinburgh (Established Church) . . .	3,299	3	5	3,299	9	4	130	23	1	5
Edinburgh (Free Church)	3,427	8	0	4,168	1	0	133	27	14	8
Glasgow (Established Church)	2,354	5	3	2,554	11	0	87	28	2	0
Glasgow (Free Church)	2,981	5	6	2,981	5	6	110	24	14	2
Westminster (Wesleyan)	4,609	11	2	4,609	11	2	102	45	3	10

2.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

SAVINGS' BANKS.—In the United Kingdom, on November 20, 1858, the total amount of deposits, including interest, was 38,372,090*l.* The number of individual depositors was 1,383,203, of whom 200,485 had deposited sums not exceeding 1*l.*, 276,345 not exceeding 5*l.*, 181,852 not exceeding 10*l.*, 131,480 not exceeding 15*l.*, 80,825 not exceeding 20*l.*, 139,654 not exceeding 30*l.*, 113,205 not exceeding 40*l.*, 54,149 not exceeding 50*l.*, 89,267 not exceeding 75*l.*, 42,602 not exceeding 100*l.*, 28,481 not exceeding 125*l.*, 16,800 not exceeding 150*l.*,

26,560 not exceeding 200*l.*, and 1,497 above 200*l.* There were also 15,368 Charitable Institutions, depositors of 729,457*l.*, 9,994 Friendly Societies, of 1,562,784*l.*; and 571 societies who had direct accounts with the Commissioners to the amount of 1,980,682*l.* In the ten years, previous to and ending with November 20, 1858, there had been deposits to the amount of 648,352*l.*, in respect of which no withdrawals nor any payments had been made. The number of deposit accounts was 71,954, an average of 9*l.* each, of which 35,691 were those of males, 27,643 of females, and 8,620 of trust accounts.

[There are four times as many Money-Order Offices in the United Kingdom as there are Savings-Banks; and the money-order offices are open every day of the week, except Sunday, from 9 o'clock to 5, while the savings-banks are generally open only for an hour or two hours on a single day of the week. There are only 597 savings-banks in England, Scotland, and Ireland; 15 counties and a vast number of towns are entirely without them; and scarcely any of our thousands of villages enjoy the benefit of the institution. But the number of money-order offices is 2,360, and they are constantly on the increase. The savings-banks received 7,300,367*l.* in the year 1846, and only 7,901,925*l.* in 1858. The money-order offices transmitted in 1846 3,515,079 sums, amounting to 7,071,056*l.*, and in 1858 transmitted 6,689,396 sums, amounting to 12,662,105*l.* Mr. Sikes, of the Huddersfield Banking Company, catching at a hint given him by the practice of a bank in Australia, conceived the idea of making all the money-order offices contributory to the savings-banks. He proposes to establish a central savings-bank in London, to which depositors might send their money through the money-order offices, in sums of not less than 1*l.*; and which should issue, in return or acknowledgment for the remittances, savings-bank interest notes to the amount remitted, that is, notes entitling the holder to receive the amount of his deposit, with the addition of interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. a-year. The deposit might be remitted in the form of a money-order through the Post-office, and the interest note be received by the same means in one or two days. As it would be very undesirable that the interest notes should come into circulation as a currency, the names of the owners would be written upon them, and they would only be payable to the owners or their representatives, who might obtain the amount by complying with a simple form at the Post-office. The views of Mr. Sikes have been fully developed, both in a printed pamphlet, and in a paper read to the Congress on Social Science at Bradford.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—From the Report of the Registrar in August, 1859, it appears that since the passing of the Friendly Society Act in 1793 to the end of 1858, the number of Friendly Societies enrolled and certified had been 28,550. Of this number 6,850 had then ceased to exist, and several more in 1859; the cause being generally the small number of members, the increased claims arising from the advanced age of members, without the accession of younger members, and the insufficiency of the contributions. Of a very large number of these societies the rules are not certified, nor are they enrolled; both of which are necessary to give the members a legal claim on the funds. Those which are certified seem to be unwilling generally to make returns as to their financial position. Out of 20,700 forms issued, only about 6,000 societies gave the required information, and of these 1,400

were so imperfect as to be useless. Those returns that were sent in, however, confirm the belief in the unsoundness of many of them, owing to the insufficiency of the contributions.

LOAN SOCIETIES.—On December 31, 1858, there were 230 registered loan societies in England, of which the greatest number are in Warwickshire, Lancashire, Middlesex, and Nottingham. There are none in Wales, nor in the counties of Bedford, Bucks, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Dorset, Durham, Hertford, Hunts, Monmouth, Northumberland, Oxford, Rutland, Shropshire, Somerset, Suffolk, Surrey, Westmorland, or Worcester. The sums in borrowers' hands at the above date was 264,273*l.*, the amount circulated in the year had been 473,222*l.*; the number of borrowers was 95,645; the amount paid for interest was 29,821*l.*, and 7,148*l.* had been paid for forms and inquiries. The expenses of management were 11,878*l.*; the interest paid to depositors or shareholders amounted to 14,677*l.*; and the sums actually advanced by them was 86,050*l.* In the year there had been 10,250 summonses, and 833 distress warrants issued, and the amount of costs paid by borrowers or sureties had been 1,605*l.*

3. PUBLIC HEALTH.

VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.—The Board of the National Vaccine Establishment report, that, in 1858, they had supplied 234,150 charges of lymph. 6,445 vaccinations have been performed by the vaccinators in London connected with the establishment, and 130,697 vaccinations had been performed by correspondents of the Board. Amongst the various places supplied during the year, besides hospitals, dispensaries, poor law unions, naval and military depôts, militia stations, &c., were the following: Hong Kong, Corfu, Malta, Lisbon, the North West Provinces of India, Central America, Newfoundland, Siam, Berbice, the Hague, Madeira, Albany, West Australia, Amsterdam, Shanghai, Canada West, Jamaica, Belize, Ostend, Trieste, Canton, Bahama, Bruges, Boulogne, Prince Edward's Island, Styria, New Brunswick, Buenos Ayres, Birmah, Barbados, Guipuzcoa, Montserrat, Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Fontainebleau, Naples, Bonn, Honduras, Valencia, Syria, Zurich, Ostend, Sydney, Gibraltar, Cape Town, Graham's Town, and Port Elizabeth. The attention of the Board had been directed to the most effectual method of increasing the supply of vaccine lymph, as the Vaccination Acts of 1840, 1841, and 1853, which had created and developed the parochial system of public vaccination, had tended greatly to reduce the number of applicants at the stations of the National Vaccine Establishment; and thus while the operation of successive laws has reduced the number of vaccinations from which lymph is supplied for the public service, the demands for lymph have gone on increasing; and whereas, ordinarily, the National Vaccine Establishment distributes about 215,000 charges of lymph, it must

yet be considered that under the influence of peculiar circumstances the demand may rise (as it has already risen) to about 320,000. Under these circumstances the Board had to consider whether any other sources of vaccine lymph could be obtained, and they turned their attention to the fact, that abundant sources of lymph existed in the great parochial vaccinating stations at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle, and other large towns. They, therefore appointed a competent person at Manchester, and a carefully-chosen specimen of lymph was sent to him, with detailed instructions.

THE WEATHER, PRICES OF PROVISIONS, AND PROGRESS OF POPULATION.—The Registrar-General's Report for the quarter ending September 30, 1859, says—The mean temperature of the quarter was 62 deg. 8 min., or 3 deg. 3 min. above the average temperature of the season during 88 years. The excessive heat was accumulated chiefly in July, when the mean temperature was 68 deg. 1 min.; while on July 12th the air in the shade reached 92½ deg., and 93 deg. on the 13th and the 18th; so that during 10 successive days the mean temperature of day and night exceeded 70 deg., a thing unprecedented during the period over which correct observations extended. The air was drier (·72) than usual; but the rain-fall (8·2 inches) somewhat exceeded the quarterly average. The thermometer on the grass never fell below 40 deg. in July and August, whereas it usually falls several times to the freezing point of water.

The price of wheat has remained steadily at nearly the same figure for a year and nine months; and during the last three months it has been 44s. a quarter. This steadiness of price in an article of large consumption has a salutary effect. Beef has been 54d. a pound, mutton 53d. a pound by the carcase at Leadenhall and Newgate markets. The price of beef is the same as it was in the corresponding quarter of 1858, and the eighth of a penny less than it was in 1857; the price of mutton in the same quarters was 54d., 54d., 53d. The average prices of the higher qualities of the two meats decreased 1d. in the pound, or beef from 64d. to 64d.; mutton 7d. to 6½d. Potatoes were sold at the rate of 85s. a ton at the waterside market, Southwark; in the corresponding quarters of two previous years the prices were 105s. and 76s. 6d. The prices of the present year, like the temperatures of the seasons, occupy an intermediate position between those of 1857, when they were higher, and 1858, when they were lower.

104,339 persons died in this quarter. This number is 6,079 in excess of the deaths, 98,260, in the corresponding summer quarter of last year; and the rate of mortality, 2·093 per cent., is below the average (2·138); the excess in that average being due to the epidemics of cholera. A certain number of the deaths in the quarter may be set down as natural deaths, and they would not have exceeded 73,533 if the mortality in 63 dis-

tricts of England, by no means an unexceptionable sanitary condition, be taken as the standard. The 30,806 deaths in excess of that number are unnatural deaths, the results of causes which it is the duty of every member of the community to endeavour to remove. It is a remarkable fact that the mortality of the quarter in the small towns and the country parishes was above their average, to the extent of more than one death annually out of every 1,000 living. A still greater excess might have been expected in the large town districts, whereas the reverse was observed; the mortality having been at the rate of 2 in 1,000 less than the average.

The excess of the number of births over the number of deaths was 63,072, and that was therefore the natural increase of the population of England and Wales in 92 days. On an average 695 were added to the population daily, and the probable daily increase of the population of the United Kingdom was 1,042, which at the ordinary rates of mortality will supply 347 men daily of the age of 20. The youth of the country are growing at such a rate as to add a battalion to its strength every two or three days. A certain number of them are transplanted, and go to people the colonies. 34,864 emigrants sailed during the quarter, or 379 men, women, and children on an average daily, from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are government agents; of whom about 12,464 were of English origin.

Pauperism was below the average in the kingdom. The average number of paupers in receipt of relief during the quarter was 783,449, or less by about 29,000 than the numbers receiving relief in the corresponding quarters of the two previous years.

[The month of October has been so remarkable for its extreme variations, that we add the observations of Mr. G. I. Symonds, made in London:—

"During this month we have experienced alike excessive heat and cold. The heat on the 4th was such that the records of the past 44 years afford no parallel; the cold on the 24th has been unequalled during the same period, except in 1836; on no occasion has it been recorded that such vicissitudes as we have lately felt (I fear I ought to say suffered from) have occurred in one month.

"Lightning on the 21st, in N.E., from 11 to 11·15 p.m.; snow on the 22nd and 24th; fog on the 9th, 12th, 24th, 27th, and 28th; aurora on the 12th, 17th, and 27th; lunar halo on the 13th, from 9 till 11 p.m. Violent storms of wind on the 25th, 26th, and the 31st.

"During the past six months we have had four striking cases of unseasonable temperature. On April the 1st we had a *minimum* of 24·6, an excessively rare degree of cold for that month; but on the 7th the temperature ran up to 78·5, almost as remarkable as an instance of heat. In the present month we have had the enormous range of 54·3 (80·9-26·6). To this list I may add that the mean temperature of July was higher than had ever, in any month of any year, been recorded."]

5.—INTERCOMMUNICATION.

POST-OFFICE.—The fifth annual return of the Post-Office for 1858 states that the total number of letters delivered in the year was 522,874,000, of which 427,871,000 were in England and Wales, 44,208,000 in Ireland, 50,795,000 in Scotland. These numbers give an average, in England, of 22 letters for each person of the population (in London it amounts to 46 for each), in Ireland to 7 for each, and in Scotland to 16 for each person. The number of newspapers passing through the Post-Office was 71,000,000, about five-sevenths of which bore the newspaper stamp. The number of book-packets were about 7,250,000. There were 570,000 newspapers, and 1,700,000 letters that from various causes could not be delivered, chiefly from illegible or erroneous directions. The gross revenue was 2,975,939*l.*; the cost of management 1,926,045*l.*; the net revenue 1,161,427*l.* The cost of management includes the following items:—Salaries, pensions, &c., 983,830*l.*; buildings, 27,015*l.*; conveyance of mails by railways, 441,000*l.*; by coaches, carts, &c., and wages of mail-guards, 165,703*l.*; by mail-packets (when paid for by the Post-Office) and private ships, 4,507*l.*; for manufacture of postage-stamps 23,852*l.*; miscellaneous, including conveyance of mails in the colo-

nies under the postal direction of the post-master-general, the conveyance of the mails through Egypt, clothing for letter-carriers and guards, rents, taxes, law expenses, &c., 124,647*l.*

MONEY ORDERS.—The business of the Money-order Office has greatly increased; and, while it affords great advantages to the public in the transmission of small sums, has become a source of profit to the establishment. In 1858 the total number of money-orders issued in the United Kingdom was 6,689,396, to the amount of 12,662,105*l.*, an increase of 4 per cent. over 1857. Of the total number, 5,674,441 orders, to the amount of 10,821,901*l.*, were issued in England; 485,220, to the amount of 857,558*l.*, in Ireland; and 529,735, to the amount of 982,646*l.*, in Scotland. The commission gave a profit, after deducting expenses, in England, of 25,110*l.*, and in Scotland of 1,576*l.*; in Ireland there was a loss of 750*l.* The number of orders give an average of 1 for every 3 persons in England, for every 6 in Scotland, and for every 13 in Ireland. In 1858, 127 new Money-order offices were opened, 104 in England and Wales, 14 in Ireland, and 9 in Scotland, making the whole number 2,360. Money-order offices have also been established for some time at Malta and Gibraltar.

TABLE SHOWING the several RAILWAYS OPEN in the UNITED KINGDOM, the CAPITAL AUTHORIZED to be Raised, and the CAPITAL ACTUALLY Raised in Ordinary Shares, PREFERENCE AND GUARANTEED SHARES (including Ordinary Shares Guaranteed by other Companies), and LOANS for the YEAR ending 31st of December, 1858.

NAME OF RAILWAY COMPANY.	Total Capital Authorized	Total Capital raised December 31, 1858, 1859, and 1860, from Returns furnished to Parliament.			
		Ordinary Shares.	Preference and Guarantee Shares.	Loans.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES.					
Abingdon	£. 20,000	£. 14,375	£. ..	£. 5,000	£. 19,375
Bideford and Exeter	65,000	53,618	..	10,000	63,618
Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction	3,150,000	1,942,075	1,325	511,362	2,454,762
Blyth and Tyne	466,500	192,000	65,630	60,466	318,096
Bridport	86,600	64,114	..	21,600	85,714
Bristol and Exeter	4,435,999	2,092,460	963,665	1,050,130	4,106,255
Carlisle and Silloth Bay	100,000	75,000	..	25,000	100,000
Chester and Holyhead	4,499,332	2,100,000	1,049,075	1,093,597	4,242,642
Cockermouth and Workington	143,332	75,220	24,999	35,381	135,600
Coleford, Monmouth, Usk, and Pontypool	210,000	98,585	..	50,000	148,585
Darnley and Midland Junction	16,000	11,677	..	3,850	15,527
East Anglian	1,600,000	1,033,606	239,371	278,465	1,551,442
Eastern Counties	14,100,949	6,233,054	4,163,321	3,100,049	13,496,424
Eastern Union Section	3,978,969	1,336,328	739,276	730,204	2,805,808
Norfolk Section	2,678,880	996,690	1,144,070	83,645	2,224,405
East Lancashire	4,237,833	2,357,586	753,448	1,004,298	4,115,332
Furness	610,000	268,740	169,940	137,452	576,132
Fleetwood, Preston, and West Riding Junction	320,000	189,647	..	39,000	228,647
Great Northern	15,609,412	5,557,364	4,951,110	3,653,625	14,162,099

Table showing the several Railways open, &c.—continued.

NAME OF RAILWAY COMPANY.	Total Capital Authorized	Total Capital raised December 31, 1853, from Returns furnished to Parliament.			
		Ordinary Shares.	Preference and Guarantee Shares.	Loans.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Great Western	28,744,283	8,824,941	11,545,404	7,850,253	28,280,598
Hull and Holderness	153,000	106,800	..	32,992	139,792
Lancaster and York	16,384,841	10,071,292	1,707,842	3,798,722	15,577,856
Lancaster and Carlisle	3,567,630	2,380,819	28,540	340,216	2,749,575
Leominster and Kingston	106,000	57,955	..	26,000	83,955
Llanelly	408,000	237,041	61,319	65,970	364,330
London and Blackwall	2,032,000	1,398,697	..	338,850	1,737,547
London and North Western	43,793,873	24,334,036	3,849,389	11,041,803	39,225,228
London and South Western	11,845,326	7,447,857	227,167	2,980,681	10,655,705
London, Brighton, & South Coast	8,953,500	4,747,063	1,474,281	2,098,785	8,320,129
Lymington	33,000	21,761	..	7,000	28,761
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	10,454,198	4,089,013	2,107,390	2,370,000	8,566,403
Maryport and Carlisle	557,951	167,175	252,627	117,443	537,245
Midland	21,982,408	10,013,867	6,326,366	4,380,577	20,720,810
Monmouth	1,100,000	360,000	463,144	266,325	1,089,469
Newcastle-on-Tyne & Carlisle	2,000,000	1,141,006	150,000	476,389	1,767,395
Newcastle, Aberdeen & Hereford	1,510,333	547,260	361,989	377,000	1,286,249
Newcastle and Sunderland West Junction	105,600	79,443	..	20,816	100,259
North Devon	828,500	328,030	38,512	130,800	497,342
North Eastern	25,839,457	11,624,846	3,411,603	6,245,299	21,281,748
North London	1,299,666	975,000	..	324,666	1,299,666
North Stafford	5,820,000	2,826,372	..	1,298,379	4,124,751
North Western	1,759,300	784,136	126,285	245,722	1,156,143
North York and Cleveland	343,000	132,043	..	23,150	155,193
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolver- hampton	4,474,999	1,442,346	1,347,964	1,336,044	4,126,354
Port Carlisle, Dock and Railway	35,000	..	35,000	..	35,000
Rhymney	400,000	189,215	19,873	82,755	291,843
St. Helen's, Canal and Railway	1,278,900	316,800	624,945	319,635	1,261,430
Shrewsbury and Hereford	900,000	373,840	50,000	150,000	573,840
Shropshire Union	1,072,500	912,841	..	..	912,841
South Devon	2,445,216	1,469,425	234,121	449,801	2,153,347
South Eastern	13,831,675	7,914,980	2,537,190	2,804,446	13,256,616
South Staffordshire	1,427,000	968,217	..	314,015	1,283,232
South Wales	4,906,600	2,452,974	809,077	1,227,698	4,489,749
South Yorkshire	1,373,625	642,647	64,760	343,625	1,051,032
Stockton and Darlington	3,550,452	760,135	1,471,045	697,342	2,928,522
Taff Vale	1,820,600	678,478	365,000	251,085	1,294,563
Ulverstone and Lancashire	493,333	259,800	..	97,298	357,098
Vale of Neath	953,333	671,303	..	238,300	909,603
Warrington and Stockton	300,000	172,093	3,687	63,739	239,519
Wells and Fakenham	93,000	69,916	..	17,250	87,166
West Cornwall	605,000	353,825	..	164,290	518,115
West Hartlepool, Harbour and Railway	2,686,080	815,853	763,422	650,000	2,229,275
Whitehaven & Furness Junction	439,859	227,206	73,904	124,933	426,043
Whitehaven, Cleator, & Egremont	99,600	75,000	..	23,300	98,300
Whitehaven Junction	279,000	100,000	55,185	47,400	202,585
	289,576,444	138,315,486	54,852,261	66,153,938	259,321,685
SCOTLAND.					
Ayr and Maybole	43,000	28,500	..	10,000	38,500
Banff, Macduff, and Turriff Junction	160,000	84,935	..	40,000	124,935
Caledonian	9,036,612	3,289,426	3,104,522	3,399,431	8,793,379
Caledonian & Dumbarton Junction	866,600	226,407	..	..	226,407
Crieff Junction	57,000	29,927	..	12,000	41,927
Deeside	248,250	111,834	..	34,400	147,234

Table showing the several Railways open, &c.—continued.

NAME OF RAILWAY COMPANY.	Total Capital Authorized	Total Capital raised December 31, 1858, from Returns furnished to Parliament.			
		Ordinary Shares.	Preference and Guarantee Shares.	Loans.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Dundee and Arbroath	355,600	199,865	65,342	71,225	336,432
Dundee and Perth and Aberdeen Railway Junction	1,006,599	299,507	373,842	239,560	912,909
East of Fife	42,600	20,749	..	10,660	31,409
Edinburgh and Glasgow	4,773,075	2,403,375	883,827	1,374,049	4,661,251
Scottish Central	1,782,560	1,045,000	293,399	445,555	1,783,954
Forth and Clyde Junction	228,000	106,373	49,060	57,000	212,433
Glasgow and South-Western } Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Helensburgh	4,868,916	2,878,999	686,430	1,151,774	4,717,203
Great Northern of Scotland	300,000	123,322	80,000	51,900	255,222
Inverness and Nairn and In- verness & Aberdeen Junction	1,432,740	291,242	300,768	299,998	892,008
Monkland	573,236	358,640	23,975	140,232	522,84
Morayshire	1,176,666	390,731	170,000	167,710	728,441
North British	72,933	24,132	5,000	9,850	38,982
Peebles	4,759,826	2,551,343	997,410	1,130,259	4,679,012
Perth, Almond Valley, and Methven	129,000	68,616	23,112	31,891	123,619
St. Andrew's	33,000	16,389	..	7,650	24,039
Scottish North-Eastern	28,000	21,000	..	5,300	26,300
	3,104,006	1,663,273	600,912	759,087	3,023,272
	35,078,219	16,233,585	7,657,599	8,430,531	32,341,715
IRELAND.					
Bagenalstown and Wexford	360,000	67,962	..	..	67,962
Ballymena, Ballymoney, Cole- rairie, and Portrush Junction.	260,000	200,000	..	60,000	260,000
Belfast and Ballymena	778,333	610,000	..	168,333	778,333
Belfast and County Down	681,666	257,740	35,535	161,623	454,893
Cork and Bandon	398,000	175,091	76,752	79,540	331,383
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	226,663	118,700	..	39,309	158,009
Dublin and Belfast Junction	1,266,666	878,872	..	195,830	1,074,702
Dublin and Drogheda	1,270,666	526,572	225,145	267,342	1,019,059
Dublin and Kingstown	670,000	350,000	..	70,000	420,000
Dublin and Wicklow	933,332	447,230	174,910	229,251	851,391
Dundalk and Enniskillen	762,300	171,420	207,890	135,600	514,910
Great Southern and Western	5,453,630	3,453,405	1,122,251	477,863	5,053,519
Limerick and Castle Connell	82,333	19,172	..	..	19,172
Londonderry and Coleraine	746,666	176,030	145,303	165,763	487,116
Londonderry and Enniskillen	605,000	129,200	324,596	149,631	603,487
Midland Great Western	3,476,266	1,352,642	..	460,383	1,813,025
Newry and Armagh	335,660	55,660	24,439	..	80,099
Newry, Warrenpoint, & Rostrevor Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction	159,933	100,000	12,766	15,798	128,564
Ulster	339,360	82,282	..	47,259	129,541
Waterford and Kilkenny	1,000,000	721,623	..	218,218	939,841
Waterford and Limerick	599,000	250,000	196,885	141,547	588,432
Waterford and Tramore	1,310,800	638,963	337,164	340,141	1,316,268
	77,350	47,920	7,820	16,000	71,740
	21,793,624	10,830,504	2,891,456	3,439,491	17,161,451
Total for United Kingdom	346,408,287	165,379,575	65,401,316	78,043,960	308,824,851

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—In the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1858, the total number of passengers conveyed on railways in England and Wales had been 63,453,569, and the total number of miles travelled had been 886,390,958, an average of nearly 13 miles for each passenger. The number of miles of railway open for traffic at that date was

7,000 miles. Of general merchandise there had been carried 11,065,528 tons; of mineral produce 20,102,290 tons, of which about 16,000,000 were of coals. The total number of live stock carried was 4,546,121; of which 897,737 were cattle, 3,029,250 sheep, 609,867 pigs, and 9,267 not classed. The total receipts were 10,837,466*l.*; of which 1,418,934*l.* were derived from first-class passengers, 1,721,739*l.* from second class, 309,137*l.* from third class, 98,953*l.* from season-ticket holders, and 1,240,072*l.* from parliamentary train passengers; 428,740*l.* for carriage of passengers' luggage, parcels, horses, and dogs; and 158,843*l.* for conveying the mails. The receipts from conveyance of merchandise, minerals, and live stock, were 5,367,728*l.*; and there were 3,319*l.* for extra fares and other trifles not classified.

In Scotland the total number of passengers had been 8,304,742, and the miles travelled 97,311,622, or a little less than 12 miles for each passenger. The number of miles of railway open was 1,352. Of general merchandise there had been carried 1,437,427 tons; the coal, mineral, and other articles, 4,827,701 tons; of live stock there were con-

veyed 143,484 cattle, 691,810 sheep, and 20,000 pigs. The total receipts were 1,358,707*l.*, of which 150,649*l.* were from first-class passengers, 98,022*l.* from second, 65,365*l.* from third, 206,485*l.* from parliamentary train passengers, and 7,999*l.* from season-ticket holders; the receipts from the goods and cattle traffic were 766,862*l.*

In Ireland the total number of passengers had been 4,770,891, and the miles travelled 67,595,432, or a little less than 13 miles for each passenger, varying very little from the averages of England and Scotland. The number of miles open was 1,188. The general merchandise carried amounted to 539,780 tons; the coal and other minerals to 72,127 tons; of live stock there were conveyed 114,339 cattle, 209,805 sheep, and 300,754 pigs. The total receipts were 629,653*l.*, of which 98,496*l.* were derived from first-class passengers, 138,331*l.* from second class, 54,630*l.* from third class, 75,183*l.* from parliamentary train passengers, and 23,709*l.* from passengers' luggage parcels, horses, dogs, &c. The receipts from the carriage of general merchandise, minerals, and live stock, were 198,744*l.*

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—In the year ended June 30, 1859, the number of persons killed or injured on the railways in the United Kingdom, was—

PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED.

	To Dec. 31, 1858.		To June 30, 1859.	
	Killed.	Injurcd.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers, from causes beyond their own control	16	322	1	155
Ditto, owing to their own misconduct, or want of caution	15	6	8	6
Servants of Companies or Contractors, from causes beyond their own control	9	19	9	11
Ditto, from their own misconduct or want of caution	49	25	51	22
Other persons crossing at levels	9	3	15	..
Trespassers, neither passengers nor servants	31	4	37	4
Suicide	2	..	2	..
Miscellaneous	2	2	5	..
Total	133	381	128	198

Of the casualties in the twelve months, 192 were killed, and 513 injured in England, 40 killed and 35 injured in Scotland, and 29 killed and 31 injured in Ireland. The length of railway opened was 9,796 miles in December.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAYS.—The total amount of capital raised for East Indian railways, from 1848 to April 30, 1859, had been 23,250,480*l.*; of which 22,644,660*l.* had been paid into the Home treasury and 605,820*l.* into the Indian treasury. The disbursements in England and in India in the same period had been 19,061,097*l.*; of this 9,666,350*l.* were expended on the East Indian line, 4,183,735*l.* on the Great Indian Peninsula, 3,160,271*l.* on the Madras, 1,051,754*l.* on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 750,175*l.* on the Scinde, 31,478*l.* on the Eastern Bengal, 12,547*l.* on the Great Southern of India, 2,259 on the Calcutta and South Eastern, and 2,535*l.* on the Madras Irrigation and Canal. Of the total 8,621,281*l.* had been disbursed in England, and 10,439,816*l.* in India.

6.—AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE, IRELAND.—In 1858 the total number of acres under crop was 5,882,052; of which there were 2,748,380 under cereal crops, 1,159,707 under potatoes, and 1,973,965 under other crops including meadow and clover. The produce was 1,746,464 quarters of wheat, 8,953,541 of oats, 802,028 of barley, 24,866 of bere, 38,858 of rye, 44,852 of beans, 4,877 of pease, 4,892,225 tons of potatoes, 4,364,728 tons of turnips, 404,423 tons of mangel-wurzel, 381,484 tons of carrots, 2,813,283 stones (14 lbs.) of flax, and 2,701,006 tons of hay. The stock consisted of 610,717 horses, 640,201 other cattle, 3,487,785 sheep, and 1,402,812 pigs, an increase in every item over 1857, and an estimated increase in value

from 1855 of 1,222,697*l.*, estimating each horse at 8*l.*, each head of cattle at 6*l.* 10*s.*, each sheep at 22*s.*, and each pig at 25*s.*

STAGE CARRIAGES.—In 1857 the total number of stage carriages and omnibuses licensed was 3,227 (in 1856 they numbered 3,467), of which 1,137 only were in the metropolis. The number of persons licensed was 1,574; and the duty paid was 10,695*l.*; and there were 5,649 two and four-wheeled carriages kept by common carriers, by whom duty was paid to the amount of 15,642*l.* In the same year the number of hackney carriages licensed was 5,292, and 5,474 in 1858, in which year the licence duty amounted to

5,474*l.*, and the hackney-carriage duty to 80,153*l.* The total number of post-horses' licenses in 1857, which includes the letting of carriages, was 7,760. The number of private persons assessed in the year ending April 5, 1857, for keeping carriages with four wheels was 70,052, for carriages with less than four wheels, 145,502, and the total amount of duty was 292,363*l.*; the number of horses kept for riding or drawing carriages chargeable with duty was 346,242, the amount of duty was 264,334; the number of persons assessed for keeping (which, of course, includes very nearly all those keeping vehicles), was 292,177.

XIII.—CHRONICLE OF THE SESSIONS OF PARLIAMENT, 1859.

[22-23 Victoriae.]

Feb. 3. Parliament met, and was opened by the Queen in person.

Feb. 4. (COMMONS.) In the debate on the Address to her Majesty (which was agreed to), an interesting discussion took place on the subject of improvements in India, and the practicability of growing cotton there on a large scale.

Feb. 7. (LORDS.) On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, a Bill was read a first time for amending the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Mr. T. Duncombe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that, owing to the state of the public business, he could not fix a day for the introduction of the Government Reform Bill. He hoped, however, to bring it in so as to take the second reading before Easter. On the motion of Mr. Walpole, the Occasional Forms of Prayer Bill was read a second time. Mr. Dillwyn obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to Endowed Schools. The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws respecting Superannuations and other allowances to persons having held civil offices in the public service. The object of this Bill is to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners and of a Select Committee of the House of Commons. Mr. Whiteside obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the abolition of Manor Courts, and the better recovery of small debts, in Ireland; also a Bill to facilitate the sale and transfer of land, intended to simplify and consolidate the laws relating to judgments, and to protect purchasers against Crown debts in Ireland; and a Bill for the abolition of receivers under the High Court of Chancery in Ireland in certain cases, and for further facilitating the sale of encumbered estates. Lord Naas obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the regulation of markets in Ireland, and a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the lunatic poor in Ireland, the main object of which was to substitute local authority in the management of the asylums for central and governmental authority. Mr. Hardy obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better management of highways in England. Sir R. Ferguson obtained leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate internal communication in Ireland by means of tramroads or tramways.

Feb. (COMMONS.) In reply to Sir H. Willoughby, the Chancellor
8. of the Exchequer stated that negotiations had been set on foot with the Royal Academy, with the view of obtaining for the use of the public the apartments in Trafalgar Square now occupied by the Academy. The Academy had accepted a site in the gardens of Burlington House, and the entire building in Trafalgar Square would now be free for the purposes of the National Gallery. Lord Bury obtained leave (by 155 votes to 85) to bring in a Bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister. A motion by Mr. W. Ewart to close the sittings of the House (except on government nights) at 12 o'clock at night, was negatived by 237 to 28 votes. Sir J. Trelawny obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish Church-rates. On the motion of Mr. S. Estcourt, it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee to consider the operation of the law of settlement of the poor. Mr. Walpole obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the keeping and sale of poisons. By this Bill, founded upon the Arsenic Act, it was proposed to subject thirteen poisonous substances to the surveillance of the authorities. Mr. Alcock obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the voluntary commutation of Church-rates. On the motion of Mr. W. Ewart, it was agreed to re-appoint the Select Committee on colonization and settlement in India.

Feb. 10. (LORDS.) The Law of Property and Trustees' Relief Amendment Bill passed through Committee. The Lord Chancellor laid on the table a Bill to amend the Winding-up Acts.

(COMMONS.) Lord Naas obtained leave to bring in a Bill for consolidating and amending the laws relating to county prisons in Ireland. Mr. Cross obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to municipal elections, by substituting for the present severe penalty a small fine and a summary remedy.

Feb. (COMMONS.) A conversation took place in reference to the
11. proposed plans for rebuilding the Foreign Office, several members objecting strongly to the expensive style which had been adopted. In reply to Mr. V. Smith, it was stated by Lord Stanley that measures had been taken to acknowledge the services rendered by certain native princes in the suppression of the mutiny in India. The Solicitor-general obtained leave to bring in a Bill to simplify the title to landed estates, and also a subsidiary measure for a registry of titles.

Feb. (LORDS.) In answer to Lord Wodehouse, it was stated by
14. the Earl of Malmesbury that there was no objection to lay before the House the correspondence between the English and American Governments on the subject of the right of search. The Law of Property and Trustees' Relief Amendment Bill, as amended, was reported, and ordered to be read a third time.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that on the 28th of February he would ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend the representation of England and Wales, and to facilitate the registration and voting of electors. Mr. Clive called attention to the appointment by the Lord Chancellor of his son-in-law, Mr. W. F. Higgins, to the office of Master in Lunacy, Mr. Higgins being without the knowledge and experience in the profession necessary for the satisfactory performance of the duties he had to discharge. Mr. Hardy moved the second reading of a Bill for the better Management of Highways, and it was read accordingly. Lord Stanley made a statement in reference to Indian finance, and asked powers for the raising of a loan for the service of India. On the motion of Lord Stanley, it was agreed that the subject should be considered in a Committee of the whole House on February 18.

Feb. (LORDS.) Lord Brougham, in presenting a petition from
 15. certain inhabitants of Jamaica respecting the Cuba slave-trade, spoke in approving terms of the Brazilian and Portuguese governments for their efforts to put down the slave-trade, which contrasted favourably with the conduct of Spain.

(COMMONS.) A motion for the second reading of the City of London Union Bill was lost by 89 votes to 57. The second reading of the Mersey Dock and Harbour Bill was carried by 181 to 102 votes. In reference to the Lord Chancellor's appointment of Mr. Higgins to the office of Master in Lunacy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he had conversed with the Lord Chancellor on the subject, who told him that he would not have appointed Mr. Higgins if he had not been fully assured of his fitness for the office. Mr. Higgins had, however, in consequence of what had transpired in the House, resigned the office, not from any feeling of incompetence, but from a feeling of self-respect. On the motion of Mr. Tite, it was agreed that a Select Committee should be appointed to inquire into the operation of the laws relating to the care and treatment of lunatics. Lord John Russell obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

Feb. (COMMONS.) On the motion of Lord Bury, the Marriage Law
 16. Amendment Bill was read a second time, by 135 votes to 77. Baron M. de Rothschild (a member of the Jewish persuasion), the newly-elected Member for Hythe, presented himself to take his seat, when the House passed a resolution that he should be allowed to take the oath without the words "on the true faith of a Christian;" after so taking the oath, the hon. member took his seat in the House.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Law of Property and Trustees' Relief Bill
 17. was read a third time and passed. The Earl of Derby brought in a Bill, which was read a first time, to regulate the exchange of Church patronage between the Crown and her Majesty's subjects.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Locke King obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better settling the real estate of intestates. On the motion of Mr. Ayrton, leave was granted to bring in a Bill to repeal certain Acts placing restrictions on the issuing of periodical publications, newspapers, &c.

Feb. (COMMONS.) The India Loan was considered in a Committee
 18. of the whole House, and a resolution agreed to, on which a Bill is to be founded. The Occasional Forms of Prayer Bill was read a third time and passed.

Feb. (LORDS.) Earl Grey, at the request of Lord Derby, post-
 21. poned his motion in reference to the proposed alterations in the constitution of the Ionian government.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Walpole explained at length the plan which he proposed for the settlement of the question of Church-rates, and obtained leave to bring in a Bill for that object. Mr. S. Estcourt obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish general exemptions from local assessments; also a Bill to provide for the payment of debts incurred by boards of guardians in Unions and parishes, and by boards of management in school districts.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Duke of Argyll and other peers complained
 22. of the new regulations at the Post-office, by which unstamped letters are not to be forwarded to their destination, their Lordships also expressing their hope that the Postmaster-general would reconsider his decision in the matter.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Mackinnon obtained leave to bring in a Bill to

establish councils of conciliation and arbitration, to adjust differences between masters and operatives. Mr. Young obtained leave to bring in a Bill to provide for taking evidence in suits and proceedings pending before tribunals in her Majesty's dominions in places out of the jurisdiction of such tribunals. Mr. Slaney obtained leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate grants of land to be made near populous places for the purpose of regulated recreation for adults, and as playgrounds for poor children. Mr. Collier, after some discussion on the subject, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit the payment of the expenses of conveying voters to the poll, and to facilitate polling at elections. Mr. Adams obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable coroners in England and Wales to admit to bail persons chargeable with the offence of manslaughter. Mr. Scholfield obtained leave to bring in a Bill for preventing the adulteration of articles of food or drink. On the motion of Mr. Cross, the Municipal Elections Bill was read a second time.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Mr. Alcock moved the second reading of the
23. Church-rates Commutation Bill; but, after discussion, the consideration of the question was deferred till February 28.

Feb. (LORDS.) Lord Colchester stated that the obnoxious regu-
24. lation at the Post-office, in reference to unpaid letters, had been rescinded. On the motion of Lord Brougham, a Bill was read a first time, of which the object was to extend to defendants in criminal actions the privilege of being examined, if they chose, similar to the practice in civil suits.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Caird moved a resolution to the effect that it would be advantageous to the public interest to ascertain, and publish periodically, the agricultural statistics of Great Britain, as respects the extent of acres under the several crops of corn, vegetables, and grass. On a division, the motion was lost by 163 votes to 152. Mr. Griffith obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the expenses to be incurred by persons serving the office of High-sheriff in England and Wales. Mr. Dunlop moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act of the 17th and 18th years of her Majesty, for allowing Verdicts on Trials by Jury in civil causes in Scotland to be received, although the jury may not be unanimous. On the motion of Mr. Fitzgerald, the House, by 122 votes to 113, resolved itself into a Committee to consider the Catholic Emancipation Act, in relation to the oath of allegiance and supremacy. In Committee, Mr. Fitzgerald moved a resolution (which was carried by 120 votes to 105), that the chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a Bill to substitute an oath for the oath now required to be taken by Roman Catholics. Leave was then given to introduce the Bill. A motion by Mr. Crook, for leave to bring in a Bill to place the employment of women, young persons, and children, in bleaching-works and dye-works, under the regulation of the Factories Act, was negatived by 108 votes to 30.

Feb. (LORDS.) On the motion of Earl Grey it was agreed to
25. appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the present mode of collecting poor and highway rates in respect to small tenements, in order to ascertain how far the mode of collection had been amended of late years, and whether the Act of last Session, to amend the municipal franchise in certain cases, had produced beneficial changes in the character of municipal elections. Lord Malmesbury stated that government had received information which led them to infer that both the French and Austrian troops would soon evacuate the Papal States at the special request of the Pope.

(COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston, in a crowded house, called attention

to the present aspect of Continental affairs. He thought there was no sufficient cause for war. The present troubled state of Europe he attributed to the jealousies between France and Austria, brought into action by their joint occupation of the Roman States. Mr. Disraeli, on the part of the government said,—“I have the satisfaction of informing the noble lord and the House that we have received communications which give us grounds for believing that both Austria and France will evacuate the Roman States with the concurrence of the Papal government. Under these circumstances, Lord Cowley—in whom her Majesty's government have every confidence—has been sent to Vienna on a confidential mission. I cannot inform the House of the precise character of that mission, but I can say that it is a mission of peace.” In Committee of Supply, Sir J. Pakington brought forward the Navy estimates, amounting to 9,831,181*l.*, the estimate for last year being 8,851,371*l.*, the increase arising from the expense incurred in placing the navy in a state of efficiency.

Feb. 28. (LORDS.) The Debtor and Creditor Bill, after considerable discussion, was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the principles of the government Reform Bill, and after certain criticisms of the leading features of the measure had been given by Lord John Russell, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Bright, the second reading was fixed for March 21st. The Landed Estates Bills were read a second time.

March (LORDS.) On the motion of Lord Campbell, the Vexatious

1. Indictments Bill was read a second time; the purport of the measure being to prevent indictments being preferred for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretences.

(COMMONS.) A motion by Mr. Horsfall, for the second reading of the Mersey Docks and Liverpool Corporation Property Rating Bill, was negatived, after discussion. Mr. Walpole and Mr. Henley stated to the House their reasons for withdrawing from Lord Derby's government, on account of some of the provisions of the Reform Bill brought forward by the Government. On the motion of Mr. W. S. Lindsay, it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee to consider the burdens and restrictions affecting the merchant shipping interest.

March (COMMONS.) A motion by Mr. Locke King for the second
2. reading of the Real Estate Intestacy Bill was negatived. On the motion of Mr. Ayrton, the Bill for the Amendment of the law relating to Newspapers and Periodicals was read a second time. On the motion of Mr. Collier, the Conveyance of Voters Bill was read a second time.

March 3. (LORDS.) Earl Grey called the attention of the House to the question of piracy in the Chinese Seas.

(COMMONS.) Lord Melgund moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the laws regarding the sale and consumption of exciseable spirits in Scotland. Sir A. Agnew urged that a Royal Commission would be more satisfactory, and Mr. Hardy intimated the preference of the government for a Royal Commission. Lord Melgund's motion was negatived, and the mode of proceeding by a Royal Commission was approved by the House. Mr. T. Duncombe moved for leave to bring in a Bill to make it a standing order, that any Member of the House of the Jewish faith might take the oath without the words “on the true faith of a Christian,” instead of the form of the oath being altered by special resolution in each case, as provided by the Act of last session. After discussion, it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee to consider the question. A motion by Mr. Mitchell for the

repeal of the timber-duties was negatived. Mr. Buxton moved for a Committee to inquire into the condition of the West Indian Islands, and the best mode of promoting immigration into them. Sir E. B. Lytton opposed the appointment of a Committee, and the motion was withdrawn. The Marriage Law Amendment Bill was read a third time, and passed, by a majority of 48.

March 4. (LORDS.) The Marriage Law Amendment Bill was read a first time.

(COMMONS.) A motion by Sir Charles Napier for the increase of the Naval Force on the Australian Coasts, was negatived by a majority of 37. The Army Estimates were brought forward by General Peel.

March 7. (COMMONS.) The Indian Loan Bill was read a second time.

March (LORDS.) The Trading Company Winding-up Bill was read a second time. Lord Wodehouse moved for papers in reference to the case of the *Charles et Georges*, and originated a discussion on the conduct of the French government towards the Portuguese government, in reference to that vessel.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Kinglake called attention to the case of the *Charles et Georges*, and censured the conduct of the government in not espousing more warmly the cause of Portugal against France in the affair. The debate (on the question of production of papers) was adjourned.

March (COMMONS.) Lord John Russell gave notice of his intention to move an amendment on the motion of the second reading of the government Reform Bill. Mr. Walpole moved the second reading of his Church-rates Bill, but the motion was lost by a majority of 254 to 171.

March (LORDS.) A conversation took place in reference to the importance of the settlement of Singapore, and the expediency of giving to it more of the character of a British colony than it at present possesses. The Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill to amend the law in respect of presenting indictments to grand juries in the metropolitan districts. Captain Vivian moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the effects of the alterations in military organization respecting the War Office and Board of Ordnance in 1855, and also to inquire whether any changes are required to secure the utmost efficiency and economy in the administration of military affairs. General Peel, on the part of the government, acquiesced in the motion, which was agreed to by the House.

March (LORDS.) Lord Grey withdrew his notice of motion for papers relative to the Ionian Islands, in accordance with the desire of Lord Derby. The Forms of Prayer Bill was read a third time and passed. The Duke of Marlborough introduced a Bill for relieving certain persons from Church-rates.

(COMMONS.) Lord C. Paget moved a resolution to the effect that, in conformity with the practice of the Public Departments, it is desirable that a statement showing the proposed expenditure in the construction and conversion of Her Majesty's ships be annually laid before the House with the Navy Estimates. After lengthened discussion, the motion was negatived by 117 to 97.

March (LORDS.) The Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. The Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill relating to the building of new Courts of Chancery.

(COMMONS.) A motion by Mr. Williams to refer the Navy Estimates to a Select Committee was negatived. Mr. Gilpin called the attention

of the House to the destruction of the 26th Native Infantry at Ujnalla on the 1st of August, 1857, as detailed in a work entitled *The Crisis in the Punjab*, by Mr. Frederick Cooper, Deputy Commissioner of Umritsir. Lord Stanley said that it was impossible to deny that the transaction could not be heard or read of without pain or regret, and the pain was greatly increased by the tone and spirit in which the transaction had been described in the despatch at the time, and in a book subsequently published.

March (LORDS.) In reply to Lord Clarendon, it was stated by

15. Lord Malmesbury that the treaty with Hanover in reference to the State duties would expire on the 14th of August next, but negotiations were still pending on the subject.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Sir John Trelawny, the Church-rate Abolition Bill was read a second time, by 242 to 168 votes.

March (COMMONS.) The Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill was, on

16. the motion of Lord John Russell, read a second time. On the motion of Mr. J. Fitzgerald, the Lunatic Poor (Ireland) Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The Recreation-ground Bill was read a third time and passed. The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, and the County Courts Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

March (LORDS.) On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the

17. Debtor and Creditor Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) A motion by Sir J. Trelawny, to inquire into the privileges of the Guards, was negatived by a large majority.

March (COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the

21. second reading of the government Reform Bill, when the following amendment was moved by Lord John Russell, namely:—"That it is neither just nor politic to interfere in the manner proposed in this Bill, with the freehold franchise as hitherto exercised in the counties of England and Wales; and that no re-adjustment of the franchise will satisfy this House or the country which does not provide for a greater extension of the suffrage in cities and boroughs than is contemplated in the present measure." The debate was adjourned.

(LORDS.) Lord Wodehouse moved the second reading of

March 22. the Marriage Law Amendment Act; but on a division, the motion was lost by a majority of 10.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Moncrieff obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law of Husband and Wife in Scotland.

March (COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. Black, the Edinburgh,

23. &c., Annuity Tax Bill was read a second time, by a majority of 40.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Major Knox, it was stated by Sir

March 25. E. B. Lytton that the soldiers would no longer be compelled to salute the host at Malta, orders having been issued that the circular of Lord Hill should be strictly adhered to.

March (LORDS.) Lord Clarendon, in moving for the instructions

28. given to Lord Cowley in his recent mission to Vienna, asked the Secretary of State as to the results of that mission, and for some statement on the present condition of European affairs. In his reply, Lord Malmesbury said it might be satisfactory for the House to hear that although a disarmament was not agreed to, both Austria and Piedmont had declared that they would abstain from all hostilities. Under these circumstances, he expressed his conviction that peace would be preserved. The Companies' Act (1859) Bill, the Medical Act

(1858) Amendment Bill, and the Oaths' Act Amendment Bill were read a third time and passed.

March (LORDS.) The second reading of the Juries in Civil Causes
29. Bill, moved by Lord Campbell, was negatived by 23 to 7 votes.

March (COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. Dunlop, the Trial by
30. Jury (Scotland) Bill was read a second time. The Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

March (LORDS.) On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the Man-
31. slaughter Bill was read a second time. The Vexatious Indictments Bill, and the Evidence by Commission Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The debate on the Reform Bill, which had lasted several nights, was concluded, when the votes stood as follows—for the motion, that the Bill be now read, 291; against, 330; majority against the government, 39. This vote led to the dissolution of the Ministry. Mr. Wyld moved an amendment, by way of addition to Lord John Russell's motion, as follows; "and that at any election of a member or members to serve in parliament, the votes shall be taken by ballot." This amendment was negatived by 328 to 98 votes.

April (LORDS.) After some routine business, the Earl of Derby
1. moved the adjournment of the House till Monday, when he hoped to be able to give their Lordships a full explanation of the advice which he and his colleagues had felt it to be their duty to lay before her Majesty, and of the course which in consequence they had received permission to adopt.

April (LORDS.) The House was crowded by an eagerly-expectant
4. assembly, when the Earl of Derby rose to explain the course adopted by the Cabinet in consequence of the defeat of the Government Reform Bill in the House of Commons. After explaining the circumstances which led to the late hostile vote, Lord Derby said that the Ministry had only two alternatives left, either to resign their offices or dissolve Parliament. They had chosen the latter; and they had accordingly recommended and received her Majesty's sanction for a dissolution as soon as the public business which brooked no delay could possibly be despatched.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. W. Williams, stated that Lord Malmesbury had not paid the 200*l.* stamp-duty required by law for his appointment as Foreign Secretary. He said that as there were some points of law involved, the opinion of the law officers was to be taken, and if the claim was valid, it would be enforced, not only against Lord Malmesbury, but also against those who had preceded him in office. The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House that after the vote of Thursday last, which was understood as a vote of censure, the Government did not intend to proceed with the Reform Bill which they had introduced. The Government felt conscious that it had done nothing to forfeit the support formerly given to it, and in consequence they had felt it their duty to advise her Majesty to exercise her prerogative, and to dissolve Parliament. The East India Loan Bill was passed.

April (LORDS.) In consequence of the unsettled state of public
5. affairs, the Duke of Marlborough withdrew his Church-rates Bill. The Recreation-grounds Bill was read a second time. The Manslaughter Bill was read a third time.

April (LORDS.) On the motion of the Earl of Derby, the India
7. Loan Bill was read a second time. The Patents for Inventions (munitions of war) was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The Superannuation Bill was read a third time and passed.

April (LORDS.) The Royal assent was given by Commission to
8. the East India Loan Bill and other measures. The Indictable
Offences Bill, by which grand juries were abolished within
the metropolitan police district, was, after discussion, withdrawn.

(COMMONS.) The Combination of Workmen Bill was read a third
time and passed.

April (LORDS.) On the motion of Lord Redesdale, it was ordered
11. that there should be laid before the House a plan of the ground
proposed to be appropriated by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's
Inn to the courts and other buildings, for the transaction of the
business of the Court of Chancery, under the provisions of the Court of
Chancery Accommodation Bill, and also plans and elevations of the
said courts and buildings.

April (COMMONS.) A discussion took place in reference to the
12. conduct of Sir J. Pakington, First Lord of the Admiralty, in
requiring the resignation of Captain Carnegie, one of the
Lords of the Admiralty, on account of his declining to stand a contested
election at some of the dockyard-ports. Mr. H. Berkeley moved for
leave to bring in a bill to cause the Vote of the Parliamentary Electors
of Great Britain and Ireland to be taken by way of Ballot. On a
division, the motion was lost by 102 votes to 99.

April (LORDS.) The Earl of Derby moved, and Earl Granville
14. seconded, a vote of thanks to the Governor-general, and the
civil and military officers concerned in the pacification of
India. The Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Ellenborough, and the
Earl of Albemarle, expressed their concurrence in the vote, which was
unanimously agreed to.

(COMMONS.) Lord Stanley moved, and Lord Palmerston seconded,
a vote of thanks to the various civil functionaries, and to the army in
every rank, Europeans and natives, for their distinguished services
during the late revolt in India. Lord John Russell and Mr. V. Smith
spoke in support of the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.
Mr. Walpole moved a resolution, which was agreed to, as follows:—
That it be a standing order of the House, that upon the meeting of a
new Parliament, a resolution for permitting a Jew member to take the
oaths in the mode prescribed by the Jews' Act, passed in 1858, should
be moved at twelve o'clock on the fourth day after the meeting. The
Attorney-general obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and
amend the statute law of England and Ireland relating to offences
against the person.

April (LORDS.) The Duke of Argyll moved an address to the
15. Crown, praying for copies of all rules, regulations, and condi-
tions under which grants in aid of schools are afforded by the
Indian Government, with other particulars respecting schools so aided.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Lord
Palmerston, said he could not fix the precise day of the dissolution,
but both prorogation and dissolution would take place in Passion Week.
In reference to the stamp-duty on the patent of the office of Foreign
Secretary, he said that the stamp-duty on that patent had been declared
legal by the officers of the Crown, and it would be enforced, not only
against Lord Malmesbury, but also against previous Foreign Secretaries.

April (LORDS.) Lord Malmesbury made a statement on the part
18. of the government in reference to the affairs of Italy, and of
Europe in general. He stated that the government had
endeavoured to mediate between France and Austria, by sending Lord
Cowley to Vienna with that view. The government regretted that

their efforts had not been more successful in averting a war which would be no common one, but would be a theatre for the dreams of the wildest theorists and the most unprincipled adventurers. Lord Clarendon and Lord Derby also addressed the House on the subject.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a statement on European affairs. Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and other members also addressed the House.

April Parliament was prorogued by commission, and in the Queen's
19. Speech intimation was given that it was "Her Majesty's intention forthwith to dissolve the present Parliament, with a view to enable the people to express, in the mode prescribed by the constitution, their opinion on the state of public affairs." The writs for the new Parliament were issued on April 23.

May The Sixth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened this day
31. by commission. In the Commons, Col. Wilson Patten moved, and Sir F. Baring seconded, the re-election of the Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, the former Speaker, which was unanimously agreed to, about 300 members being present.

June The newly-elected Speaker of the House of Commons ap-
1. peared at the bar of the House of Lords to receive the formal sanction of the Crown to his appointment. When this had been duly signified to the right hon. gentleman, he returned to the House of Commons, and took the parliamentary oaths, after which he administered the oaths to other members. The swearing in of members occupied several days. Barons Lionel and Meyer de Rothschild, and Mr. Alderman Salomons, the Jewish members of the House, took the oaths and their seats on June 6th.

June (LORDS.) The Queen opened Parliament in person, and
7. read the royal speech. Lord Powis moved, and Lord Lifford seconded, the Address in answer to the Queen's speech.

(COMMONS.) The Address in answer to the Queen's speech was moved by Mr. A. Egerton, and seconded by Sir J. Elphinstone. An amendment was moved by the Marquis of Hartington, to the effect that the confidence of the House in her ministers was essential to the discharge of her Majesty's high functions, and that the present Ministry did not possess that confidence. The debate was continued on June 9th and 10th, when a division took place as follows :—For the amendment, 323 ; against it, 310 ; majority against ministers, 13.

June (LORDS.) The Law of Property and the Trustees' Relief Act
10. Amendment Bill were read a third time and passed.

June (COMMONS.) Lord Hartington brought up the report of the
11. Address as amended, which was agreed to. On the motion of Lord John Russell, her Majesty's speech was ordered to be taken into consideration on June 17th.

June Lord Derby informed the House of Lords, that in conse-
17. quence of the House of Commons having declared its want of confidence in her Majesty's Ministers, he and his colleagues in the government had tendered their resignation to her Majesty. A similar statement was made in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and both Houses adjourned till June 21st, to allow time for completing the new ministerial arrangements. At subsequent meetings, up till the 30th of June, no public business of importance was transacted.

June (LORDS.) Lord Granville, on the part of the new government, gave explanations in reference to the position of public
30. affairs in connection with the formation of the new ministry.

(COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston, the new Premier, gave the ministerial statement, in explanation of the accession to office of the new Cabinet. Mr. Whiteside obtained leave to bring in Bills to consolidate and amend the Criminal Statute Law of England and Ireland, with the view of assimilating the two codes in certain particulars.

July (LORDS.) The Earl of Ripon explained the views of ministers in reference to Volunteer corps, and the mode in which
1. government meant to extend encouragement to the formation of such corps.

(COMMONS.) The Newspapers, &c. Bill was read a second time. Mr. J. Locke obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 5 and 6 Will. IV., cap. 63, relating to Weights and Measures. Mr. Fitzroy obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works to acquire a site for the purposes of her Majesty's Court of Probate and other courts and offices.

July (LORDS.) Lord Brougham called the attention of the House
4. to the working of the Divorce Court, which had been satisfactory; but the amount of business in the Court showed the necessity for an increase in the judicial force. The Duke of Marlborough moved for the appointment of a Select Committee on Church-rates.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Mr. Griffith, it was stated by Lord John Russell, in reference to the case of a certain British mining company carrying on operations in Brazil, that the company had been informed that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had been taken, and that, according to that opinion, the company would be liable to penalties if the slaves were sold.

July (LORDS.) Lord Lyndhurst called their Lordships' attention
5. to the state of the military and naval defences of the country, urging an augmentation of the same.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Collier obtained leave to bring in a Bill limiting the power of imprisonment for small debts exercised by the County Court judges. Mr. Palk moved a resolution for a Committee of the whole House to consider of an Address to her Majesty on the subject of volunteer rifle corps. After a discussion, in which Mr. S. Herbert, on the part of the government, said they were most anxious to promote these corps, believing that, as auxiliaries, they would be most useful, Mr. Palk withdrew his motion. Mr. Digby Seymour moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Foreign Enlistment Act (59 Geo. III., c. 69), so far as it relates to transports and storeships; but Sir G. C. Lewis, on the part of government, objected to the motion, and Mr. Seymour withdrew it. Mr. Wrightson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Act 6 Anne, cap. 7, with respect to vacating seats in Parliament on acceptance of office. The motion was negatived by 53 to 51 votes.

July (COMMONS.) Mr. Dillwyn moved the second reading of the
6. Endowed Schools Bill, which was carried by 210 votes to 192.

July (LORDS.) In reply to Lord Londonderry and the Duke of
7. Cleveland, Lord Ripon stated that it was not the intention of government to extend the formation of rifle corps to Ireland, nor to embody any fresh regiments of Irish militia.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the system of steam-packet

postal contracts. Mr. Cowper obtained leave to bring in a Bill to restrict the erection of permanent structures in the carriage-ways of the metropolis. On the motion of Mr. Scholefield, the Adulteration of Food Bill was read a second time by 227 votes to 103.

July (LORDS.) Lord Stratford de Redcliffe withdrew his motion
8. on the subject of the correspondence on Italian affairs, in consequence of the intelligence that an armistice had been concluded between France and Austria.

(COMMONS.) After conversation on the armistice announced between France and Austria, and discussion on the Navy Estimates, introduced by Lord Clarence Paget, Mr. Whiteside obtained leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the Transfer of Land in Ireland; and Sir G. C. Lewis obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the Corporation of the City of London.

July (COMMONS.) In reply to Mr. Baines, it was stated by Sir
11. G. C. Lewis that the question of renewing the patent for printing the Bible was under consideration. On the motion of Mr. Gilpin, the Poor Law Boards (Payment of Debts) Bill was read a second time by 60 votes to 43.

July (LORDS.) On the motion of Lord Lyndhurst, it was agreed to
12. appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the mode of taking evidence in the Court of Chancery, and its effects, and to report thereon.

(COMMONS.) In reply to Colonel Sykes, it was stated by Lord John Russell that the sovereignty of the Feejee Islands had been very much pressed upon her Majesty's government: the matter was under consideration, and a final decision had not yet been made.

July (COMMONS.) The Church-rates Abolition Bill (Sir J. Tre-
13. lawny's) was read a second time, on the motion of Mr. Dillwyn, by 263 votes to 193.

July (LORDS.) In reply to the Earl of Carnarvon, it was stated
14. by the Duke of Newcastle that the Hudson's Bay charter, which expired last year, would not be renewed.

(COMMONS.) The remaining votes for Navy estimates were passed, and the Army estimates were introduced by Mr. S. Herbert.

July Lord Malmesbury in the House of Lords, and Lord Elcho in
15. the House of Commons, withdrew their motions on Italian affairs, at the request of government, in consequence of the present state of the question, arising from the treaty of peace between France and Austria.

July (LORDS.) Lord Cranworth called the attention of the House
18. to the fourth report of the Commissioners for Consolidating the Statute Law.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Gladstone) made his financial statement. The total revenue of the year, which had been estimated at 63,900,000*l.*, had produced 65,477,000*l.* The total annual expenditure had been 64,663,000*l.*, the surplus being upwards of 800,000*l.* The revenue for the current year he estimated at 64,340,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 69,207,000*l.* He proposed to meet the deficiency by several measures, the principal of which was the addition of 4*d.* in the pound to the Income-tax, payable on incomes of 150*l.* a year and upwards.

July (LORDS.) After a discussion on the subject of submarine
19. telegraphic communications, Lord Wodehouse, in answer to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, said that her Majesty's government, after consulting with the other Great Powers, had agreed to recognise the election of Colonel Couza as hospodar of both the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, on the distinct understanding that the case was exceptional, and was not to be made a precedent.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. Lowe, the Public Health Bill was read a third time, an amendment to discharge the order for the third reading, moved by Mr. Ayrton, being negatived by 101 to 95. The Municipal Corporations Bill was read a second time, a hostile amendment by Mr. S. Estcourt being negatived by 130 to 44. Mr. C. Forster moved an Address to her Majesty in favour of the convening of Parliament for the despatch of business before Christmas, in order to avoid protracted sessions in the summer months. On a division, the motion was lost by 121 to 48. On the motion of Mr. Baines, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the nature and extent of the Queen's Printers' patent for England and Wales, so far as refers to the right of printing the Holy Scriptures, and to report their opinion as to the propriety of any future grant of the patent.

July (COMMONS.) The Edinburgh, &c. Annuity Tax Abolition Bill
20. was, on the motion of Mr. Black, read a second time, by 162 to 108.

July 21. (LORDS.) On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the Divorce Court Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) In reply to Mr. Ker Seymour, the Home Secretary stated that a plan had been suggested by the Corporation of the City of London, by which a considerable portion of the site of Smithfield Market would be rendered available for the public enjoyment and recreation. Resolutions embodying the financial plans of the government were proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and after considerable discussion, agreed to.

July (LORDS.) Lord Brougham called the attention of the
25. House to the state of national education, referring to the great progress which had been made during the last forty years. His Lordship recommended that the Committee of the Privy Council should inspect the middle-class schools throughout the country. Lord Granville said he was very unwilling to place this additional labour on the Committee of the Privy Council.

July (LORDS.) The Bishop of London, in presenting some
26. petitions, in reference to the spiritual destitution of the metropolis and the large manufacturing towns, recommended the formation of a separate department in the Ecclesiastical Commission for church-building purposes.

July (COMMONS.) A motion by Sir C. Napier, in favour of a
27. Royal Commission to inquire into the management of Greenwich Hospital, was negatived by 142 to 82.

July (LORDS.) The Diplomatic Pensions Bill, for enabling per-
28. sons having diplomatic pensions to sit in the House of Commons, was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made a statement to the House on the affairs of Europe, which was followed by a discussion.

July (COMMONS.) On the motion for going into Committee of
29. Supply, Mr. Horsman moved that the expenses of completing the necessary works of national defences, projected and already in progress, should be met by a fund specially provided for that purpose, and independent of the annual votes of Parliament. This motion was lost by 167 to 70 votes. Mr. Gregson, for Sir J. Trevelyan, withdrew the Church-rates Abolition Bill for this session.

Aug. 1. (LORDS.) The Divorce Court Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India, made a statement in reference to Indian finances.

(LORDS.) Lord Brougham called attention to the subject of Workmen's Strikes, with particular reference to the case of the sawyers' strike at Sheffield, and suggested that councils like the "Conseils de Prudhommes," which had proved so successful in France, would be useful in this country.

(COMMONS.) The Income-tax Bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. Monckton Milnes moved an address to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to be pleased to enter into negotiations with the government of the United States of America, for the purpose of preventing the assaults and cruelties committed on merchant-seamen engaged in traffic between this country and the United States, and of bringing to justice the perpetrators of such offences. After a statement by Sir G. C. Lewis, the motion was agreed to.

Aug. 3. (COMMONS.) A vote of 2,000*l.* for the National Portrait Gallery, opposed by Mr. Spooner, was affirmed by 141 votes to 35. A vote of 2,000*l.* for the purchase of the picture by Sir J. Hayter, of the First Reformed Parliament, was opposed by Mr. Spooner. On a division, the numbers stood 82 for, and 82 against; the vote was then passed in the affirmative. A vote of 9,888*l.* for buildings at Kensington Gore, for the temporary accommodation of the Turner and Vernon Galleries, was opposed by Mr. Ayrton, on the ground of the inconvenient distance from the centre of the metropolis to which these Collections have been removed. The vote was affirmed by 116 votes to 73. A vote of 5,000*l.*, as compensation to Mr. Barber, the solicitor, who had been wrongfully transported, was approved by 124 to 24.

Aug. 5. (COMMONS.) A motion by Mr. Roebuck, condemnatory of the granting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds to any member against whom charges of bribery, corruption, and treating had been brought, was, after discussion, negatived by 214 to 30 votes. Dr. Michell, one of the members for Bodmin, whose case gave rise to this motion, explained that his want of ability to incur the ruinous expense of defending his seat was the sole reason for his desiring to vacate his seat by obtaining the Chiltern Hundreds.

Aug. 8. (LORDS.) Lord Cranworth, at the request of Lord Granville, withdrew the Endowed Schools Bill, of which he had moved the second reading.

(COMMONS.) Lord Elcho moved a resolution for an address to her Majesty, deprecating any participation by this country in settling the details of the peace agreed upon by the Emperors of France and Austria at Villafranca. After a lengthened discussion, the motion was withdrawn. The Reserve Volunteer Force of Seamen Bill was read a third time and passed.

Aug. 9. (LORDS.) The Militia Laws Amendment Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Mackinnon obtained leave to introduce a Bill for the establishment of Councils of Conciliation, to settle disputes between masters and operatives.

Aug. 10. (COMMONS.) The European Troops (India) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Aug. 11. (COMMONS.) The Charitable Trusts Act Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed. The Divorce Court Bill was read a third time and passed.

Aug. 13. Parliament was prorogued by Commission, the royal speech being read by the Lord Chancellor.

XIV.—PRIVATE BILLS OF THE PARLIAMENT, 1859.

[22 Victoria, first Session.]

I. Numerical Abstract of the Private Bills of the first Session of 1859 :—

New Bills introduced into the House	253
Bills read a first time	245
— read a second time	211
— read a third time	73
— passed	37

Of those passed, one, the exchange of the presentations of Eaton and Welton, was made a Public Act.

Owing to the sudden dissolution of the Parliament in May, the progress of the Private Bills was stopped; but, by a Resolution of the House, it was determined that those Bills which had been introduced, and gone through some of the earlier stages, should be taken up as near as possible at where they had been dropped. We therefore give the Numerical Abstract here, and shall amalgamate the results of the two Sessions in the Abstract of Classification, so as to exhibit the private legislation for the year at one view.

New Bills introduced, chiefly from the Lords	51
Bills read a first time	182
— read a second time	179
— read a third time	157
— passed	151

Of those passed, five were made Public Acts :—for providing a site for the Court of Probate; for repealing part of a Statute of Eliz. concerning the incorporation of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; to amend the Galway Harbour and Pier Act, 1853; to repeal a certain toll on Fishing Vessels passing the Nore; and for making the approaches to Westminster Bridge.

II. Comparative Classification of Bills for Ten Years :—

Bills passed.	1850	1851	1852	1852-3	1854	1854-5	1856	1857	1858	1859
Agriculture . .	1	5	5	8	10	3	4	2	2	4
Companies . .	8	11	9	14	13	10	4	4	7	12
Improvements in Towns, &c. }	50	42	59	78	85	74	38	43	44	25
Internal Commu- nication. }	50	85	91	120	105	103	87	96	85	117
Navigation, &c. .	9	10	12	17	16	15	7	21	14	18
Private Regula- tion, &c. . }	29	26	22	35	41	24	21	15	15	10
Totals . .	147	179	198	272	270	229	161	181	167	186

The average number of Private Bills passed from 1850 to 1854 inclusive, was 213; the average number from 1855 to 1859 inclusive, has been 185.

III. Abstract of Petitions and Private Bills in the two Sessions of 1859 :—

						Bills introduced.	Passed.	Not passed
I. AGRICULTURE :—								
1. Inclosures	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
2. Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1
II. COMPANIES						19	12	7
III. IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS :—								
1. General Improvements	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	4
2. Water	..	..	..	..	..	13	8	5
3. Gas	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	4
4. Public Buildings, &c...	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	6
5. Municipal Regulation, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	14
IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATION :—								
1. Roads	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	—
2. Railways	..	..	..	..	..	165	105	60
V. NAVIGATION :—								
1. Canals and Rivers	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	2
2. Ports, Harbours, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	7
3. Docks, Piers, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	2
VI. SPECIAL OBJECTS (one made Public)						3	1	2
VII. PRIVATE REGULATION						11	9	2
Totals						303	186	117

IN THE FIRST SESSION OF 1859.

I. AGRICULTURE.—None.

II. COMPANIES :—

22. To dissolve the Accidental Death Insurance Company, and to transfer the business of that Company to the Travellers and Marine Insurance Company, to be hereafter called the Accidental Death Insurance Company; and for other purposes.

25. For changing the name of the People's Provident Assurance Society to the name of the European Assurance Society; and for authorising the taking of the guarantee of the Society, instead of other security required from persons in public offices and employments; and for other purposes.

27. For making further provisions with respect to the Standard Life Assurance Company.

III. IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS :—

General Improvements:—7. To repeal the existing Acts relating to the bridge over the river Foyle at Londonderry; to authorise the removal of the existing bridge, and the construction of a new bridge, with approaches thereto, and other works; and for other purposes.

17. To enable the magistrates and council of the City of Glasgow to lay out, maintain, and improve the Kelvin-grove and Queen's Parks and the Galleries of Art and Corporation Halls in the said city; and for other purposes.

32. For making further provision for the better supply of water to the borough of King's Lynn and adjacent districts; for regulating the

markets and fairs of the borough; for the improvement and regulation of the borough; and for other purposes.

33. For constructing market-houses and other buildings, and making market-places, and for better regulating and maintaining the markets and fairs, in or near the town of Tavistock; and for opening a new street and otherwise improving the said town; and for other purposes.

Water.—1. For more effectually supplying with water the town of Shepton Mallet, and the neighbourhood thereof, in Somersetshire.

6. To enable the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company to extend their works, and obtain a further supply of water, and to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

9. To authorise the Commissioners of the Glasgow Corporation Waterworks to raise a further sum of money; and to amend the Glasgow Corporation Waterworks Act, 1855.

15. For regulating the capital and borrowing powers of the City of Norwich Waterworks Company, and for making better provision against the waste of water supplied by them; and for other purposes.

18. For better supplying with water the inhabitants of the towns of Kingstown, Monkstown, Dalkey, Bullock, Glasthule, and the neighbourhood thereof, in the county of Dublin.

21. For better supplying with water the town of Poole and places adjacent thereto, and for other purposes.

Gas.—26. To enable the Scarborough Gas Company to raise a further sum of money; and for other purposes.

Municipal Regulation, &c..—5. To alter, amend, and enlarge the powers and provisions of the Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Markets and Pier Act, 1854.

14. For transferring the government of the new limits of the harbour of Whitehaven to the harbour trustees; for making better provision for the election of trustees; and for the alteration of certain rates and duties payable in respect of the said harbour and in the town of Whitehaven.

IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATION:—

Railways.—2. To enable the Swansea Vale Railway Company to raise further money; and for other purposes.

3. For providing a joint station at Epsom for the use of the Wimbledon and Dorking and Epsom and Leatherhead Railway Companies, and for other purposes.

8. For making a railway from the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railway at or near Kinloss to Findhorn.

10. For reviving the powers and extending the time for the completion of the railway and works authorised by the Tralee and Killarney Railway Act, 1853.

11. To grant further powers to the Banff, Macduff, and Turriff Junction Railway Company, and to change the name of the company.

12. To enable the Formartine and Buchan Railway Company to divert their railway near Ellon, and to abandon the branch to Ellon.

13. For authorising a lease of the Great Western and Brentford Railway, and the docks and works connected therewith, to the Great Western Railway Company; and for other purposes.

23. For making a railway from the Cork and Bandon Railway to the town of Kinsale, with a branch railway or tramway to Kinsale Harbour, and for other purposes.

28. To enable the East Suffolk Railway Company to extend their railway to Aldborough in Suffolk; and for other purposes.

31. To enable the Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, and Portrush Junction Railway Company to make a junction railway at Coleraine.

34. To grant further powers to the Leominster and Kington Railway Company.

35. To facilitate the communication between the Great Northern Railway and the North London Railway; to improve the station of the Great Northern Railway at King's Cross; and to enable the Great Northern Railway Company to make arrangements with regard to certain parts of their capital and that of the East Lincolnshire Railway Company.

V. NAVIGATION:—

1. *Rivers, Canals, &c.*:—19. To authorise the abandonment of the Foss navigation from a point about two hundred yards above the York Union Workhouse near the city of York; to alter, repeal, and amend the Acts relating to the said navigation; and for other purposes.

2. *Ports and Harbours*:—4. For enlarging, improving, and maintaining the harbour of the burgh of Kirkwall in Orkney, and for other purposes.

3. *Docks, Piers, &c.*:—16. For making docks and other works in Falmouth Harbour; and for other purposes.

20. To authorise the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board to raise a further sum of money for works at Liverpool.

24. For building and maintaining a pier in the harbour of Fishguard in Pembrokeshire, and making and constructing a road and quay in extension of the present quay in the town of Fishguard, and deepening and otherwise improving the said harbour.

29. To extend the time for the completion of certain works of the Victoria (London) Dock Company, and for other purposes.

30. To grant further powers to the Commercial Dock Company.

IN THE SECOND SESSION OF 1859.

I. AGRICULTURE:—

1. *Inclosures*:—75. For inclosing the commons or waste lands called "The Commons of Bray" in the parish of Old Connaught in the county of Dublin.

2. *Drainage*:—107. To embank and reclaim from the sea certain waste lands subject to be overflowed by the tide, and forming part of Chichester Harbour in Sussex.

108. To alter, amend, and extend the Acts for inclosing, embanking, and draining the marsh called Malltraeth and Corsddaugau in the county of Anglesey, and to provide for the maintenance of the embankments and drainage; and for other purposes.

135. To amend the Tacumshin Embankment Act, 1854, and to extend the time for the completion of the works authorised by that Act.

II. COMPANIES:—

4. To incorporate the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, and for enabling the company to establish and work telegraphs between Great Britain and India and other countries, and for other purposes connected therewith.

21. For conferring on Price's Patent Candle Company, Limited, further powers for the raising of money; and for other purposes.

23. To alter and amend the Acts relating to the Atlantic Telegraph

Company; and to enable the company to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

28. To repeal the Acts relating to the Company of Proprietors of the Liverpool Exchange, and to incorporate the Liverpool Exchange Company, and for other purposes connected therewith.

39. To incorporate the Norwich Corn Exchange Company, Limited, and to define and regulate their undertaking.

49. For incorporating the National Fire and Life Insurance Company of Scotland by the name of the Scottish National Insurance Company; for enabling the company to sue and be sued, and to take and hold property; and for other purposes relating to the company.

82. To alter and amend the Acts relating to the Lands Improvement Company.

106. For incorporating the British and Canadian Telegraph Company; and for other purposes.

137. To confer certain powers upon the Pneumatic Despatch Company, Limited.

III. IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS:—

General Improvements:—27. For making a new street from near Foundry Bridge to King Street, in the city of Norwich.

123. For improving, paving, draining, and lighting the burgh of Falkirk, and for regulating the supply of water within the burgh; and for providing for the transference of the property of the stintmasters and feuarm of Falkirk to the magistrates and council; and for other purposes.

Water:—58. For better supplying with water parts of the parishes of Bebbington and Woodchurch in Cheshire; and for other purposes.

99. For better supplying with water the town of Eastbourne and places adjacent thereto, in Sussex; and for other purposes.

Gas:—9. To enable the Kingston-upon-Thames Gas Company to raise further moneys by shares and borrowing.

19. To enable the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Salford to raise a further sum of money for improving their gasworks; and for other purposes.

42. For authorising the Bury St. Edmunds Gas Company to raise further capital; and for regulating their capital; and for other purposes.

52. To regulate the capital and undertaking of the City of London Gaslight and Coke Company, and to re-incorporate that company.

61. For incorporating the Tottenham and Edmonton Gaslight and Coke Company, and extending their powers; and for other purposes.

Municipal Regulation:—103. To make better provision for the management and application of the Newcastle-under-Lyme Burgesses Lands, to repeal and amend the Act relating thereto; and for other purposes.

132. To suspend in certain cases the operation of the twenty-eighth section of the Liverpool Sanitary Amendment Act, 1854; and for other purposes.

IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATION:—

1. *Roads*:—11. For the Reading and Hatfield turnpike roads in Berks, Bucks, Oxfordshire, and Hertfordshire.

25. To repeal an Act passed in the 11 Geo. IV. cap. 110, intituled an Act for more effectually repairing the road from Carlisle to Penrith, and from Penrith to Eamont Bridge, in Cumberland; and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

66. To repeal an Act passed in 5 Geo. IV., intituled an Act for widening, improving, and maintaining the turnpike road leading from the city of Worcester, through Droitwich, to Spadesbourne Bridge within the parish of Bromsgrove in Worcestershire, and other roads therein mentioned; and for granting more effectual powers in lieu thereof.

67. To repeal an Act passed in 10 Geo. IV., intituled an Act for repairing the road from Hinckley to Melbourne Common, and other roads communicating therewith in Leicestershire and Derbyshire; and granting more effectual powers in lieu thereof.

78. For making a road from Llaurwst to Abergel, and a branch road thereout, in Denbighshire and Caernarvonshire.

79. For continuing an Act for more effectually making, amending, widening, repairing, and maintaining the great north roads leading from the North Queensferry and from Burntisland, both in Fifeshire, by Kinross, to the city of Perth, and for enabling the trustees of the said roads and the trustees of other roads to enter into mutual arrangements.

86. To repeal an Act of the 9 Geo. IV., for making a turnpike road from the township of Hunslet across the River Aire to Leeds, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

87. To repeal the Acts relating to the Lawton, Burslem, and Newcastle-under-Lyme turnpike roads, and to consolidate and amend the provisions thereof.

89. For repairing and maintaining certain roads at and near Ludlow in Shropshire, known as the Ludlow First Turnpike Trust, the Ludlow Second Turnpike Trust, and the Cainham Trust, and for placing such roads under the same management.

92. To renew the term and continue, amend, and enlarge the powers of an Act passed in the 3 Geo. IV., intituled an Act for more effectually repairing the road leading from the Cross of Hand near Fimford Bridge in Warwickshire, through the town of Southam in the same county, to Banbury in Oxfordshire, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof; and for other purposes.

93. For continuing the term, and amending and extending the provisions of the Act relating to the Blackburn and Preston turnpike road, and for constructing a bridge over the River Ribble in connection therewith; and for other purposes.

2. *Railways*:—1. For authorising the construction of a railway for carrying the West London Railway over the Great Western Railway by means of a bridge, in substitution for the present level crossing; and for other purposes.

2. For enabling the London and North-Western Railway Company to make a railway from their existing line at Edge Hill, in Lancashire, to the St. Helen's Railway near Garston in the same county; and for other purposes.

3. To enable the Caledonian Railway Company to make branch railways to the Wilsontown mineral field, and for other purposes.

5. To provide for the partition of the London-road station at Manchester, and for the better management of certain portions of the said station, and for improving the access thereto.

6. For making railways from Pembroke Dock to Tenby, and from Pembroke Dock to the pier at Hobbs Point, in Pembrokeshire.

8. To alter and consolidate the Acts relating to the Great North of Scotland Railway Company; to regulate and define the company's capital; and for other purposes.

10. To enable the North-Eastern Railway Company to make a branch from their Leeds and Thirsk Railway to Pateley Bridge; to acquire additional lands; and for other purposes.

13. To extend the time for making the Hampstead Junction Railway, to authorise certain deviations in the line thereof, and for other purposes.

14. To amalgamate the Selkirk and Galashiels Railway Company with the North British Railway Company; and for other purposes.

15. For authorising the Lymington Railway Company to acquire the ferry across the Lymington River, and to raise further capital; and for other purposes.

16. For making a railway from the Woolferton Station of the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, in Herefordshire, to a point near Tenbury, in Worcestershire; and for other purposes.

17. To enable the Worcester and Hereford Railway Company to make a branch railway to the Severn at Worcester, and to enlarge their station at Hereford; and for other purposes.

18. For enabling the Dundee and Perth and Aberdeen Railway Junction Company to improve the Dundee and Newtyle Railway; and for other purposes.

22. For authorising divers arrangements between the Vale of Neath Railway Company and other companies having railways or other works near to the Vale of Neath Railway, and for regulating the capital and borrowing powers of the company; and for other purposes.

24. To authorise the North British Railway Company to make a railway from their Hawick line to the Port Carlisle Railway near Carlisle, with divers branches therefrom; and for other purposes.

26. For making a railway from Much Wenlock, in Shropshire, to communicate with the Severn Valley Railway and the River Severn in the same county.

29. To authorise the raising of a further sum of money for the completion of the Castle Douglas and Dumfries Railway, and to sanction a deviation from the authorised line of that railway.

30. To authorise the construction of a tramway from the Llanidloes and Newtown Railway near Newtown to the Shropshire Union Canal; and to enable the Llanidloes and Newtown Railway Company to lease their undertaking; and for other purposes.

31. For authorising an amalgamation or lease of the Portsmouth Railway with or to the London and South-Western Railway Company; and for other purposes.

33. For authorising the Hertford, Luton, and Dunstable Railway Company to raise further capital for the purposes of the Hertford section of their railway; and for extending the period for the completion of the Luton section of their railway; and for other purposes.

34. To enable the Maybole and Girvan Railway Company to raise additional capital; to authorise a deviation of their line; and for other purposes.

35. For the transfer of the Caterham Railway to the South-Eastern Railway Company; and for other purposes.

36. To revive and extend the powers of the Bagenalstown and Wexford Railway Company for the purchase of lands, and to extend their powers for completing their undertaking, and to enable them to make a deviation in the line of their railway, and to increase the powers of the said company for borrowing on mortgage; and to enable the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to subscribe towards the said undertaking; and to enable the said companies to make working and traffic arrangements; and for other purposes.

37. To enable the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company to create debenture stock, and to issue new shares for redeeming existing preference shares subject to redemption, and to enlarge their station at Dublin; and for other purposes.

38. To enable the Newry and Armagh Railway Company to make alterations in their authorised line of railway, and to construct a short branch at Newry.

40. To authorise the abandonment of the Gloucester and Cheltenham tramroads, and to enable the Midland and the Great Western Railway Companies to sell and dispose of the same; and for other purposes.

41. To enable the Ulster Railway Company to extend their railway from Monaghan to Clones, and to enlarge their stations at Belfast and Portadown, and to make arrangements with the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, and to create debenture stock; and for other purposes.

43. For authorising the Border Counties Railway Company to make and maintain the Liddesdale section of their railway, and deviations from the line of the North Tyne section of their railway, and to raise further capital; and for other purposes.

44. For authorising the London and South-Western Railway Company to make new works, and to raise further funds; and for other purposes.

45. For making a railway to Sevenoaks; and for other purposes connected therewith.

46. For connecting the town of Witney with the existing railways in the parishes of Yarnton and Wolvercot, in Oxfordshire; and for other purposes.

48. To enable the Great Northern and Western (of Ireland) Railway Company to extend their railway to Castlebar; and for other purposes.

50. To confer further powers on the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Company for the completion of their railway.

51. To enable the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company to make new lines of railway to Cavan and Belturbet; and for other purposes.

53. To enable the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company to construct a branch railway to the river Liffey; and for other purposes.

54. To change the name of the East Kent Railway Company, and for other purposes connected with their undertaking.

55. For making a railway from the Midland Railway to or near Mountsorrel in Leicestershire.

56. For authorising the Somerset Central Railway Company to lay down narrow-gauge lines of rails on their railways, and to raise further funds; and for regulating their capital and borrowing powers; and for other purposes.

59. To incorporate a company for making railways to supply communication to the district between Merthyr and Abergavenny, and for other purposes.

62. To enable the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company to abandon a portion of their authorised line between Longford and Boyle, and to construct a new line in substitution therefor; and for other purposes.

63. For making a railway from Llanidloes in Montgomeryshire, to Newbridge in Radnorshire, to be called the Mid-Wales Railway; and for other purposes.

64. For making a railway from the Shrewsbury and Chester section

of the Great Western Railway near Ruabon in Denbighshire, to Llangollen in the same county, and for other purposes.

65. To enable the Stokes Bay Railway and Pier Company to raise additional capital.

68. For making railways in the district between Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil, and for other purposes.

69. To enable the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company to make certain alterations in their existing and authorised railways; to make a new railway at Norwood; to acquire additional lands for station accommodation, and to purchase or take on lease other undertakings; and for other purposes.

71. To authorise the Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds Railway Company to raise a further sum of money; and for other purposes.

72. To enable the South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway Company to deviate their authorised line of railway, to carry their line over a certain road by a level crossing, and to construct a road for providing better access to the railway at or near to Barnard Castle; and for other purposes.

74. To authorise the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway Company to make a railway from Hooton to Helsby, with a branch to Tranmere Pool; and for other purposes.

76. To authorise the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company to extend their Kingswinford branch, and to alter certain parts of their main line of railway, and to carry into effect an agreement with the Great Western Railway Company for the completion of the main line on the narrow gauge only; and for other purposes.

80. To enable the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company to extend their railway to Gorey in Wexford; and for other purposes.

81. For the making and maintaining of the Charing Cross Railway; and for other purposes.

83. To consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Scottish Central Railway.

84. For making a railway from Brecon through Hay to the line of the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway Company at Hereford.

85. For the making and maintaining of the Wansbeck Railway from Morpeth to a Junction with the North Tyne section of the Border Counties Railway, and with branches to the Morpeth branch of the Blyth and Tyne Railway, and the main line of the North Eastern Railway respectively; and for other purposes.

88. For making a railway from the London and North Western Railway to Sutton Coldfield, in Warwickshire, with a branch therefrom; and for other purposes.

90. To enable the Sittingbourne and Sheerness Railway Company to raise additional capital, to amend the Acts relating to the Company; and for other purposes.

91. For amalgamating the Bedale and Leyburn Railway Company with the North Eastern Railway Company, and for vesting in the latter the undertaking of the former Company, and the Rosedale branch and property of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway Company; and for other purposes.

94. For making a railway from West Cowes to Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and for other purposes.

95. For making a railway from the London and South Western Railway in the parish of Ringwood to Christchurch, and an approach road at Christchurch, all in Hampshire; and for other purposes.

96. To authorise the Charleston Railway and Harbour Company to

purchase and acquire the Charleston Railway and Harbour, and to extend and improve the said railway and harbour.

97. To alter, amend, and enlarge the provisions of the Acts relating to the Metropolitan Railway, to authorise the alteration and relinquishment of certain of the works, and to make further provision with reference to the construction of such railway; and for other purposes.

98. To extend the powers of the West End of London and Crystal Palace Railway Company for the purchase of lands and completion of their authorised extension to Farnborough Railway; and for other purposes.

100. To enable the North Eastern Railway Company to construct branch railways for the purpose of uniting their Leeds and Thirsk and Church Fenton and Harrowgate Railways; and for other purposes.

101. To amend the Acts relating to the South Yorkshire Railway and River Dun Company, and to regulate the crossing of certain roads by the railway of the Company.

102. For regulating the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, and for making provision with respect to the capital of the Company; and for other purposes.

104. For making a railway from the Trent Valley Railway at Nuneaton in Warwickshire, to Hinckley in Leicestershire; and for other purposes.

105. To authorise the construction of a railway from Hungerford in Berkshire, to Devizes in Wiltshire, to be called the Berks and Hants Extension Railway.

109. To authorise the South Staffordshire Railway Company to acquire certain lands and raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

110. For the amalgamation of the East Lancashire Railway Company with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company; and for other purposes.

111. To authorise the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway Company to convert their mortgage or bond debt into shares or stock; and for other purposes.

112. To enable the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway Company to raise further sums of money.

113. For enabling the London and North Western Railway Company to construct new works and acquire additional lands in Lancashire and Northamptonshire; and for other purposes.

114. To authorise the maintenance and use of the Silverdale and Newcastle-under-Lyme Railway, and the use of the Extension Railway to the Newcastle-under-Lyme canal; and for other purposes.

115. To enable the Waveney Valley Railway Company to extend their railway from Harleston to Bungay and Ditchingham; and for other purposes relating to the same Company.

116. To enable the Herne Bay and Faversham Railway Company to extend their railway to Margate, to change their name; and for other purposes connected with their undertaking.

117. For establishing railway communication between Loughton, Epping, and Chipping Ongar, in Essex; and for other purposes.

118. To enable the Norwich and Spalding Railway Company to extend their railway from Holbeach to Sutton Bridge, in Lincolnshire.

119. To authorise the construction of a railway from the Hythe in the neighbourhood of Colechester, to Wivenhoe in Essex, to be called the Tendring Hundred Railway.

120. To afford facilities for raising funds for the completion of the

Bridport Railway, and to authorise the lease thereof to the Great Western Railway Company.

121. For making a railway from Knighton to Llandrindod, in Radnorshire, to be called the Central Wales Railway; and for other purposes.

122. To enable the Colne Valley and Halstead Railway Company, to extend their railway from Halstead to Haverhill, in Essex.

124. For authorising the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Company to make new works, and to make arrangements with other companies, and to raise further funds; and for other purposes.

125. For making a railway from the Coultersshaw branch of the Mid-Sussex Railway to the town of Midhurst in Sussex.

126. For making a branch from the North Staffordshire Railway in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire, and for extending the time for completing certain works, and for authorising arrangements with the London and North Western Railway Company; and for other purposes.

127. For enabling the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company to make a new Railway and other works; and for other purposes.

128. For making the Kensington Station and North and South London Junction Railway; and for other purposes.

129. To enable the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company to construct branch railways from Oldham to Roehdale and Royton, in Lancashire; and for other purposes.

130. For enabling the Midland Railway Company to make an extension of their Erewash Valley line, to acquire additional lands in Leicestershire; and for other purposes.

131. To facilitate arrangements by the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway Company with their creditors; and for other purposes.

134. For the making and maintaining of the West London Extension Railway, and for other purposes.

136. For making and maintaining in and near to Burton-upon-Trent of branch railways from the Midland Railway, and the building of a new bridge across the river Trent at Burton-upon-Trent, and the taking down and removing of the Great Bridge at Burton-upon-Trent; and for other purposes.

138. To transfer the Warrington and Stockport Railway to certain companies.

139. To extend the Wells and Fakenham Railway to and along Wells Quays; and for other purposes.

V. NAVIGATION:—

1. *Rivers*:—32. To extend the time for the sale of such lands belonging to the company of proprietors of the Forth and Clyde navigation as may not be required for the purposes of the said navigation.

70. To amend the Tweed Fisheries Act, 1857, and to alter the annual close times in the river Tweed.

72. For the regulation and improvement of the oyster-fishery in the river Orwell within the borough of Ipswich.

133. For the better regulation of watermen, barge-owners, and others connected with the navigation of the river Thames between Teddington Lock and Lower Hope Point.

2. *Harbours*:—47. To extend the period limited by the Swansea Harbour Act, 1854, for the constructing and completion of the works hereby authorised.

3. *Docks, Piers, Quays*:—7. To amend the provisions of the Tyne

Improvement Acts, to authorise an alteration of the piers at the mouth of the river; and for other purposes.

12. For the completion of the Gateshead Quay in Gateshead, and for authorising arrangements with the North-Eastern Railway Company with respect to the user of parts thereof; and for other purposes.

20. To authorise the construction of docks and other works on the south shore of the river Thames, to be called the Greenwich and South-Eastern Docks.

57. For vesting the Sunderland Docks in the commissioners of the river Wear; for enabling the commissioners to execute certain works; for amending the provisions of the Acts relating to the docks and river; and for other purposes.

60. For making a dock with other conveniences in the Camber at Portsmouth; and for other purposes.

77. For making a pier in Swanage Bay in the county of Dorset, and a tramway in connexion therewith; and for other purposes.

VII. PRIVATE REGULATION:—

Of these there are seven; five relating to estates, and two for enabling parties to marry again.

XV.—SUMMARY OF PUBLIC PETITIONS.

Session 22 Victoriæ.

I. Parliamentary.

	Petitions signed Officially or under Seal.	Total Number.	No. of Signa- tures.
Reform of Parliament—For adoption .	61	110	40,997
Representation of the People Bill—			
Against	135	280	191,673
For alteration	2	14	7,785
In favour . . . . .	..	7	2,617
Universal Suffrage, &c.—For adoption .	12	69	37,718
Other Petitions relating to Parliamentary subjects	25	28	154

II. Ecclesiastical.

Auricular Confession—For prohibition .	10	20	973
Church Rates—Against abolition without provision of an equivalent . . . . .	..	84	3,124
Church Rates Abolition Bill—In favour .	7	28	1,911
Ecclesiastical Courts (Ireland)—For relief from jurisdiction	3	62	4,888
Maynooth College Act—For repeal .	8	20	1,006
Museums, &c.—For opening on Sunday .	..	8	1,640
Nunneries—For inspection . . . . .	..	1	4,550
Roman Catholic Oath Bill—In favour .	1	7	3,275
Other Petitions relating to Ecclesiastical subjects	20	86	2,753

III. Colonial.

Jamaica (Immigration)—Against certain proposed Act	5	29	2,582
Other Petitions relating to Colonial sub- jects	30	44	590

Church Rates, against abolition without provision of an equivalent	2	46	2,181
Church Rates Abolition Bill, against	1	97	2,731
Marriage, against legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister	4	76	3,637
— in favour of legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister . . . . .	..	80	10,692
Maynooth College Act, for repeal	2	3	1,926
Roman Catholic Relief Act Amendment Bill, against	6	18	3,198
Other petitions relating to Ecclesiastical subjects	21	55	2,703

III. Colonial.

India (Bible), against exclusion of Bible from schools	21	378	51,118
Malta, &c. (Saluting the Host), for annulling garrison order	1	2	1,950
Other petitions relating to Colonial subjects . . . . .	..	4	211

IV. Taxes.

Hops, for reduction of duty . . . . .	..	57	1,678
Paper, for repeal of duty	4	83	2,898
Other petitions relating to Taxes	20	34	889

V. Miscellaneous.

Education (Ireland), for ameliorating condition of national school teachers . . . . .	..	4	1,896
— for separating Roman Catholics and Protestants . . . . .	..	3	7,011
Endowed Schools Bill, against	8	292	8,070
— in favour	60	117	3,055
Free and Grammar Schools, for removing restrictions	48	79	1,559
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland), for alteration of law	1	11	3,532
Mines, for shortening hours of work, and for better regulating, &c. . . . .	..	35	58,737
Opium Trade, for prohibition	4	38	4,789
Sale of Gas Bill [Lords], for regulating measures, &c.	25	85	7,453
Universities (Scotland) Act, against carrying out certain resolutions of Commissioners	2	88	22,946
Other petitions relating to miscellaneous subjects	100	247	6,726
Total Numbers	335	1,938	170,151

XVI.—ARCHITECTURE AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

1. GENERAL PROGRESS:—ART AND PUBLIC MONUMENTS.

THE most noteworthy occurrence as regards architectural art, during the past year, has been that fierce struggle among architects and amateurs, which has not inaptly been designated the Battle of the Styles. The most important in connection with building progress, that misguided movement, the workmen's "nine-hours' strike," and the masters' "lock-out." Strange indeed to a looker-on must both have seemed; one as proving not merely how little the most prominent members of a great profession are agreed as to the first principles of the art they practise, but also how little they are accustomed to ascend to first principles at all; the other as showing how little accustomed great masses of intelligent working men are to rely on themselves, or to trust their own judgment even in the most practical of their ordinary concerns—those on which their daily bread depends, as well as their continued well-being, and the chances of future improvement in their condition. The strike has checked the progress of many of the larger works already begun, and prevented the commencement of others which had been projected. The controversy as to style ought, perhaps, to give occasion of pause to those who are contemplating the erection of buildings of an important character. Both together suggest the propriety of using the period of inactivity in a thorough reconsideration of many matters connected with English Architecture. But there will assuredly be no such process. We shall get to work again soon, and we shall go on in the old way. There is no probability of our having an Architectural Principia, or Novum Organon; and no more probability of any architect appearing whose works shall announce that a true Victorian style has been found. We shall go on disputing (of course with that refinement and courtesy which characterize architectural discussions) over the respective merits of Classic, Gothic, and Renaissance—with all their varieties and subdivisions—and erecting buildings, whether in one style or other, with our usual indifference to their real purpose; or rather subordinating as of old the purpose of the building to the style we have adopted. Doubtless the time will come—though it may yet be far distant—when the first question will be, not whether the style shall be Greek, Gothic, or Italian, but, How can we design an edifice that shall *perfectly* fulfil the object for which it is proposed to be built; and then, how, whilst preserving its perfect fitness, can we make it by suitable ornament proclaim its purpose distinctly, and adapt it best to the place it is to occupy? When design in architecture is looked at in any such way as this, the question of style will soon settle itself. As the Greek did not import bodily an Egyptian or Assyrian type, but freely modified whatever he took so as to adapt it to his own requirements; and as the Gothic architect of the 12th, 13th, or any other century constructed, without regard to a foreign "style," his buildings so as to suit the needs of his employers: just so must we, if we would produce really true work, construct our buildings, not by style and precedent, but strictly and

solely with reference to our wants, and with all the advantages and innovations, which enlarged experience, knowledge of materials, and the teaching of modern science will afford. Thus has it been that modern engineering has achieved its wonders, and stamped the century with a distinctive character. Had our engineers been as much bound down by rule as our architects—shall we say as much fettered by professional teaching?—they might have been still discussing some of the thousand and one frivolities of form and precedent, in a very learned, witty, and even eloquent way, but we should have had no tubular bridges, or Great Easterns, and no means of traversing the land from end to end as on the wings of the wind.

No progress has been made since we last wrote with the Foreign Office and New India House. Lord John Manners before leaving office appointed Mr. G. G. Scott, A.R.A. to erect the Foreign Office, Lord Stanley giving him at the same time a similar appointment with reference to the India House: the architects to whom the first premiums were adjudged being, as we mentioned last year, thrown overboard. Mr. Scott accordingly prepared designs, which, we need not say, were thoroughly Gothic in character. But before any further progress was made the ministry was changed; and the new ministers were as decidedly anti-Gothic as their predecessors were pro-Gothic. Lord John Manners had pronounced Mr. Scott's design "exquisite;" Lord Palmerston declared that it was "perfectly frightful," would be very inconvenient, and monstrously costly. The mediævalists were roused to fury, and talked, wrote, and lectured vehemently against the premier; a deputation of architects, on the other hand, sought an audience with him to protest against the manner of Mr. Scott's appointment, and the style he had adopted. The matter was brought before the House of Commons, and eventually the premier announced that the final decision should stand over till next Session of Parliament. So it rests—or rather remains, for it has caused such a disturbance in the architectural mind, that it is not likely to be permitted to rest for a long while yet to come. For our own part we should not be sorry could its settlement be deferred for another decade. Mr. Scott's design has, as it could not fail to have, many picturesque and some excellent features; but it is essentially ecclesiastical in character, and however well adapted it might have been for a foreign office in the mediæval times and circumstances, when clerics were the clerks and often the foreign ministers also, it is little less than monstrous to erect a foreign office in these days after the fashion of a monastery. Yet the "Italian building," which Lord Palmerston desiderates would probably be little more suitable, and little less costly—and again we say, with the recollection of recent great buildings before us, we would rather if possible wait a little longer before spending another half million, or million, as the case may be, on what assuredly will be another magnificent mistake.

Of the progress of that other unlucky "grand competition," the Wellington Monument, we hear nothing. Probably it will again turn up along with the Foreign Office for settlement next session,

and we shall again have members of the House of Commons revelling in artistic criticism, instead of discussing the dryer details of national finance, and vexatious Reform Bills. Of other national works there is nothing to record. The new Registry Office seems forgotten. The lions are not yet placed on the Nelson Monument. The new Chief Commissioner of Works has not stamped his mark on any new production. If he have any distinctive idea, it remains to be shown.

Of public, but not national monuments, several have been erected during the year, and many more are in progress. The pedestal of the Guards' Memorial, Waterloo Place, is completed, but it will probably be many months before the figures are in their places. The Westminster Memorial has made even less visible progress. But with both real progress has been made, though it is necessarily small, and necessarily unseen. Another of the Peel statues has been completed. It is of bronze, nine feet in height, stands in George Square, Glasgow, and is from the design of Mr. Mossman of that city. The statue of the veteran reformer, Joseph Hume, by Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A., has been placed on its pedestal in the High Street, Montrose: it is nine feet high, of Portland stone, and is considered to be an excellent likeness. A statue of the celebrated Birmingham reformer, Thomas Attwood, was formally inaugurated at Birmingham on the anniversary of the Royal Assent to the Reform Act. A marble statue, 9 feet high, by Mr. Woodington, of James Steel, editor and proprietor of the '*Carlisle Journal*,' has been erected in the Market Place, Carlisle. A very fair, but not first rate, seated marble statue, by Noble, of Isaac Barrow (chosen after some discussion as to who was Trinity's greatest man next Bacon and Newton), has been placed in the Ante-chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge. Hugh Miller, the geologist of the old red sandstone, has been commemorated in his native town of Cromarty, by a colossal statue from the chisel of Mr. H. Ritchie. A statue of the gallant General Neill (by Noble) has been raised in Wellington Square, Ayr. The more ambitious monument, by Lough, to be erected in Newcastle-on-Tyne, in honour of that true Nature's nobleman, George Stephenson, is in progress—and may now unhappily be accompanied by one to his no less great son. In progress also are the Ellesmere and Anglesea Memorials; the Wedgewood Monument, and several others of general or local interest.

2. PUBLIC AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Very little has been done during the year towards filling up the waste places in the metropolis. Victoria-street in the City is still without a house along its dreary course, and Victoria-street, Westminster, retains much of its old nakedness. The space east of St. Paul's remains unbuilt on, but foundations have been laid for some inexplicable structure on the part which is to be free from houses.

In the matter of making new streets, the Metropolitan Board of Works is at length beginning to move. A communication has been completed between Tavistock-street, Covent Garden, and the Strand, by the removal of a few houses at the northern end of Burleigh-street, and the opening of a short street which will afford direct communication with the eastern end of Covent Garden Market. But a some-

what more important communication is being opened westward of the market by the removal of the houses intervening between the west end of King-street, and the junction of Long Acre with St. Martin's Lane. This new street will afford the connecting link in a direct line of route from Piccadilly to Covent Garden Market, very useful no doubt to market gardeners and many others, but leaving Piccadilly still without any great eastern outlet. The long-talked-of and much-needed street from opposite Stamford-street in the Blackfriars-road to the High-street, Borough, a line which will afford a new and ready route from the West-end to the railway termini at London Bridge, is about to be immediately commenced; the Board having obtained possession of many of the houses and issued advertisements for the initiatory tenders. The Board of Works also contemplates opening a main line of thoroughfare from the East India Docks to Victoria Park; and the architect of the Board has publicly exhibited a design for bridging over the hollow between Holborn Hill and Snow Hill, but whether it is to be regarded as an official proposition we do not know. In other places, as in the City, the Strand, and elsewhere, where houses were to be rebuilt, the opportunity has been taken, by setting back the foundations of the new buildings, to give some increase of width wherever practicable.

In sanitary matters, the metropolitan drainage scheme is the one grand work on hand. Having last year treated at length of its plan and purpose, it will now be enough to state that both the northern and southern main drainage works have been commenced, and were being vigorously carried forward, when they were for a time interrupted by the strike of the bricklayers. Of the northern system, the high level sewer, which commences at Hampstead, and is carried to the river Lea, a distance of seven miles, is that on which attention is first concentrated. The works are being constructed with great care, and every precaution is taken against probable accidents and eventualities. The heaviest works at present in progress, among the heaviest likely to occur throughout, are those by the Lea near Old Ford, the scale of which is sufficient to show the onerous character of the undertaking. Works connected with the mid-level line are in progress in various parts of London. The low level is not commenced. For the southern high level drain, operations have been commenced at Deptford, where is to be the temporary outlet, and at Peckham. The low-level works have not, we believe, been begun. There is to be no mid-level sewer on the southern side of the Thames.

In the country, sewerage works of more or less extent have been completed, or nearly so, at Blackburn, Lancashire; Newport, Monmouthshire; Stratford-on-Avon; Worksop, and elsewhere.

This year has witnessed the completion of the Glasgow Waterworks, an undertaking worthy of old Roman times, by which half a million people in the city and its suburbs will be supplied with perfectly pure water brought from Loch Katrine, a distance of 34 miles. From the semi-official accounts published on the occasion of the opening of the works in October by her Majesty,* we borrow the following particulars: The Act of Parliament for the construction of the works was obtained in 1855, and the works soon after com-

menced. Loch Katrine lies at an elevation of 360 feet above the sea. The rugged district, which intervenes between the loch and the city, has been penetrated by tunnels, crossed by aqueducts, or traversed by iron pipes, in the execution of the necessary works for ultimately conveying to the city no less than 50,000,000 gallons of water per day. There are 70 distinct tunnels 8 feet in diameter, measuring in the aggregate 13 miles in length: the longest being at the southern extremity of the works, and 2,650 yards in length; that at the upper or eastern end of the loch is 2,325 yards long. Loch Katrine, Loch Vennachar, and Loch Drunkie, presenting an area of above 4,000 acres, have all been made available to three times the extent required in the supply of the city. The engineer was Mr. J. F. Bateman. The entire cost of construction, purchase of works, compensations, &c., will be nearly 1,500,000*l*.

Works on a more or less extensive scale for furnishing an improved supply of water have likewise been constructed at Dorchester, Gloucester, Halifax, &c.; and others commenced at Shepton Mallet and elsewhere.

For some years past we have occasionally mentioned that various provincial towns have followed the excellent example set by Mr. Melly, of Liverpool, in erecting free public drinking fountains. Our readers need not be told that, within the past year or so, the "Drinking Fountain Movement," as it has been styled, has assumed very different proportions; in that under the auspices of a Metropolitan Association, London and its vicinity have received the first instalment of a very large supply of these very useful articles. In all nearly 400 drinking fountains have, it is said, been erected throughout the country; while the metropolis alone, according to the calculations of the society, will require at least 400 for its own share. Now as these 400 fountains are all to be of a superior and somewhat costly character, it is really, as a question of taste, a matter of some importance what their designs shall be. The principle adopted by the Association is that of obtaining a few "artistic designs," which shall admit of being repeated indefinitely—care being taken, as far as practicable, that the same design shall not be repeated in neighbouring fountains. As the rule, the fountains are placed against or let into blank walls. It being requisite that there should be above the tap a small cistern and filter, mural fountains are found most convenient, but one or two standard fountains have been erected, and others are in preparation. The mural fountains hitherto erected consist mostly of a recess of white marble, from the centre of which a small stream of water flows continually out of a reversed shell into a basin below. The arch of the recess is sustained by short thick pillars of polished granite: and around the arch, in the more recent fountains, is a cast-iron scroll bronzed, representing flowers, fruit, and cupidons, with a bust of the Queen above. In some instances, where the fountain is the donation of a private individual, there is on one side of the arch a barometer, with a few simple directions for observing that instrument, on the other a thermometer. Some of the fountains are provided with a trough for dogs. As works of utility few things can be better than these fountains; though a few alterations, which will readily occur to

the practical man, may easily render them more convenient. But as works of art few things could be more unsatisfactory. As designs they are simply puerile; though considered as first efforts that might be forgiven. The real mistake is in using such designs as patterns, and repeating them all over the city and its suburbs—possibly (if the influence of the Association extend as may be expected) half over the kingdom. Ornamental structures, it is one of the simplest of all the laws of design, must be separately designed, not manufactured from a common pattern. If the patterns adopted for these fountains had even been excellent in themselves this would have been an insuperable objection to their repetition. It is only articles of common utility made alike because they can so be made most cheaply, and into which the question of art never enters, that can be properly so fabricated. Where a common general form must necessarily be adopted, the ornamentation and adaptation of it to its special locality, must exhibit the invention and skill of the individual artist. In other words every work of art must be in itself a product of mind and not of machinery. Fabricate it from a pattern, it ceases to be a work of art. The best designs yet constructed are some of the country ones.

3. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

In London one church of no ordinary character has, after long delay (the first stone having been laid by Dr. Pusey in 1850) been this year finished. Indeed the year 1859 ought to be rendered memorable in the annals of ecclesiastical architecture by the completion of this church of All Saints', Margaret-street, if it at all deserve the eulogy of one of the ablest of our ecclesiologists, himself a leader among the exclusively Gothic architects of our time, Mr. G. E. Street. "For myself," he observes, "I must say that though I have a rather large acquaintance with English and Foreign works executed since the revival of Pointed Art, I cannot hesitate for an instant in allowing that this church is not only the most beautiful, but the most vigorous, thoughtful, and original among them all."

Externally the building, though presenting some picturesque points, will probably disappoint those who visit it with very highly-wrought anticipations. Only its south side is seen from the street, and that is enclosed within a narrow court-yard between two dingy, monastic-looking buildings,—a clergy house and a school. The church itself, like these houses, and the entrance gateway, is of dull red brick with bands of black brick. But the thin spire which rises from a square brick tower to a height of 227 feet, although disproportionately tall for the body of the church, is in itself of a very graceful outline, and combines well the building.

When the visitor enters the church, however, he will not wonder at the interest with which its progress has been watched by ecclesiologists, or the admiration they have lavished on it. Beyond question it is the most gorgeous church interior in the kingdom, and the one in which ecclesiological teaching has been most studiously followed; every part of it having been executed in accordance with mediæval precedent and symbolism. The church is small, the nave being only 63 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 72 feet high, while the

chancel is no less than 38 feet deep and higher than the nave. Nave and chancel have each two aisles. Of the three bays into which the nave is divided, the south-western is enclosed so as to form a baptistery. Only on the south side, and in the clerestory, are there windows; the wall of the north side is to be occupied with paintings in fresco. The walls, where not in-laid, are self-coloured, red brick with black bands. The clustered columns which support the arches of the nave are of polished Aberdeen granite, with plinths of black marble, and capitals of alabaster. The shafts of the columns, windows, and door, are of red marble. The great chancel arch is of alabaster; the nave arches are of Caen stone, the spandrils being inlaid with coloured stones and encaustic tiles in geometrical patterns. The roof is of wood in seven bays, painted of a chocolate colour, relieved with white, and picked out with blue. The wall above the chancel arch is covered with elaborate inlaying of black, white, and coloured work on a Caen stone ground; and has a large "cross of glory" in the centre. All the windows are of stained glass. Those of the south aisle, and the great west window, by M. Gerente, of Paris, represent scriptural subjects and post-scriptural saints; the forms most resolutely mediæval in their ugliness, the colour as resolutely 19th century French in its absence of harmony. The clerestory windows are of geometrical patterns, by Mr. O'Connor. The floor of the nave is laid with encaustic tiles. There are neither pews nor forms to encumber the body of the church, chairs being provided till that better time ecclesiologists are now sighing for shall come, when the congregation will be content to stand. The pulpit of coloured marbles, if not very handsome, is at least an elaborate and expensive one, it having cost nearly 400*l*.

The chancel is still more gorgeous in its decorations than the nave. There is no east window, the entire end of the chancel above the altar being occupied by a series of fresco paintings by Mr. W. Dyce, R.A. These frescoes are in three stages, each picture, or division of a picture, being inclosed within a heavy canopied and crocketed frame. In the lowest stage is the 'Nativity,'—the Madonna with the Infant in her lap occupies the centre, whilst three of the Apostles are in panels on either side. In the middle stage a representation of the Crucifixion is in the centre, and the rest of the Apostles occupy the side-panels. The uppermost stage is filled with a 'Majesty,' or representation of 'Christ in Glory:' the Saviour being seated in front of an elliptical aureole, around which is a choir of angels, while below are saints of the church standing and kneeling in adoration. All the paintings are executed on a diapered gold ground. The whole of the chancel is in accordance with this rich key-note. The walls are inlaid and painted like the nave, but in smaller and more finished patterns; the main ribs of the arches and vaulting are gilt; everywhere there is a profusion of coloured marbles and carved alabaster work; even the low screen which shuts off the altar is of alabaster and coloured marble. The windows are of stained glass, the floor of encaustic tiles. There are, of course, no galleries to the church. The organ, divided into two parts, occupies portions of the chancel-aisles. The baptistery is almost as rich in its way as

the chancel. It is ornamented with polished red granite, serpentine, and alabaster; the font is of coloured marbles, resembling in style the pulpit; and here, as throughout the building, there is an ample display of Gothic brass work.

As will have been seen, the building is not only decorated with extreme richness, but the decorative work is throughout real. Although so comparatively small a structure, the cost is admitted to have exceeded 70,000*l.*,—and in this it is reported that many donations are not included. The entire cost has been defrayed by subscription—one gentleman, Mr. Tritton, it is said, having contributed 30,000*l.*, Mr. Hope 10,000*l.*, and another gentleman 4,000*l.* There can be no doubt that the expenditure has been fairly returned in the splendour and, in its way, perfectness of the structure. That it is not a church adapted to old-fashioned notions of Protestant worship, it is needless to say. That it is even a fitting temple for what it appears to be the fashion to call *Æsthetic* religion, we are not quite sure; but when that religion shall develope into an exhibition of pompous processions of clergy with gorgeous vestments, acolytes with frankincense, and elaborate ceremonies about the altar, All Saints may be found to be a suitable fane. Disregarding, however, for the moment its avowed purpose, we readily admit that the church is a very fine one; but we do not admit that it is the great work it is so loudly proclaimed to be. It is altogether wanting in that simplicity of constructive form which distinguishes the great works of every age and style, and which makes them, when divested of their decorations, retain their nobleness of character. All Saints depends mainly, if not wholly, on its decorative features, but with its decorations it is a superb structure. The architect is Mr. Butterfield.

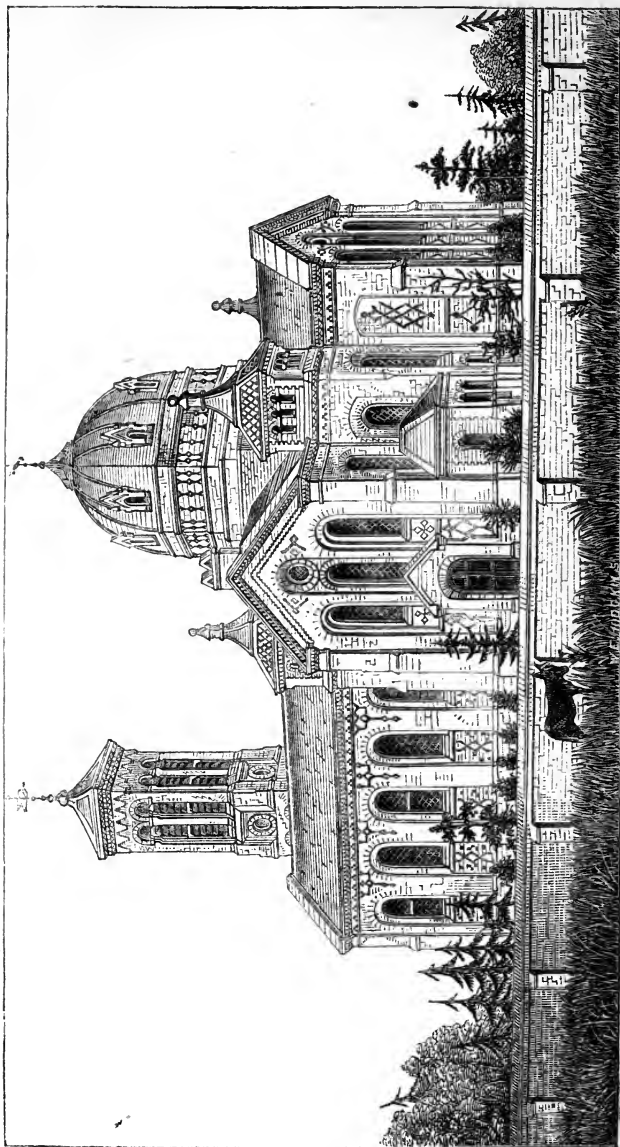
Having devoted so much space to this *chef-d'œuvre* of modern mediævalism, we must pass rapidly over the other new churches of the metropolis and its vicinity—none of them being, however, of any marked character, though all, it is almost needless to say, Gothic. St. Simon's, Moore-street, Chelsea, is built of Kentish rag and Bath stone, from a design of Mr. J. Peacock. The exterior has not much character; but the interior makes, as is becoming the almost universal custom, some polychromatic display, by means of coloured marble shafts, &c.; and it has a very large east window of five lights, which are filled with stained glass. It is a cruciform building, with galleries in the transepts, will accommodate 800 persons, and has cost 5,000*l.* St. John the Evangelist, Putney, designed by Mr. Charles Lee, is Early English in style; will seat 500 persons, without reckoning the schoolchildren; and has cost 4,600*l.*, of which Mr. J. T. Leader, late M.P. for Westminster, subscribed 2,500*l.*, besides presenting the site. St. Luke's, Holloway, by the same architect, is Decorated in style,—though why an architect should in the same year design a church Early English in a southern, and Decorated in a northern suburb, it would probably puzzle himself to tell. St. Luke's is, owing to the strike, as yet unfinished. The architect has been charged with borrowing the design from a church erected not long ago by another architect; but, in fact, any one of these reproduced Gothic churches may resemble any other, without any impeachment

of its originality—all being alike borrowed. This is a respectable, common-place, modern Gothic building, picturesque in its irregularity, and with an east window of five lights, with good flowing tracery in the upper part. Its best feature, however, is the tower and spire, the outline of which is pleasing, and the junction of tower and spire well made. It is built of stone, and will seat 1,300 persons, and cost somewhat over 7,000*l*. St. John the Evangelist, Newington, an Early English building, designed by Mr. Jarvis, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel; and provides 1,000 sittings, at a cost of 5,000*l*. St. Paul's, Hampstead,—as it is called in the confusion of nomenclature which is gaining ground in the outskirts of the metropolis, but which is really situated by St. John's Wood-park in the Avenue-road,—is a red brick building, with black brick in patterns, and stone window-frames and dressings. The somewhat fantastic entrance-front is surmounted by an odd little wooden bell-cote; a few coloured tiles about the arch of the doorway complete its toy-like appearance. Like many of the new churches, it has a roof of very high pitch, so that there appears at the sides much more slate than wall-surface. The interior is, however, much more satisfactory than the outside. Although of wide span, the roof is borne by the walls, which have internal buttresses dividing them into five bays. There are, consequently, no pillars to obstruct light or sound, but all is clear and open. The only gallery is at the west end. It will seat 570, and has cost 3,500*l*. The architect is Mr. S. S. Teulon. St. Peter's, Belsize Park, Hampstead, is a very neat cruciform Decorated church, with a nave, five bays, and a handsome east window of five lights: all the windows are of stained glass, painted, we believe, by the incumbent. At Limehouse a church, designed by Mr. Rhode Hawkins, has been completed lately.

Turning to the provinces, we may commence our record of new churches with one that has obtained a somewhat unusual share of notice, from its being regarded in the light of a practical protest against the dominant Gothicism. Mr. W. Tite, M.P., from whose designs this church has been erected, we believe disclaims having had any such intention; but having distinguished himself in his place in the House of Commons, again as a witness before the Foreign Office Committee, and also at the head of the deputation of architects to Lord Palmerston, as the decided opponent of Gothic, it is not surprising that it should be considered that it was with some such purpose he designed the only church of any importance erected for a long time in which the Gothic element has been studiously excluded. Gerrard's Cross, where the church of St. James has been built, is a wide open common on the Oxford road, between Uxbridge and Beaconsfield. The cost of the church (in all some 10,000*l*.) has been defrayed by the Misses Reid, who erected it as a memorial to their brother, Major-General Reid, late M.P. for Windsor. The particular style, it is said, was suggested by some association of the deceased general's early life. Be that as it may, we have standing on the midst of a wild common a somewhat ornate church, of which the type is that modification of the Byzantine which is seen in parts of Northern Italy. Its general appearance will be best understood by

the engraving. The plan is that of a Latin cross, from the intersection of the arms of which rises an octagonal cupola, whilst four square towers occupy the inner angles. At the north-western corner of the building is an Italian campanile. The windows are all narrow, round-arched, and raised higher than usual from the ground: at the eastern end, and in the transepts, three of them are grouped together. The roof is of comparatively low pitch. The nave is 100 feet long inside, the transepts about 60 feet, both nave and transepts being 21 feet 6 inches wide, and 35 feet high. The dome is 67 feet high to the foot of the cross; the campanile is 13 feet higher. The materials are white brick in the plain surfaces, yellow brick in the recessed parts, the uniformity of surface being relieved by patterns of yellow and red bricks: stone is only employed where absolutely necessary. As a whole, the church is decidedly picturesque, and there is a very agreeable freshness of character about its picturesqueness, produced by actual constructive design, not by elaborate and constructively unnecessary irregularity of parts. The cupola, always an effective feature, if sufficiently elevated and fairly proportioned to the mass of the building, is in itself of very good form, sits well on its base, and is very well fitted to the body of the church. This central feature might, however, have been greatly improved by making the small flanking towers octagonal instead of square, and surmounting them with roofs more accordant with the cupola. There would thus have been formed a singularly effective central group. And the eastern end should certainly have had an apsidal termination. Approaching it from the Uxbridge road, the church would then have been just such a study as a painter would have lingered over with delight. As it is, there is felt to be some want of what a painter would call composition, however little there may be to complain of in the several parts looked at separately. So again, on passing to the other end of the building, the campanile must be admitted to be a well-proportioned and elegant work; yet, from being so nearly alike in height with the cupola, instead of grouping picturesquely with and supporting that as the chief central feature, it (at least as you approach it from Beaconsfield) cuts awkwardly into the outline of the cupola, and sadly mars its proportions. It is curious to see how seldom architects appear to have an eye for the pictorial effect of their buildings as a whole, and as seen from different points of view—that *coup-d'œil* which Wren had in such perfection, and since Wren, alas! few English architects, in whatever style they have worked.

The interior of the church possesses the primary excellence of permitting the congregation to see and hear well from every part, as we found by personal trial. The cupola is borne by four massive piers; but these being on a line with the main walls of the building, in no way obstruct the view, and there are no other columns in the building. But then, from the extreme narrowness of the nave, it must be owned that columns would have seemed almost too absurd. The centre with its dome produces an excellent effect; but inside, as well as externally, the effect would have been much more pleasing had there been an apsidal termination. At present the only colour, almost the only ornament in the interior, is the scagliola facing of the



St. James's Church, Gerrard's Cross.

great piers ; but the building will admit of almost any amount of polychrome decoration, and it stands sadly in need of stained glass windows.

We have dilated somewhat on this church, because, whether its architect so intended it or not, it may be taken as a first step in the inevitable re-action against the crude imitative Gothic that has so long lorded it over English ecclesiastical architecture. For some time there has been a growing tendency towards the study of Byzantine architecture. On the Continent, elaborate and costly works descriptive of Santa Sophia and other buildings have been published ; and the writings of English architects and amateurs, not irreclaimably wedded to any of the more prevalent styles, have shown that there exists a strong desire to see its capabilities fairly tested. One great authority amongst us, Mr. Fergusson, has gone so far as to declare that, "for the purposes of Protestant worship, it affords an infinitely better model than anything our own mediæval architects ever produced." The fact is, our own mediæval architects produced their buildings for a form of worship entirely different to the Protestant ; and their buildings, therefore, are necessarily not suitable *as models* for Protestant churches. But then, and for the same reason, neither are Byzantine, though, from their greater simplicity of plan, they approximate nearer to the mark. No forms, indeed, which are essentially the product of a past age, and under totally different circumstances, can be fitly reproduced in their integrity. Something may be borrowed, more may be learnt, from both Gothic and Byzantine ; but then only will they be rightly used as Wren would have used them : that is when, whatever style be adopted as the basis, a church shall be designed with a single eye to the form of worship and the requirements of the congregation.

This church, being in its way as decidedly representative of a particular phase of thought and feeling as the church in Margaret-street, we have given it precedence. Else the first place among the country churches completed during the year must be assigned to that of All Souls, Haley Hill, Halifax, erected from the designs of Mr. G. G. Scott, at the cost of Mr. J. Akroyd. All Souls' is a cruciform structure, with a tower and spire at the north-west angle, and a sacristy at the north-east. The style is "that of the latter quarter of the 13th century." The nave is 87 feet long, 54 wide, and 65 high to the ridge of the roof. The chancel is 37 feet long, and has "chapels" on each side. The baptistry is on the base of the tower. The nave is divided on either side from the aisles by an arcade of five bays supported on piers quadruple in plan, with moulded bases and richly carved capitals ; and above is a clerestory of 15 lights, with a continuous internal arcade. Every part is constructed in the most substantial manner, and the ornamentation throughout is carefully studied. Polished granite, Devonshire and Derbyshire marbles and alabaster are freely and effectively introduced ; the carving is of a superior character, and much of it imitative of native herbage. All the windows are of stained glass. The flooring is of encaustic tiles. The local descriptions of the church are in all respects warmly eulogistic. Judging from drawings, engravings, and descriptions, it must be a very picturesque building externally, though we cannot

but think that the tower and spire (the latter attains an elevation of 236 feet) are too large and lofty for the body of the church : may it be that the architect felt himself called upon to assert the dominance of the church over the conventicle by raising his spire above the soaring spire of the congregational church, noticed in the ' Companion ' for 1858, p. 238 ? If the two churches are at all in contiguity, it is to be feared that the elder church must suffer by the comparison. But the distant view of the old town must be not a little improved by the addition of two such spires. All Souls' church has cost 20,000*l.* exclusive of the windows ; and will afford accommodation for 800 persons.

Another important work of its kind finished this year is the very beautiful chapel of Exeter College, Oxford, also designed by Mr. Scott. It is a rectangular apsidal building (95 feet by 30), admirably finished, and being treated in a larger style, and without the same heaping-up of detail, has a much nobler and less frittered effect than Mr. Scott's other recent collegiate chapel at Harrow. The windows are especially graceful. A noteworthy feature of the Exeter College chapel is, that it has a vaulted stone roof. The roof externally is made of very lofty pitch—the ridge being 84 feet high—and it is surmounted with an ornamental wooden bell-turret or fleche, the vane of which is 150 feet above the ground. The entire cost has been about 15,000*l.* It occupies the north side of the college quadrangle. The chapel is, however, only a portion of a large scheme of extending and rebuilding which Mr. Scott is carrying out at Exeter College, and which includes a new library, rector's house, &c. In the Dockyard Chapel, Woolwich, another of Mr. Scott's works, an attempt has apparently (perhaps by the employer's directions necessarily) been made to accommodate a large congregation without very seriously obstructing the view of a portion of it. The chapel is 90 feet long (without the chancel) and 60 feet wide, with galleries round three sides. The open timber roof is borne by light piers of twisted iron. Altogether the interior effect is light and pleasing. The exterior is of red brick with black bands. It will hold 1,200 persons, and has cost 7,224*l.* Other churches completed by Mr. Scott are—St. Barnabas', Ranmore, near Dorking, a very rich and costly 13th century cruciform edifice, with a lofty central octagonal tower, erected at the expense of the late Mr. G. Cubitt ; Christ Church, St. Albans, a small Lombardo-Gothic structure which will seat 400 persons ; and St. Cuthbert's, Hawick, a highly ornamental work, erected at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch.

At Bristol a church dedicated to St. Raphael, with a " college " of six almshouses for decayed seamen, and a chaplain's residence, has been erected at the expense of the Rev. R. Miles. The chapel is of stone ; the college of brick ; the whole is rigidly mediæval in style. In the chapel coloured marbles and alabaster are largely introduced. The chapel will seat 250 persons. The total cost has been about 10,000*l.* St. James's proprietary church, Cambridge Road, Brighton, by H. G. Kendall, jun., is a spacious cruciform building, 150 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 70 feet high ; having seven bays in the nave, and large richly traceried windows in the transepts, and at the east

end. The style is florid Gothic, of a continental type. The square tower is to be surmounted with an octagonal lantern. St. John the Evangelist, Highbridge, Somerset, by Mr. Norton, is a neat building, Early Decorated in style, with a parsonage, erected at the sole expense of Mrs. Luttrell. In the church an attempt has been made, by introducing thin coupled columns instead of the usual thick piers, to avoid obstructing the sight of the congregation in the aisles: will seat 350; cost 3,400*l*. St. Clement's, Nichells, Birmingham; Decorated, by Mr. J. A. Chatwin: has 852 seats, of which 477 are free; cost 3,500*l*. St. Mary's, Hulme, Manchester, by Mr. Crowther; is a rich specimen of Early Decorated, 140 feet long, 69 wide, and 69 high, with a spire 241 feet high: will seat 1,000. St. John the Baptist, Hulme, by Mr. Shellard; Decorated; is 119 feet long: will seat 650, cost 5,000*l*. St. Catherine's, Newton, near Manchester. St. Andrew's, Swanwick, Alfreton, by Mr. B. Wilson; Decorated. Holy Trinity, New Town, Bishop Stortford, by Mr. Clarke; Decorated; cost 1,800*l*: seats all free. St. Martin's, Winnal, by Mr. Coles, of Winchester; Early English. All Saints', Manningford Bohun, by Mr. W. C. Clacey; Early English: cost 1,350*l*. St. Philip, Penn, Wolverhampton; Decorated: one of three churches built in memory of the late Archdeacon Hodson. St. Stephen, Bowling, Yorkshire; Early Decorated: seats 500; cost 2,500*l*. St. Thomas, Greetland, near Halifax, by Mr. T. H. Rushworth; Decorated: seats 700; cost 2,000*l*. Clifton, Yorkshire, by Messrs. Mallinson and Healy, of Bradford; cruciform; Early Decorated: cost 1,300*l*. St. Paul's, Highmore, Oxfordshire, by Mr. J. Morris, of Reading; Early Decorated; to cost 3,000*l*. Holy Trinity, Leaton, near Shrewsbury; Early English, by Mr. P. Smith; to cost 1,600*l*. St. Thomas, Kilnhurst, by Messrs. Pritchard and Son, of York; Early English: seats 376; cost 1,120*l*. Christ Church, Grimshaw Park, by Messrs. Taylor and Foggett, of Blackburn; Decorated: seats 900; cost 6,800*l*. St. Luke's, Ribbleson Lane, Preston, by Mr. T. W. Carter, of that town; is a handsome Early English building; will seat 802 persons, and cost 4,700*l*. St. John's, Marchington Woodlands, Staffordshire, by Mr. A. D. Gough; a small but very ornate work; Decorated in style; to seat 220. St. James, Llanrhaidr, near Denbigh; by Mr. Williams, a plain Gothic building with 250 sittings; all free. Harborne, by Mr. Y. Thomason; Early Decorated, of white brick, with bath-stone dressings; cost 3,000*l*. Christ Church, Ware, by Mr. N. E. Stevens; Early English in style: will seat 800; built at the expense of Mr. R. Hanbury. Lound, near East Retford, by Mr. J. G. Weightman; Early English; red brick with stone dressings; erected at the expense of Miss Burnaby. At Saltaire, a church, the last of the many costly works constructed by Mr. Titus Salt, has been completed from the designs of Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson of Bradford: it is a simple parallelogram, 95 feet by 45; like the rest of the works at Saltaire, Italian in character, and considerably enriched. St. John the Evangelist, Skirwith, Cumberland, by Messrs. Francis; Decorated; will seat 200: total cost, including glebe-house and endowment, 9,000*l*. Wallasey parish church, a spacious cruciform edifice, to replace the

old church destroyed by fire, February 1, 1857, has been completed on a larger scale than the old church, at a cost of 6,000*l.*, from the designs of Messrs. Hay. St. Thomas, Wasbro' Dale, Yorkshire, by Mr. Robinson, jun, of Wakefield; Early English; cost 2,500*l.* St. John the Evangelist, Lemsford, near Hatfield, by Mr. Brandon; nave Early English; chancel Decorated: 250 seats, all free; erected at the expense of the Countess Cowper, as a memorial to the late Earl. Other churches, chiefly of small size, and all Gothic in style, have been built, at Little Cawthorpe, Lincolnshire, and at Llanllawen, Pembrokeshire, by Mr. Withers; St. Jude's, Englefield Green, seats 409; St. Mary Magdalene (built at the expense of Lady St. John), 400 sittings, all free; Offam, Sussex, by Mr. Christian, 400 sittings; Burgham, near Worplesdon, by Mr. Woodyear, of Bramby, seats 152, cost 1,200*l.*; Blackfordby, Derbyshire, by Mr. H. J. Stevens, Early Decorated, seats 280, cost 1,315*l.*; Tonwell, Bengeo, by Mr. Morgan, seats 170, built at cost of Mr. Smith; Sevenoaks, Kent, Chapel-of-Ease, by Morphew and Green, Early Decorated; Southery, Downham Market, by Mr. Higham, Early English, seats 400; Whitfield, near Haydon Bridge, by Mr. Higham, to seat 130, Early English, a memorial to the late Mr. William Ord, M.P. for Newcastle; St. Mary's, Tunstall, by Messrs. Hay, of Liverpool; at Sarn, near Shrewsbury, Early English, by Mr. T. M. Penson; and many more.

Many other churches, some of them of an important character, are in progress, including those at Huddersfield, Taunton, and elsewhere by Mr. Scott; the Herbert Memorial Church at Bemerton, by Mr. Wyatt; a Renaissance Church at Newcastle-on-Tyne, by Messrs. Oliver and Lamb; at Reigate, by Messrs. Field and Hillier; at Bedminster, by Mr. Norton; St. Barnabas, Birmingham; two or three at Liverpool; and several about London and its vicinity: but all these will be more properly noticed when completed.

The passion for *restoration* seems to grow with what it feeds on. One after another does each of the more noble of our glorious old Gothic buildings fall into the hands of the restorer, and leave them in the brightest of bran-new mediæval adorning, but too often with hardly a vestige of the true old Gothic character. However, it is useless to protest against this procedure. The tide has set in irresistibly in that direction, and all we can do is to record, as briefly as we may, its progress. And first, of our cathedrals. At Hereford, Mr. Scott has completed the restoration of the north transept, put new tracery in many of the windows; recarved mouldings and capitals; reconstructed buttresses, an octagonal spire at the north-west angle, an ornamental arcade on each side of the Lady Chapel, &c.: in all, above 35,000*l.* have been spent upon these restorations; but they have been extended over some eighteen years, and must extend over many more. Mr. Scott is also engaged in the restoration of Lichfield, Peterborough, the central tower of Durham, and is about to commence the restoration of the famous octagonal tower of Ely Cathedral as a memorial to the late Dean Peacock. The noble spire of Salisbury Cathedral, we are grieved to hear, he has pronounced to be in a very dangerous state. Messrs. Pritchard and Seddon are proceeding steadily with the repairs of Llandaff Cathedral. And

restoration is in progress at York, Westminster, and Winchester, and is about to be, if it has not already been, commenced at Chichester.

Among the churches newly restored a few must be noted. The interior of Wren's church of St. Michael, Cornhill, is being entirely transformed under the potent wand of Mr. Scott, and all the wood-work (pews, pulpit, &c.) replaced by new, designed and carved with singular ability by Mr. Rogers: the work will be completed before our next publication, when we hope to be able to notice it somewhat more particularly. The same architect has also "restored" two other of Wren's churches, St. Alban's, Wood-street; and St. Saviour's, Skinner-street. The elegant Perpendicular church at Herne Hill, Camberwell, destroyed by fire two or three years ago, has been rebuilt, by Mr. Street, in an earlier style, and according to stricter ecclesiological principles. Mr. Ruskin has pronounced it to be, as it now stands, one of the loveliest churches of its kind in the country, and one that makes the fire a matter of rejoicing. We confess to not yielding very willing assent to the dictator in this matter. The church has many admirable features, but is far less "comfortable" than the old one: and, as we found from experience, it is possible to be so placed in it as not to be able, by any amount of straining, to catch a single glimpse of the clergyman's face during a whole sermon; while the church is, for a rich man's church, "awful drafty," as we heard a poor man say of it.

Among restored country churches are—Christchurch, Hants, by Mr. B. Ferrey, at a cost of above 5,000*l.*, Farnham, Essex, by Mr. Clarke, at a still greater cost, borne entirely by two individuals; Farnham, Surrey; St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, by Mr. P. Smith; St. Nicholas, Durham; Withernsea, Lincolnshire, restored by Mr. Cathbert Brodrick, after standing in a dilapidated condition for a couple of centuries; Shipton-under-Wychwood, by Mr. Street; St. Nicholas, Durham, by Mr. Pritchett; Bromsgrove, by Mr. Scott—and so on, for we really must leave even the larger works unenumerated: we have still a list remaining of considerably over a hundred more of those "restorations."

The Roman Catholics have, as usual, built pretty extensively. Mr. Welby Pugin seems, with them, to be occupying the position formerly held by his father. Among the works completed or in progress by him may be named the college and chapels of St. Aloysius, Ushaw, Hexham; the church of Our Lady of Reconciliation, and another begun at Liverpool; that of the Blessed Virgin, at Warwick; the Capuchin Church and Monastery at Peckham; the convent for the Sisters of Mercy, at Birmingham; and the temporary brick church of Our Lady, at Kentish Town. Other churches and chapels are—the church, priory, and schools at Clehonger, near Hereford; St. Peter's, Gloucester, by Mr. G. R. Blount—Decorated—to seat 700; St. Peter's, Lancaster, a large and very fine work, with a spire 240 feet high, by Mr. E. G. Paley; St. Ann's, Westby, Blackpool, Perpendicular—to cost 2,000*l.*; St. Joseph, Gateshead, by Mr. A. M. Dunn—Early Decorated—to cost upwards of 3,000*l.*; and a church at Haslingden, designed by Mr. W. Nicholson.

The Independents follow closely in the wake of the Church. Had they, when they took to building churches that were really of an

architectural character, aimed primarily at adapting them to the requirements of their own particular and unritualistic form of worship, true service might have been rendered to ecclesiastical architecture. But they have been content to follow ecclesiological precedents—sometimes almost getting ahead of their guides; and it is evident that they are not likely yet awhile to “try back.” They have got over their objection to steeples, to crosses, and now, it would seem, to the names of saints. St. David’s, Lewisham-road, the first Independent church, we believe, with a saintly title, is so named in honour of the late Lord Mayor, Alderman David Wire, under whose patronage it was built. It is to be, when entirely completed, a cruciform structure, with a well-developed chancel, and a tower and spire at the west end 160 feet high; Decorated in style, and built of Kentish rag with Bath-stone dressings. At Highgate a chapel has been erected by Mr. R. Smith close by the church, with a very pretty Decorated front; but the back has been left naked, which is a great pity, as, from its elevated site, it forms a conspicuous object in approaching Highgate from the fields. The interior has some commendable features, and the open timber roof is, for its construction, worth examining. At Greville-place, Kilburn, a somewhat fanciful Italian Gothic church has been built of white brick, with red and yellow brick ornaments; at Markham-square, Chelsea, one by Mr. Tarring—Decorated in style; and at Woolwich, one Decorated in style, by Messrs. Landell and Bedells, at a cost of 3,700*l.* ⁴/₅.

In the country, Congregational churches have been built, among other places, at Margate, by Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, of Reading—Decorated; at the Quinta, Liverpool, by Mr. D. Barry, at a cost of 1,030*l.*, borne by Mr. T. Barnes; at Walsall—Decorated, at a cost of 2,800*l.*; at Preston, by Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy, of Lincoln—Early Decorated; at Sheffield, by Mr. J. James, at a cost of 3,000*l.*; at Ware, to cost 1,600*l.*; at Newcastle, Staffordshire, by Mr. R. M. Smith, at a cost of 2,200*l.*; at Bridport—Early Decorated, by Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, Reading, to seat 1,000, cost 2,050*l.*; at Worcester, by the same architects, but “Corinthian” in style, cost 3,210*l.*; and again at Eccles, by the same—Early Decorated, seats 700, and cost 3,000*l.*; at Birmingham, by Mr. Y. Thomason—Decorated, to seat 450, cost 1,750*l.*; Carlton Colville, Lowestoft, by Mr. E. Allen, of Lowestoft—Early English, seats 180; Cleckheaton, near Leeds, a somewhat elaborate Italian building, by Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson—seats 1,500, cost nearly 8,000*l.*; Ware, Norman, to cost 1,600*l.*, &c.

For the Baptists has been completed a theological college at Rawdon, near Bradford, of some extent, and of a generally Tudor character, though with considerable admixture of other styles. It contains spacious lecture, class, professors’, and dining-rooms, with a large library on the first floor; students’ rooms, and all other necessary apartments. The architect was Mr. H. J. Paull, of Cardiff; the material employed is the local delf-stone, with Rawdon Hill stone dressings; the cost is under 8,000*l.* Chapels have been built for this body at Poplar, by Messrs. Morris and Son, at a cost of 1,200*l.*; at Stokes Croft, Bristol, by Messrs. Medland and Maberly, of Gloucester; at Wisbech, by Mr. R. B. Dawbarn, at a cost of 4,000*l.*;

at Nottingham, at a cost of 3,300*l.*; and at Newbury, Berks—to seat 500. Chapels have also been built for the Particular and the Independent Baptists. The Baptist chapel, however, which has been most talked of beyond the connexion is the Spurgeon Tabernacle, the competition for which caused some excitement amongst architects. Had we space, it might be not without profit to narrate the history of this most curious of all competitions, and to note the very curious result. But we must pass it by now. The Tabernacle itself has not yet risen fairly above the foundations, it being one of the great works delayed by the strike. Next year it may perhaps be so far advanced as to fall within our time-limits. Meanwhile, we trust the architect will have reconsidered some of the more obnoxious features of his strange design. The places of worship belonging to the smaller sects may this year be passed unnoticed.

4.—BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

Last year we gave a short summary of what had up to that time been accomplished at the New Palace at Westminster. Since then the visible progress has been small indeed. The restoration of the crypt of St. Stephen's as a chapel has been completed. Some little advance has been made with the paintings. The Victoria tower is still without its crown; but it is plain that something is being done up aloft there. The Clock-tower shines resplendent with a gilded summit, but the Palace-yard side of the lower stories remains as much unfinished as ever; while all that has been done towards furnishing the tower has turned out a succession of mortifying failures. The clock has been fixed, and set a-going; but it has proved incapable of carrying round the hands on more than two of the faces; and now, after being fixed with an infinity of labour, it must all be taken down again, because the bells are out of sorts. The great bell has been a marvel from beginning to end. A plain person would have supposed that, as the bell was from the first intended to be placed in this particular tower, both tower and bell being new, the bell would have been designed to fit the tower, or the tower to fit the bell. But it would seemingly have been too vulgar a process for the bell-designer and the architect to have consulted together. So the tower was made too small for the bell to be conveniently carried up, and the bell-room too small to allow the bell to be properly fixed for swinging; or, on the other hand, the bell was made too large for the tower. Then, notwithstanding the warning of Big Ben, the bell was lifted to its place and fixed, without undergoing any proper examination and testing—and all has to be undone, and done over again. Whether these wretched failures are due, as Mr. Denison in his refined way suggests, to "the stupidity of Sir Charles Barry and his crew," and the wilful fraudulence of the bell-founder; or, as an ordinary man would perhaps conclude, to the negligence, or possibly even (though that is a very difficult supposition) to the imperfect knowledge of Mr. Denison himself, it is not for us to say. Next year we trust we shall be able to chronicle a more successful issue to the horological and campanological experiments. Meanwhile, we may hope that, if another great clock and a greater bell have to be made

for a national building, a Q.C. will not be called in to design them; or, if the legal mind be absolutely necessary, that the Attorney or Solicitor General may be employed, so that we may at least have the benefit of official responsibility.

We have not this year to record the completion of any great public or municipal building. But there is no deficiency of works of a secondary character; indeed, there probably never was a period when the passion for building was so general throughout the kingdom. Secular Gothic appears to be making way; and we may look as surely for the town-halls, assize-courts, and the like, which may be erected during the next few years to be Gothic in character (not English Gothic, however), as a few years back we might have reckoned on their being Greek. The first great step in that direction has been made in the selection of an intensely Gothic design for the Assize Courts at Manchester—the city *par excellence* of Italian renaissance. But though these may be the first great civic buildings of this kind, several have been erected in smaller places. One of these, just finished, the Public Buildings at Cardigan, may be taken as an illustration of the direction the movement is taking. The building is intended at once to economise space and means. Fronting the High-street, the basement serves as a Corn-exchange; the room over it (57 feet by 24) as the Town Hall, above which towers a very high roof, with eight tiny dormer windows. It is built of the local blue and brown stones, banded with red brick: the style is a sort of Venetian Gothic. Adjoining it, on the south, is the Grammar-school, in which, while the doorway serves to connect the two buildings, something more of the Tudor character has been given. Behind the Grammar-school is a library and class-room; behind the Corn-exchange a large open yard; and then behind the whole a spacious covered meat, poultry, and cheese market, with slaughter-houses, sheds, &c. The architect is Mr. R. J. Withers, who appears to have laid out the site with great skill, and to have produced a very picturesque as well as a convenient building. The total cost will not, it is said, exceed 5,000*l.* Town-halls and Corn-exchanges, mediæval in character, have also been erected—at Alston, designed by Mr. A. B. Higham, at a cost of 2,200*l.*; at Sutton-Coldfield, by Mr. C. Bidlake, at a cost of 4,400*l.*; and at Leominster, by Mr. Cranston. Others, again, have been built at Winsford; Liskeard (Italian); Stamford, by Mr. E. Browning; Weston-super-Mare, by Mr. Wilson, of Bath; at Blandford, by Mr. J. B. Green; at Salisbury, a very spacious Corn-exchange, in immediate connection with both the Great Western and South Western lines of railway; and “public rooms” at Colnbrook, Malvern Link, &c.

Markets have been completed at Manchester (New Smithfield, designed by Messrs. Holden and Son, to cost 5,000*l.*); Newport, for cattle; Tunstall, by Mr. Robinson, at a cost of 9,000*l.*; Prescot, by Mr. Culshaw, &c.

County and Police Courts have been built at Whitechapel from designs by Messrs. Reeves and Butcher; at Witney from the designs of Mr. C. Reeves; at Keynsham (Gothic), designed by Mr. J.

Gabriel; Wimborne by Mr. Evans, &c. Banks at Hawick, Lynn, and elsewhere.

In Public Hospitals the great Military Hospital erecting at Netley is the most important work, but a notice of it may be deferred till it is more nearly finished; as may for the same reason that of the Royal Marine Infirmary at Woolwich, and other works of a similar character. Both in hospitals and barracks, the government is expending vast sums of money, and with an evident desire to promote the comfort of our soldiers and sailors; but high sanitary authorities seem to be far from satisfied with the manner in which their intentions are being carried out. Next to the government hospitals the County Lunatic Asylums are becoming the most remarkable for extent and costliness. New ones appear to be rising in almost all counties which do not already possess them, and many of the old ones are being greatly enlarged—though it seems to be clear, from the statements of the Commissioners in Lunacy, as well as from the evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the whole subject, that it becomes positively mischievous to increase the number of lunatics in a single asylum beyond certain limits. Although from their general similarity it does not seem necessary to refer specially to any of these buildings, we ought perhaps to note that a spacious State Criminal's Asylum, for 500 inmates, is erecting by the government at Broadmoor, about a mile from Wellington College, Sandhurst: the site occupies an area of 290 acres.

5.—BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH ART, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION.

The approaching majority of the Prince of Wales having rendered it necessary to remove the Turner and Vernon pictures from Marlborough House, a temporary home has been erected for them at South Kensington, adjoining the Sheepshanks Gallery. It is substantially built of brick, but the exterior makes no architectural pretension. The interior is much more satisfactory. Being only a temporary edifice, it has been constructed with a view to use and not to style, and, like most of our temporary, and few of our permanent, buildings, it answers its purpose very well. There are seven rooms for the pictures, six of which are each 50 feet long, 25 wide, and 24 high; the seventh is 110 feet long, 30 wide, and 30 high. The light is admitted by a sky-light, and shows the pictures very well indeed. The least successful of the rooms is the long gallery. It is too narrow for its length, and for the number of visitors likely to be moving about in it at once; and this inconvenience will be greatly increased from the entrance to the galleries being by a broad staircase, which comes up into the centre of this room. The cost of the picture galleries has been about 7,000*l.*, exclusive of the subsequent expenditure for adapting them for exhibiting the pictures by gas-light. The rooms in the basement of the building are appropriated to the Art Library of the Department of Science and Art, and to exhibition purposes. The building was designed by Captain Fowkes, R.E.

The conversion of some 20 acres of the adjoining grounds into gardens for the Horticultural Society, will add a new attraction to

this already popular spot. The ground is to be laid out in three terraces, rising successively in elevation and surrounded by Italian arcades open to the gardens, designed by Mr. Sidney Smirke, A.R.A. The highest terrace will have a spacious conservatory, so as to form a winter garden. The Horticultural Society is to expend 50,000*l.* in preparing and planting the ground; the Commissioners a like sum in building the arcades.

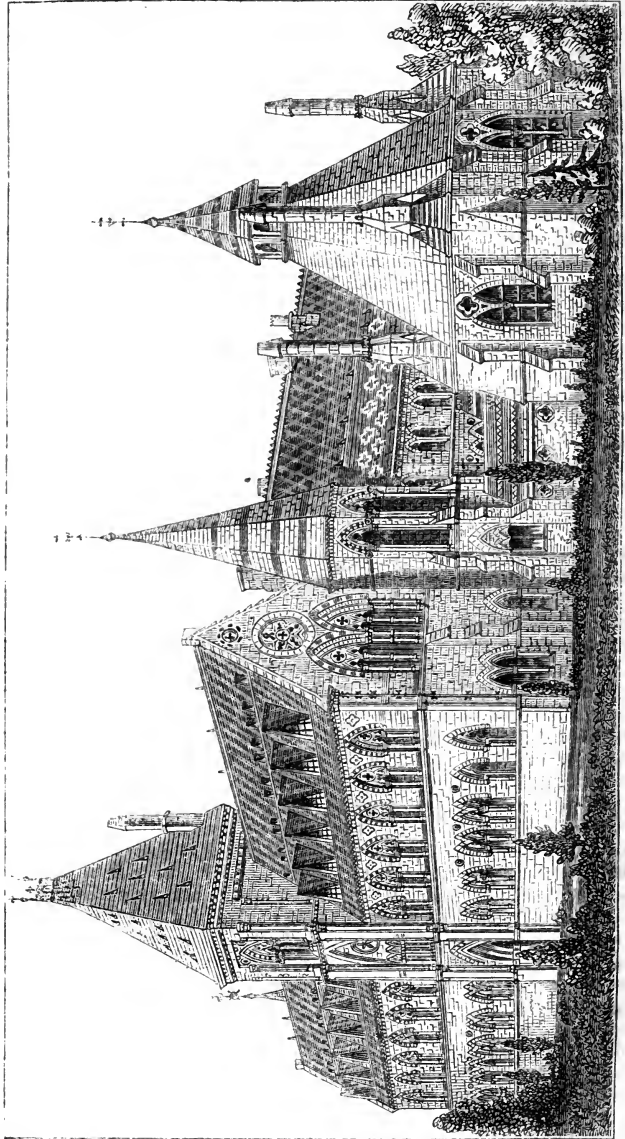
The Architectural Union, formed for the purpose of providing a building that should serve for the meetings and exhibitions of the various architectural societies of London, having taken a house in Conduit Street, have erected there, from the designs of Messrs. Edmeston and Gray, a suite of three galleries—a large one and two of smaller size—of a cheerful and handsome appearance, and which seem well adapted for an evening as well as a daylight exhibition. The Floral Hall, attached to Covent Garden Theatre, is making rapid progress under the direction of Mr. Barry. The façade by Covent Garden Market, with the dome behind it, promises to be the best and most effective iron and glass elevation yet erected.

Two new theatres have been opened in London since our last publication. The New Adelphi, though larger and very much more convenient than the old Adelphi, is still a small theatre. It will seat about 1,400 persons: 640 in the pit and stalls; 260 in the boxes; and 430 in the gallery; the proscenium and private boxes receiving the remainder. In plan, the auditory is nearly a semicircle at the back, prolonged towards the proscenium by curves of contrary flexure, producing a pleasing play of line, and permitting, as it would seem, from most parts of the pit and boxes a good view of the stage. In the fitting up of the seats, and in the arrangements generally, unusual pains have been taken to provide for the comfort of the audience. The proscenium is 35 feet wide and 38 feet high. The depth from the proscenium to the back of the pit is 68 feet. The depth of the stage is 55 feet. There are two tiers of boxes, the lower having a projecting balcony for the dress-circle stalls; and they are borne by slender twisted iron columns. The decoration of the fronts of the boxes consist of raised scroll-work, with central portrait medallions. The ceiling, slightly domical in form, is divided into a central, and eight surrounding compartments, in which are painted allegorical figures. The prevalent colours are white and gold, but strong colours are employed in sufficient proportions to prevent flatness and monotony. On the whole, this theatre is one of the most cheerful-looking, as well as one of the most comfortable in the metropolis. The confined approach prevents all the provision being made that could be desired for easy ingress and rapid egress; but the architect has not been unmindful in this matter. As in Covent Garden Theatre, unusual use has been made of iron in the building, and the construction is generally admitted to be excellent. The architect was Mr. T. H. Wyatt.

The Britannia Theatre, Hoxton, is one of those somewhat anomalous places of amusement which have grown up of late years in the outlying districts of the metropolis. Originally a mere appendage to a tavern, the two are still closely united. Yet the theatre is among the largest in London, and little behind any in the pretentiousness of

its decorations. The Adelphi, as we have just seen, will hold 1,400 persons; Covent Garden Theatre can, when arranged as a playhouse, only accomodate 2,200; but the Britannia has seats for 3,250, and, if necessary, can find room for 3,500—the pit alone holding 1,500, or more than the entire Adelphi audience, and the gallery 1,250! It is hardly necessary to say, that the audience on a crowded night scarcely presents so distinguished an appearance as that of Covent Garden—but then admission to the boxes and stalls is but 1s., and to the gallery 4d. In plan, the theatre is an ellipse, with slight curves of opposite flexure towards the proscenium, which is in one of the longer sides of the oval. The elliptic form is not unadapted for effect, but it certainly does not afford the best arrangement for an auditory. The opening of the proscenium is 35 feet wide and 37 feet high; the pit is 76 feet wide and 58 feet deep; the depth of the stage is 60 feet. The centre of the roof is pierced for ventilation; the lighting is by 16 pendant clusters, arranged round the oval opening of the roof. Each division of the boxes is marked by a seated statuette of Britannia. The prevalent colours of the ornamentation are salmon and gold, supported by smaller portions of rose-colour, blue, and dark crimson. The theatre is throughout built in the most substantial manner; the most careful provision is made against fire; the ventilation is excellent, and the means of egress are well arranged. A corridor and promenade, 50 feet by 30, unite the theatre with the tavern, which is a large building fronting the High-street. The architects of both theatre and tavern were Messrs. Hill and Paraire: the cost of both was somewhat over 15,000*l*.

The Oxford Museum is at length completed, with the exception of some sculptural and other ornamental details. Its general character and appearance will be seen from the annexed cut. Whatever may be thought of the precise style adopted, it must be admitted that a mediæval style is, from the associations of the place, and the character of the buildings generally, especially fitted for Oxford. Any other would almost seem a profanation there. And, without going the whole way with its more ardent admirers, we unhesitatingly express our admiration of the Museum as it stands. It is eminently picturesque; sufficiently irregular to bring out strongly the several features of the building and the characteristics of the style, yet not so irregular as to suggest the idea of its having been raised at random rather than in accordance with a well-considered plan. The purpose of the Museum was to supply “for mutual aid, and easy interchange of reference and comparison, a common habitation under one roof,” of the natural and experimental sciences. The principal (or west) front, shown in the cut, contains sitting, apparatus, and lecture-rooms; the northern wing is devoted to the departments of anatomy, medicine, physiology and zoology; the south wing to those of chemistry, experimental philosophy, mineralogy, and geology, with a great lecture-room, &c.; and the large inner quadrangle called the Museum Court, is intended to contain the collections. The octagonal building on the south-west, shown on the right hand of the engraving, is the large laboratory, and is modelled after the kitchen of Glastonbury Abbey. A little behind the Museum on



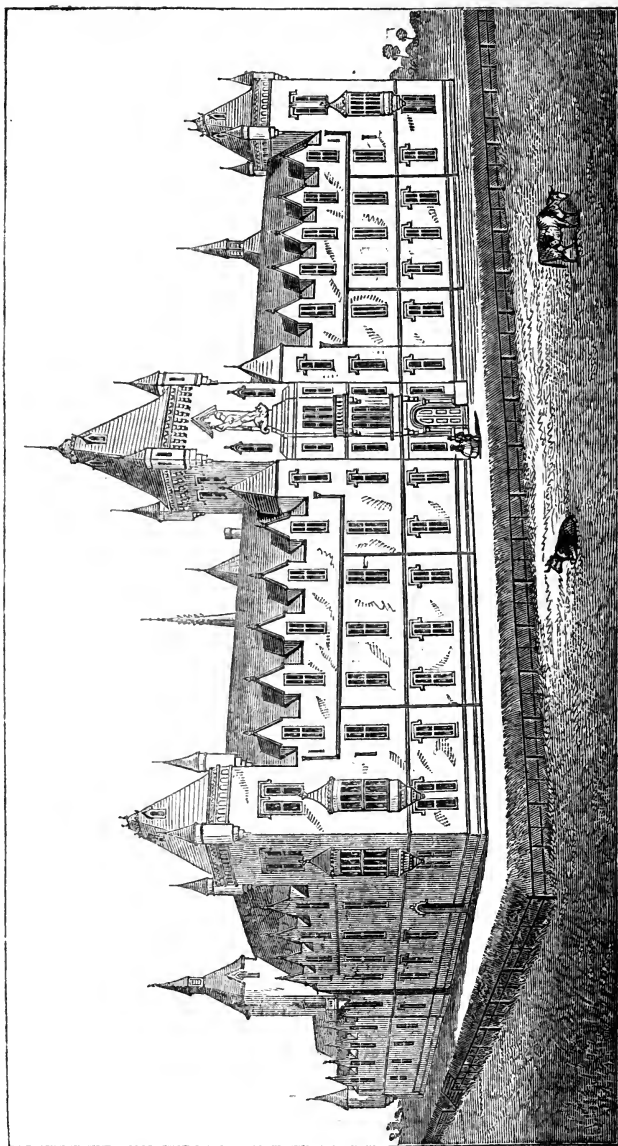
Oxford University Museum.

the south-east is the curator's house, a detached building corresponding in style with the Museum, but crowned with a very unsightly array of tall spiry roofs and taller chimneys. There having been from the commencement of the building the most unconstrained intercourse and cordial agreement between the architect and the natural history professors, the building has really been constructed with a view to render it as convenient as possible; and, according to Professor Acland, with entire success. One of the happiest ideas of the design, was to make the building itself serve to illustrate the studies of the place. Thus, to borrow the words of Dr. Acland, ('Oxford Museum,' p. 33):—

“There are, on the ground-floor, thirty-three piers and thirty shafts; on the upper-floor, thirty-three piers and ninety-five shafts. Thus one hundred and twenty-five shafts surround the court; and if we include the capitals and bases of the piers, there are one hundred and ninety-one capitals and bases. The shafts have been carefully selected, under the direction of the Professor of Geology, from quarries which furnish examples of many of the most important rocks of the British Islands. On the lower arcade are placed, on the west side, the granitic series; on the east, the metamorphic; on the north, calcareous rocks, chiefly from Ireland; on the south, the marbles of England. In the upper-floor, as far as may be, an analogous distribution is adopted. The capitals and bases will represent various groups of plants and animals, illustrating different climates and various epochs.” And so throughout, the ornamentation has, as far as possible, been executed from natural objects and arranged systematically. At the same time there has been no sacrifice of art to system. Indeed, the carvings, whilst in most instances designed by the carvers themselves, are executed with very unusual skill and beauty. Eventually there are to be added to the constructive ornamentation of the building, statues and busts of eminent men of science and philosophers, ancient and modern. But even in the constructive ornamentation much remains to be done; and with all its power and beauty the building now looks, as Ruskin said of it, as though “just when the architect was on the point of reaching what was right, he had been stopped for want of funds.” The architects were Deane and Woodward.

The Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, Wandsworth Common, erected and endowed out of the surplus of the Crimean Patriotic Fund, for the maintenance and education of the orphan daughters of British soldiers, sailors, and marines, has, like many other important works, been delayed by the strike. It is still, therefore, far from being finished; but we give an engraving of it which will serve to show its architectural character, and reserve a more detailed notice till its completion. Generally its design is based on that of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, but with important deviations. The architect is Mr. Rhode Hawkins.

During the year a large number of educational institutions have been opened, or carried far towards completion. Among others may be noticed the Chambers' Institute, the munificent gift of Mr. William Chambers, to his native town of Peebles; the Peel Institu-

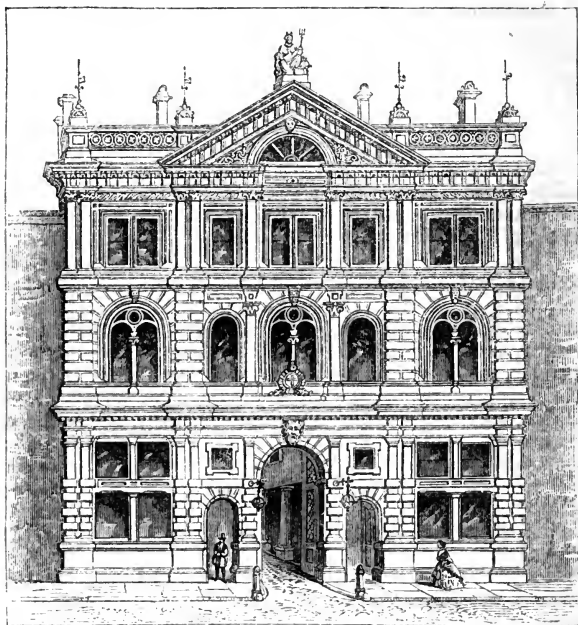


Royal Victoria Patriotic Orphan Asylum.

tion at Accrington, an Italian building, designed by Mr. J. Green; a Free Library at Walsall, Italian, from the designs of Messrs. Nichols and Morgan; a Lecture Hall at Plymouth, designed by Messrs. Damant and Reid. Literary Institutes at South Shields, Italian, designed by Mr. J. Wardle, jun.; at Droylsden, by Mr. A. Waterhouse; at Holbeck, by Mr. E. Milnes; at Cheddar, Italian, by Messrs. Cook and Hancorn; at Coalbrook Dale, Tudor in style; at Lancaster, and elsewhere. A new Training College for Masters and Mistresses, in connection with the British and Foreign School Society, has been commenced in the Clapham-road, from the designs of Mr. Beck, and is estimated to cost upwards of 17,000*l*. At Leeds a handsome Gothic pile has been erected for the Grammar-school, from the designs of Mr. E. M. Barry, at a cost of 15,000*l*. Gothic chapels have also been erected for Tonbridge Grammar-schools, and Brighton College. The Albert Institution in Gravel-lane, Blackfriars-road, deserves notice as showing how much may be done, even at a very small outlay, to give something of architectural character to the most unpretending building. The Jews' Infant School, Commercial-street, Spitalfields, may also claim a good word for its neat form and convenient arrangement: the architects were Messrs. Tillott and Chamberlain. Other schools that ought, perhaps, to be mentioned, are those of St. Ann's, Wandsworth, erected by Mr. Peacock, for 300 children, at a cost of 2,200*l*.; the Stephenson Memorial Schools, a handsome Gothic building, erected on the site of the humble birth-place of the famous engineer; the Fletcher Memorial Schools at Madely Wood, from the designs of Mr. J. Wilson, of Bath; at Old Trafford, Manchester, an Infant School for the Deaf and Dumb, the first of its kind yet erected; at Bath for the old Blue Coat Trust, and many more.

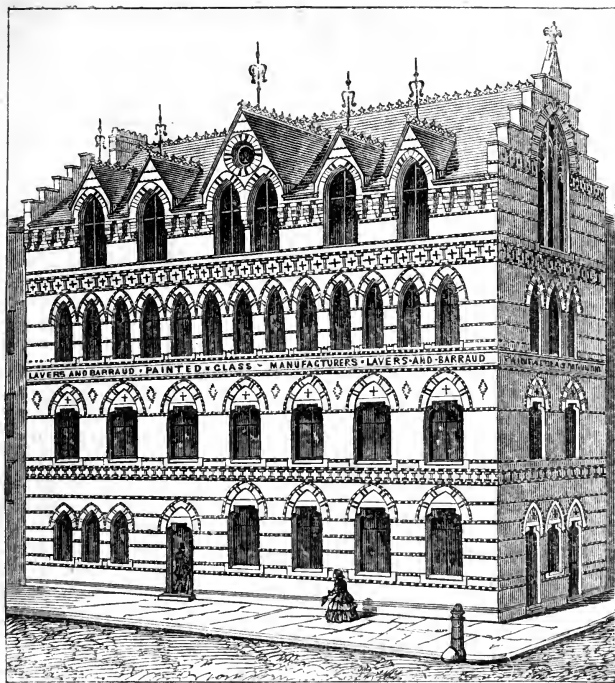
6. STREET ARCHITECTURE.

In the City the erection of spacious offices and warehouses goes on with little abatement; and as we noticed last year, almost invariably they are of a substantial character, and make some pretence to architectural style. Of one of the best, the office of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in Leadenhall-street, we give an engraving. As will be seen, there is considerable character in the building, which is constructed of dressed Portland stone, the window-shafts being of polished red granite. The sculpture is much above the average. All the architectural character is, however, confined to the street front; the back, which looks upon a court-yard, being as bald as possible. The architect was Mr. H. Currey. Another striking City building is the office of the Magnetic Telegraph Company in Threadneedle-street, which has a rather fanciful, and very ornate French Renaissance façade, crowned by a lofty clock-tower. There is a good deal of very well executed carving in the front; the roof with its dormer windows is made a leading feature in the composition. The architect was Mr. Horace Jones. Other City buildings are the offices of the Mutual Life Assurance Company, King-street, Cheapside, a very rich Renaissance façade, of Portland stone, designed by Mr. J. M. K. Hahn; offices at Bread-street Hill,



Office of Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

designed by Mr. H. Dawson; in Mincing-lane, of large size and bold character, by Mr. J. Whicheord; in Little Britain, and in Fenchurch-street, by Messrs. Young and Son, not altogether satisfactory in character; and the New Law Life Assurance in Chancery-lane, by Mr. T. Bellamy, an elegant Renaissance structure, with a doorway of singularly pleasing design. Farther west we have, on the north side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, a handsome elevation, Late Tudor in character, of red brick with stone dressings, designed by Mr. G. R. Burnell for the Equity Life Office; and on the southern side, a lofty suite of offices, designed by Mr. Horace Jones. At the corner of the new street leading from Tavistock-street to the Strand, a showy building has been erected for the District Board of Works, and one or two other houses have been built in the street of some architectural pretensions. A warehouse in Endell-street, erected for Messrs. Lavers and Barraud, manufacturers of painted glass, is noteworthy as an attempt to combine economy of cost with convenience and picturesque character. It is of red brick, with black brick bands, and yellow bricks sparingly introduced as ornament. The cut will show its general character. As will be seen, great importance is given to the top-story by the boldly pronounced dormer windows of the principal front, and the stepped gable and large



Workshops and Warehouses, Endell-street.

tracered window of the Brownlow-street end. The architect is Mr. R. J. Withers. In Oxford-street, a new building has been erected for Messrs. Oslers, the cut-glass manufacturers. Externally there is a plain cement front; but the interior is remarkable for a singularly brilliant show-room, designed by Mr. Owen Jones, something in the style of the London Crystal Palace. In Marylebone-lane, a spacious but very chaste building has been erected from the designs of Mr. Horace Jones, for Messrs. Snelgrove and Marshall. In South Audley-street, a shop with some novelty of design and arrangement. In New Bond-street, a large wine-merchant's warehouse has been built, Italian in style, from the designs of Mr. Locker; who has also erected very extensive and showy business premises in Great Portland-street. The Westminster Palace Hotel has been delayed by the strike.

If our limits allowed, it would be not uninteresting to speak of some of the mansions and villas which are rising in the suburbs; the lofty terraces, by St. George's Hospital, and at Bayswater; the squares about Kensington, &c., and the streets, terraces, and cottages that are extending outwards from the great city with a steady, never-

ceasing growth, wherever an unappropriated green spot remains to be seized upon and destroyed. Although, despite of Building Acts and District Surveyors, a very large proportion of them are wretched, flimsy structures, raised in defiance of all the teachings of sanitary science, it is only fair to say that many are in all respects of a superior order, and that there is now generally some endeavour made, even in houses of a secondary class, to secure architectural character. In the provinces street-architecture is everywhere acquiring importance. Warehouses, offices, shops, and private residences, all of more or less distinctive character, and some of them really splendid structures, are reported as completed or in progress at Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, Halifax, Bath, Hereford, Gloucester, Chester, Norwich, Swansea, and so on, down to the new town at Southend.

7.—BRIDGES, DOCKS, &c.

Westminster Bridge is making steady progress. The abutments at both ends are finished; the iron-work of the first half of the arches is all in its place, and a portion of the roadway is constructed. Now, however, it is hardly probable that the bridge will be opened for traffic before the new year. Even then it will be extremely inconvenient for carriages,—and at first the new bridge is to be devoted entirely to carriages,—nothing having yet been done towards making the approaches, although an Act empowering government to remove the necessary houses was obtained last session. The Victoria railway-bridge across the Thames at Battersea is advancing; and a new bridge of cast-iron has been constructed across Deptford Creek, by Messrs. Whitehead and Blandford. Sunderland bridge, having had its roadway lowered, and been otherwise improved, has been reopened. A new “high-level bridge” is in progress at Cockermouth; and new bridges have been built at Cardiff and elsewhere.

New Docks, affording additional floating accommodation to the extent of 13 acres, with a depth of 34 feet, and supplied with Armstrong’s hydraulic apparatus, and all other recent improvements, have been opened at Swansea. The chief engineer was Mr. J. Abernethy; the cost about 200,000*l*. The Bute East Dock Extension, including a junction canal communicating with the Bute West Dock and the Glamorgan Canal, has been completed. The water area of this dock is 45 acres, and there is a basin of above two acres. The depth of water is 25 feet. Coal-staiths, and every convenience for facilitating the traffic, have been introduced. The engineers were Messrs. Walker and Co. The entire cost has been 600,000*l*. The Jarrow Docks, on the Tyne, near Newcastle, which have been in progress since 1855, were opened last spring. They have 48 acres area: have Armstrong’s hydraulic apparatus, convenient shipping-jetties, &c. The chief engineer was Mr. T. E. Harrison. Extensive dock improvements have also been made at Southampton, under Mr. Giles; and new docks and dock-extensions, piers, &c., have been commenced, or are projected, in a great many other places, the mere enumeration of which would, however, be of little value.

In the course of a Lecture upon Gothic Architecture, delivered before the Royal Institution on the 11th of February last, and printed in the 'Transactions' of that Institution, vol. iii., pp. 32-62, a somewhat grave attack appears to have been made upon the Article on 'Public Improvements' in the 'Companion to the Almanac for 1859.' The lecturer was no less a person than Edmund Beckett Denison, Esq., M.A., Q.C., M.R.I. Knowing (as who does not know?) the strong seasoning with which Mr. Denison is accustomed to dress his piquancies, the writer of that Article would hardly have called attention to the condiment because it was offensive to himself, if it had been confined to the place in which it was originally served up. But Mr. Denison having, as he states, deliberately rewritten and extended his lecture, and the Royal Institution having, by printing it in its 'Transactions,' given additional currency to the charges, no choice remained but to place them before our readers, and to show their utter groundlessness.

Mr. Denison says—and we give the essential passage at length, that we may not be supposed to misrepresent him:—

"The only publication that I know of which really claims for itself the rank of a critic on the public works of the year, and this year does so expressly in contradistinction to the two professional journals, is the 'Companion to the British Almanac' [which is not its title, by the way]. As you test encyclopædias by looking at what they say of the subject you know most about, I have taken the trouble to read what the Companion has to say about these two churches I have so often mentioned [St. George's and St. James's, Doncaster]. If you take the same trouble, you will see that, after giving the principal dimensions of the great church, they tell us that the new tower in the geometrical style is certainly superior to the old perpendicular one, fine as that was; but that they cannot approve of its having been 'privately arranged' from the beginning so to change the style, though the arrangement was kept secret for three or four years (*which is all a pure invention of their own, or of the critic whom they hire for the occasion*, as they might have learnt from any one who knew the facts, or from my lecture on the church, which was published both in the Doncaster Gazette and in the pamphlet already referred to.)"*

"Which is all a pure invention of their own, or of the critic whom they hire for the occasion." Having "taken the trouble to read what the 'Companion' had to say," it is a pity that Mr. Denison did not take the further trouble to report correctly what he found there. If the reader will turn to last year's 'Companion' (p. 237), he will find—what Mr. Denison's audience would have been somewhat surprised to hear—that, so far from its being "all a pure invention," the authority for the statement is given, and that authority is—Mr. Denison himself. The passage stands thus:—"It was at first understood by the townsmen that the tower was to be a copy of the old

* The *they* and *their* of Mr. Denison refer to 'The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge,' by whom he assumes the writer of the Article was 'hired.' The 'Companion to the Almanac' has not borne upon its title-page that it was published 'Under the Superintendence' of that Society since 1846, when the Society became practically non-existent.

one, which was Perpendicular; but, according to the statement of Mr. Denison, the most active promoter of the work, it had been privately arranged from the first to erect a tower conformable in style to the church, although 'during the first three years of the rebuilding of the church, nobody ventured to propose openly any deviation from the old model of the tower,' to which the townsmen were known to have a strong affection."

Not only, it will be seen, is Mr. Denison referred to by name as the authority for the statement, but his very words are given within the usual marks of quotation; so that, "having taken the trouble to read" the passage, it was impossible he could misapprehend the reference. It was, of course, quite open for him to show that a wrong construction had been put upon his words, if he conceived that he had been misinterpreted; but, with those words before him, it was simply trading on the ignorance of his hearers to assert that the statement was "all a pure invention."

As far as Mr. Denison is concerned, it would be unnecessary to pursue the matter farther; but it is due to our readers to show that there was no actual (as assuredly there was no intentional) mis-statement. The writer of the Article never saw or heard of Mr. Denison's lecture printed in the 'Doncaster Gazette.' But he knew that the Doncaster people were proud of their old church tower: that when it was proposed to rebuild the church after the fire, it was distinctly announced that the tower should be restored as nearly as might be as it stood before that calamity: and further, that the subscriptions were collected on that understanding. Mr. Denison, indeed, himself states in this lecture (p. 60), that "it was the well-known beauty of the tower which raised the wonderful subscription of nearly 40,000*l.* for the rebuilding of the church." The writer knew, moreover, that the tower was rebuilt in an entirely different style—the Decorated instead of the Perpendicular—and that many complaints of breach of faith were made by those who disapproved of the alteration. But believing, as he stated, that the alteration was for the better, he would probably not have commented on an accomplished fact, though he might personally have thought the course adopted at least questionable, had not Mr. Denison come forward to advocate a similar course of procedure with respect to another famous church tower; and, as it seemed, to challenge admiration for a successful *ruse*. Then it was that, in writing about Doncaster church and Doncaster church tower, the writer expressed what he felt, that "this mode of procedure rather jars against one's notions of plain dealing." Mr. Denison's letter, from which the quotation was made, will be found in the 'Builder' of August 7, 1858. In it he says, "I understand the Taunton tower is now down; and therefore now or never is the time" to consider seriously the question of building up again as close a copy as possible of the old tower or of erecting a new one in an earlier style: the tower, be it remembered, having been suffered to be pulled down on the understanding that it was to be "restored" exactly as it previously stood. "We had," he goes on, "precisely the same question to consider at Doncaster. During the first three years of the rebuilding of the church nobody ventured to propose *openly* any deviation from the old model of the

tower." But "when the critical moment of beginning to build the tower came, and Mr. Scott produced the drawing I had requested him to make of a tower with the same outline and general arrangement, but designed on the principles of the 13th century instead of the 15th, the question seemed to answer itself, and the warmest admirers of the old tower acquiesced in the arrangement." What does the reader now think about the statement in the '*Companion*' being "all a pure invention?" Here we have Mr. Denison's own admission that it was the interest felt in the preservation of the old tower which "raised the wonderful subscription:" that the intention was entertained, though for three years no one ventured "openly" to declare it, to replace that tower by another and different one: and that then, "at the critical moment," the drawings which had been prepared were produced, and the change was acquiesced in. If then the "private arrangement" be an invention, Mr. Denison and not the writer in the '*Companion*' is the author of it.

"Of course," says Mr. Denison, "all this is sent up by some local malcontent." So that it seems, though every one "acquiesced" in an arrangement they were powerless to control, there were still remaining local malcontents. Be that as it may, however, the writer of the Article derived nothing from them. But what a singular notion Mr. Denison must have formed of the duties of a writer, to think it a matter of course, that he would be ready to endorse as his own whatever any local malcontent might please to send him.

We have been compelled to be somewhat diffuse in rebutting these charges, because, it being a question of good faith and plain dealing, it was essential that there should be no room left for misapprehension. The strictures on our critical opinions we very willingly leave to the consideration of our readers. But there is a single expression in Mr. Denison's attack on which it may not be out of place to say a word or two. It is the phrase, "the critic whom they hire for the occasion." From the way in which he uses it, we suppose Mr. Denison intends the phrase "hired critic," to convey some derogatory meaning. Would he have us to understand that literary labour, or any other labour, is valuable only when it is unpaid? Does Mr. Denison consider that the service he himself performs for hire is therefore worthless? Does it fall within his experience that intellectual labour is negligently performed whenever it is paid for? Rather, we believe, it will be found that it is the unpaid writer who is least trustworthy. The "hired" writer is hired because he is supposed to possess the knowledge and industry which render him worthy of his hire.

And we may, perhaps, be pardoned if we add, that the Editor of the '*Companion to the Almanac*,' endeavouring to form a proper estimate of what is due to his readers in his choice of "a critic on the public works of the year," confides in the "hired" writer of this series of Articles, because he is believed to possess the honesty of purpose which will lead him to employ his knowledge conscientiously.

XVII.—CHRONICLE OF OCCURRENCES.

• *From November 1858 to November 1859.*

Nov. 1. 1858. Royal Proclamation issued throughout India announcing the transference of the authority of the East India Company to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and proclaiming a general amnesty, with exception of the leaders of the mutiny.

5. The artillery regiments of the militia to be embodied for permanent duty.—The Funeral Car of Napoleon I. presented by Queen Victoria to the French nation. The car was formally delivered to Prince Napoleon at the Invalides by General Sir John Burgoyne.

6. A flock of 21 alpacas sent from England to Australia as a present to the colony from a few returned colonists and others interested in the progress of the colony.

8. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., left London for Corfu as Special Commissioner to the Ionian Islands.

11. A violent shock of earthquake felt at Lisbon and in the surrounding district.

17. The Bishop of London at his primary visitation delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral, a charge, the reading of which occupied about five hours. About 1100 clergymen of the diocese were present, with a large number of laymen.—Celebration of the Tercentenary of Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne.

20. Great Meeting at Edinburgh in support of Mr. Bright's plan of Parliamentary Reform. Meetings with a similar purpose were held about this time in many of the principal towns in England and Scotland.

24. Trial of Count de Montalembert before the French Correctional Tribunal, for publishing certain statements contrasting English liberty of speech with French repression of opinion, in his pamphlet entitled 'India and England.' The Count was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months, and to pay 6,000 francs. This sentence was subsequently modified on appeal, and finally remitted by the Emperor.

25. Comrooder Tyabjee, a native of India, and a Mohammedan, admitted in London as an attorney. He was sworn on the Koran, the recently-passed Oaths Act having rendered this possible.

23. St. Paul's Cathedral opened for Divine Service on Sunday evenings, the nave being fitted up to accommodate upwards of 3,000 persons. The Bishop of London preached to a crowded audience. This course of special services was continued for about six months.

30. Discontent in Lombardy, especially at Milan, about this time. At a military review the King of Sardinia expressed himself as anticipating the probability of war.—The City Commissioners of Sewers accept an offer made by Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P., to erect some free drinking fountains on eligible sites in the metropolis. Numerous free drinking fountains were subsequently erected.

Dec. 10. Soirée given to Messrs. John Bright and T. M. Gibson at Manchester. The speeches of these gentlemen appeared in the 'Times' of next morning, the report having been transmitted by electric telegraph. The 'Times' says, "the first portion of the report was received at the Telegraph office at Manchester at 10·55 on Friday night, and the last at 1·25 on Saturday morning. The whole report, occupying nearly six columns, was in type at a quarter to 3 o'clock on Saturday morning."

12. Arrest of several persons in Belfast on the charge of being members of a Secret Society.—The President of the United States, in his message to Congress, recommends that Cuba be purchased from Spain; a recommendation which gave great offence in Spain.

27. An unfounded alarm of fire at the Victoria Theatre, Lambeth, occasioned the death of 15 persons, and serious injuries to many others, mostly young persons.

Jan. 1, 1859. Warlike expressions of the Emperor Napoleon used in conversation with the Austrian ambassador gave rise to serious apprehensions of war in Italy.

9. A decree published by the Governor-General of India at Calcutta constituting the Punjab a Lieutenant-governorship. Another decree ordered the general disarming of Upper India.

10. The Prince of Wales presented a set of Colours to the 100th Regiment—the Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment of Foot—at Shorncliffe Camp.

11. An attempt made to blow up a house in Sheffield, in which resided a Mr. Linley, in consequence, it is supposed, of his refusing to join the saw-grinders' union. Happily none of the inmates were injured.

25. At this date the entire pacification of Oude was reported.

26. Celebration of the Centenary of Robert Burns's birth-day at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in many of the principal towns in England and Scotland, and in the colonies.

27. Princess Frederick William of Prussia (Princess Royal of England) gave birth to a son.

29. Inauguration of Wellington College, Sandhurst, by Her Majesty, the result of a public subscription in memory of the Duke of Wellington. This institution is for the training of orphan children of military men.

Feb. 1. A new weight, equal to 100 lbs. avoirdupois, and called the Cental, adopted at Liverpool, Hull, and other corn markets.

3. The Prince of Wales arrived at Rome on a visit for the purpose of inspecting the works of art in that capital.

5. Mr. Gladstone communicated to the Ionian Assembly Her Majesty's reply refusing the prayer of their petition to be united to Greece.

7. The Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Pope.—The staff of the Stirling Castle, convict hulk in Portsmouth harbour, broken up, this being the last of the convict hulks in use, the system being now abolished.—M. Couza, the new Hospodar of Moldavia, elected also to the Hospodarship of Wallachia, thus practically uniting the two principalities under one government.

11. Extensive damage at Hoyle Mill, near Barnsley, by the bursting of the canal banks. It was estimated that 50,000,000 gallons of water had been forced out upon the fields and roads in the neighbourhood of the canal.

12. Mr. Cobden left Liverpool on a visit to the United States and Canada.

26. Armstrong's gun, a weapon of vast range and great power, introduced into the artillery service of Great Britain, after numerous testing experiments at Woolwich.—Lord Cowley goes to Vienna as special Ambassador to endeavour to mediate between Austria and France in reference to the affairs of Italy.

March 7. Arrival at Queenstown, Ireland, of Baron Poerio and 68 other Neapolitan political refugees. They had been sent off in a vessel for New York, but compelled the captain (an American) to land them on British territory. Large subscriptions were immediately raised on their behalf in London, Cork, and other places.

19. Frightful accident on the Great Western Railway of Canada, in consequence of the embankment having given way, owing to heavy rains which fell for several days previously. Seven persons were killed, and seven received serious injuries.

23. The Archbishop of Canterbury gave his decision in the case of the Rev. Mr. Poole, accused of introducing the practice of the Confessional at St. Barnabas, Pimlico; the archbishop's decision was confirmatory of that of the Bishop of London, revoking Mr. Poole's license.—It has been estimated that the Indian Mutiny will cause an addition of 34,000,000*l.* to the East Indian public debt.

28. Remains of John Hunter, the eminent surgeon, and founder of the Hunterian Museum at the College of Surgeons, removed under the direc-

tion of the Royal College of Surgeons from St. Martin's Church, and re-interred in Westminster Abbey.—At Malta, the custom hitherto observed of sentries carrying arms and presenting arms at the passage of the Host in procession, was discontinued in consequence of instructions from the home government.

28. Public meeting at Willis's Rooms, London, in aid of an effort to purchase the premises in Southampton Buildings, Holborn, occupied by the London Mechanics' Institution, so as to free that society from debt, and relieve the trustees, one of whom is Lord Brougham, from pecuniary responsibility. The Earl of Carlisle presided, and subscriptions to the amount of about 1,800*l.* were announced.

29. Serious riots in Galway, on account of Signor Gavazzi visiting that town and delivering there a lecture against Popery.

30. Seven persons killed by an explosion of gunpowder at Hounslow Powder Mills.—Trial of Daniel Sullivan on the charge of being a member of the Phoenix Secret Society. After a trial which lasted three days, Sullivan was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

April 1. The French government decide to send an army of 60,000 men to the frontier of Sardinia. This subject is treated in 'the War in Italy, and its Antecedents.'

— At the town of Holywell, North Wales, while Wombwell's menagerie was being exhibited, a gust of wind overturned four of the carriages, including the lion's van. The menagerie was crowded with spectators. The exhibitor, who had been twenty-five years in the employ of the Wombwell's, was killed. Three boys were likewise killed. Several other persons received serious injuries.

2. Two new bishoprics erected for Australia, the bishopric of Brisbane (Moreton Bay), and the bishopric of Goulburn (New South Wales). Towards each of these two new bishoprics the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts contributed 1,000*l.*—M. Miani, who has been appointed to conduct an expedition in search of the sources of the Nile, sailed from Marseille on board the *Tamise* steamer, belonging to the *Messageries Impériales*.

7. Assembling of the Conference of representatives of the European powers in reference to the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. The Conference was held at Paris.

10. About two hundred ministers of the gospel in London and the vicinity preach sermons in favour of the early closing of shops, with the view of allowing assistants additional time for mental improvement.

12. Great meeting at Willis's Rooms, in support of the Drinking Fountains movement, the Earl of Carlisle in the chair; among the speakers were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord John Russell, Earl Ducie, and the Earl of Albemarle.

15. Tantia Topce, one of the leaders of the Indian mutineers, tried by court-martial at Seepree, and sentenced to death. He was hanged on the 18th.

— A large boiler at the extensive spinning-works at Scouringburn, near Dundee, belonging to Messrs. Edward, exploded while the mill was full of people. Nineteen persons, mostly young women, were scalded to death or buried in the ruins, and fourteen persons were severely injured. A woman passing along the street at the time of the explosion was killed by a blow from a portion of the building.—Statements copied into the English newspapers from Russian journals intimate that in several parts of Russia the peasants had formed societies having for their object the prevention of drinking ardent spirits in public-houses. A considerable falling off in the revenue followed, in consequence of the diminution of the quantity of spirits consumed. This alarmed some of the officials, who discountenanced the movement, but the Emperor subsequently gave it his sanction.

17. Destruction by fire of King's Newton Hall, Derbyshire, which was built about four hundred years ago.

21. The first public drinking fountain, erected under the superintend-

ence of the Metropolitan Drinking Fountains Association, at the expense of Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P., opened this day by Mrs. Willson, daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in presence of a large number of spectators. It is situated at the corner of St. Sepulchre's Churchyard, at the junction of Giltspur Street and Skinner Street, Snow Hill.

23. Important remains of the Roman town of Uriconium discovered in excavations made on the site near Wroxeter.

24. By the explosion of the boiler of the steamer *St. Nicholas*, during the passage between New Orleans and St. Louis, upwards of thirty persons lost their lives.

May 1. Public thanksgiving, by authority of the Queen, for the success of the British arms in suppressing the Mutiny in India.

16. Her Majesty reviewed the troops at Aldershot, in the presence of several thousands of spectators. The Queen was accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Princess Helena, and the Duke of Cambridge.

17. Forty-third anniversary of the Peace Society held in Finsbury Chapel, London, Joseph Pease, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, who had been announced for the chair, had suddenly died three days before.

19. A reciprocal money-order system has been adopted between Great Britain and Canada.

25. A deputation from the City of London, headed by the Lord Mayor, presented a memorial to the Earl of Derby, Prime Minister, against the intervention of England in the Italian quarrel. About this time many public meetings were held in favour of non-intervention.

June 2. Departure from England of Princess Frederick William of Prussia, on her return home after a visit of ten days to the Queen and Prince Consort.

2. Meeting of Liberal Members of Parliament in Willis's Rooms, London, to consult in reference to the position of political parties and the prospects of the Liberal cause. About three hundred Members were present. Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and others, addressed the meeting.

3. The *Eastern Monarch*, troop-ship, burned to the water's edge, when seven persons lost their lives.

8. A submarine telegraph cable having been laid down in the Red Sea, telegrams from India will be accelerated by about seven days.

— The freedom of the City of London presented to the Earl of Elgin for his services to commerce in the treaties recently concluded by him with the Chinese and Japanese governments.

14. Ten excursionists drowned in being conveyed from the shore at Watchet to the steamer, the boats being leaky.

15. A negro insurrection took place at Puerto Cabello in Venezuela, which was suppressed after a sanguinary struggle.—Mr. Bruce, British ambassador to the Emperor of China, left Shanghai for the Gulf of Pechelée, on his way to Peking.

22. The King of the Belgians arrived in England on a visit to the Queen.—In consequence of the washing away of an embankment on the line of the Michigan Railway, a train of carriages was precipitated into the river at the South Bend, India, and about eighty persons were killed or injured.

25. The English and French forces, accompanying the English and French ambassadors to the Emperor of China, being obstructed in their passage up the Peiho river, on their way to Peking, attempted to force their way, but were repulsed with the loss of about 450 men, and were compelled to withdraw.

29. Mr. Cobden arrived at Liverpool from his visit to the United States and Canada. He was offered by Lord Palmerston a seat in the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade, but declined it on account of fundamental differences between Lord Palmerston and himself on the subject of the warlike expenditure of the country.

July 1. Much dissatisfaction has prevailed for some time among the troops lately in the employ of the East India Company in India, in consequence of their having been transferred uncereemoniously to the Queen's service on the late transference of the Company's dominions to the Crown. A general order was in consequence issued offering the men the option of retiring from the service and being sent home to England; or re-enlisting with a bounty, and remaining on service in India. About 10,000 soldiers in consequence embraced the opportunity of retiring from the service.

— The island of St. Juan, in the strait between Vaucouver's Island and the Washington Territory, taken possession of by General Harney, in the name of the United States Government, an assumption protested against by Governor Douglass of British Columbia on behalf of Great Britain.

9. In the Court of Common Pleas, a point of considerable importance was decided in reference to English companies and individuals who hold slave property in foreign countries. The plaintiff in the case was a Brazilian, and the defendants were British subjects domiciled in Great Britain and members of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association. The Court held that, even previous to 1843, British subjects were forbidden from purchasing slaves in any part of the world, certain British colonies excepted. The result of the judgment is, that the negroes purchased by the many Anglo-South-American Mining and other Companies, which sprang up about thirty years ago, are declared to have been illegally acquired.

12. Orange riot at a village near Paisley, in which one man was killed, and a number of men were severely wounded.

16. A luggage train overtook and ran into, with great force, a passenger train in a tunnel near Port-Glasgow, by which, out of 500 passengers, about 100 were more or less injured, four of them very severely.—A daring attempt at burglary and murder took place on the premises of Messrs. Dewey and Dale, founders and lead merchants, Shoe Lane, London, about nine o'clock in the evening; but two of the workmen being in the factory, the burglars fled, one of them being captured when running through St. Bride's passage.

— Death of the young Queen of Portugal of diphtheria, after an illness of five days: she had been only a few months married.

18. Dreadful storm over a great part of England. Several persons killed by lightning, and much property destroyed in and near London, throughout Lancashire and Yorkshire, and in other districts.

22. A deputation of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, with Lord Brougham at its head, waited on the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to remonstrate against the continuance of the immigration of Coolies to the West Indies, as being only another form of slavery.

25. Close of Vauxhall Gardens as a place of amusement, the site being about to be covered with lines of streets and terraces.

28. The 'Moniteur' contained an official statement that the Emperor has decided that the army and navy shall be restored to a peace footing with the least possible delay.

August 1. The Federal Assembly of Switzerland has adopted a law prohibiting the enrolment of Swiss in foreign service under a penalty of imprisonment for one to three months, and loss of civil rights from one to five years.—Twenty-fifth anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the British dominions celebrated by public meetings in the Metropolis and elsewhere. At the London meeting in the Music Hall, Store Street, Lord Brougham presided and delivered an address.

6. A strike in the building trades of the Metropolis, in consequence of the workmen demanding that the hours of labour shall be reduced from ten to nine per day, without any reduction of the rate of wages. The strike was directed in the first instance against Messrs. Trollope and Sons, whose men struck in a body. The large employers generally made common cause with Messrs. Trollope, and closed their establishments till Messrs. Trollope's firm resumed operations. The masters also resolved that

previous to re-entering their employment, the men should be required to promise not to connect themselves with any society which should interfere with the hours or wages of labour. This was repudiated by the workmen on strike, who received large contributions from trades' societies in London and the provinces in aid of their support while on strike. The erection of many public works was in consequence suspended. An arrangement was come to in November, and the strike ceased.

6. The Sultan sanctions the double return of Prince Couza as Hospodar of the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, on condition of the prince visiting Constantinople to render homage to the Sultan.—The Prince of Wales took up his residence for a few weeks at Holyrood Palace, while attending classes at Edinburgh University.

12. Queen Victoria paid a visit to the Channel Islands.

16. The foundation stone of a spacious Tabernacle for the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon was laid by Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., M.P., on a site near the Elephant and Castle, Newington, Surrey. The building is to accommodate about 5,000 people, and is estimated to cost, including the site, nearly 30,000*l*.

17. The Emperor Napoleon published an amnesty to Frenchmen undergoing imprisonment or exile, or subjected to surveillance for political offences.

19. Dr. Smethurst, of Richmond, after a lengthened trial, found guilty of the murder, by poisoning, of Miss Isabella Bankes, and sentenced to death; but subsequently reprieved during pleasure. On the 12th of Nov. he was committed for trial for bigamy, a free pardon being given to him in respect of the capital sentence.

21. Disturbances at the Church of St. George's in the East, London, in consequence of the Rector, the Rev. Bryan King, adopting a ritual, and using vestments similar to those of the Roman Catholics, and his refusal to allow a suitable time for the Sunday afternoon Lecture by the Rev. Hugh Allen. About ten weeks later the Bishop of London undertook to arbitrate in the case, and propounded an accommodation: this proved ineffective, for after the church had been shut up for several Sundays, on its being reopened, the disturbances were recommenced.

28. Schamyl, the leader of the Circassians, betrayed to the Russians.

Sept. 1. Considerable excitement on the subject of religion in the north of Ireland: many meetings held for prayer, and preaching the gospel on week days as well as on Sundays: many ministers and others from England and Scotland visited the district and took part in the proceedings. Similar excitement about this time in the north and west of Scotland, in the United States of America, and in Sweden.

— Public attention drawn to the subject of flogging in the army, in consequence of the frequency and severity of punishments of this nature at Woolwich. A man named Davies was flogged nearly to death, and the public agitation which ensued led to a modification of the rules of military discipline, which was announced in an order of the Commander in Chief in November.

6. The Emperor of Austria granted the free exercise of religion to the people of Hungary. Some of the conditions of this toleration were not acceptable to those for whose relief it was professedly granted.

7. The 'Great Eastern' steam-ship, left her moorings at Deptford for Portland-roads. On the voyage, which was otherwise satisfactory, an explosion took place off Hastings, owing to some imperfection or neglect in connection with the casing of one of the boilers, when ten firemen were killed, and several other persons seriously injured.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia left England after a visit of several weeks.

15. Foundation stone of the first public drinking fountain in Sheffield, laid by Mr. Horace Mayhew, of London. It was erected at the cost of Messrs. Levy and Sons, clothiers.

16. Meeting at Aberdeen of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Prince Consort taking the chair, and delivering an address as President.

18. The shock of an earthquake felt at New Quay, Cornwall. The shock lasted for about a minute.—A tremendous gale, which did much damage in the metropolis, and was severely felt by the shipping in the Channel.

—. Arrival of Capt. M'Clintock, in the 'Fox' yacht, bringing intelligence of the death of Sir John Franklin in 1847, and the presumed death of all the officers and men of the expedition under Sir John's care. Capt. M'Clintock brought home numerous relics of the expedition.—Engagement between the French and the Moors in Algeria.

21. Upwards of two hundred persons, some of them high in office, arrested at Constantinople, on a charge of conspiracy against the Sultan.

22. In connection with the Established Church, the whole metropolitan circuit is to be divided into twenty districts; and it is proposed that an annual general meeting of the several incumbents shall take place in each separate district, for the purpose of appointing as consulters sixteen laymen resident therein, to adopt measures for the defence of the Church against attacks in and out of Parliament.

27. About 20 persons lost their lives by an explosion of gunpowder in a percussion-cap manufactory in Birmingham.

28. Freedom of the City of Aberdeen presented to Lord John Russell.

Oct. 6.—Colonel Anviti, late President of the Military Commission of the Ex-duchy of Parma, being discovered in Parma in disguise, and suspected of getting up a conspiracy against the popular liberties, was attacked by a mob and murdered. The provisional government took measures to bring the perpetrators of this outrage to justice.

10. Meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Social Science at Bradford, Yorkshire.

14. Queen Victoria formally opened the works by which Glasgow is supplied with water from Loch Katrine.

17. The Prince of Wales commenced residence at Frewen Hall, Oxford, as a student.—Negro insurrection at Harper's Ferry, United States.

18. Sixth Annual Meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., in the chair.

20. Hostilities commenced between Spain and Morocco.

22. Sir John Dean Paul, and Mr. Strahan, the convict bankers, released from prison, after having undergone four years' penal servitude.

25. The Morocco government energetically protested against the harsh and precipitous conduct of Spain in commencing hostilities. The protest, which is addressed to the representatives of foreign Powers resident at Tangier, and is signed Mohamed le Katib, the Morocco Minister for Foreign Affairs, concludes thus:—"Our desire is to keep up the most friendly relations with all nations; but we renew our protest against the unjust conduct of the Spanish nation, which does not know how to decide on what it demands, or to respect its promises. We appeal to Almighty God and to the great and powerful Governments of Europe and America; we appeal to all men who in this world follow the path of justice, and who judge the rights of others without having recourse to force. We put our trust in God, praying Him to regard us with a favourable eye. We calmly await the course of events, and we shall act in such a way that no one shall be able to reproach us; all the evil will come from our enemies. Peace be with you!"

26. Terrific gale, causing extensive loss of life and property over England and on the coasts. 'The Royal Charter,' homeward bound from Australia, was wrecked off the Isle of Anglesey, and of a crew and passengers numbering 500, more than 450 perished.

28. Lord Brougham elected Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh.

Nov. 1.—The Great Eastern steamship left Holyhead to Southampton to be there exhibited to the public for a time.

—. A mason, named William Pereham, committed to prison for two months for intimidating workmen, in connection with the builders' strike. Pereham appealed, and was admitted to bail.

3. This day appointed by the Governor-General of Canada as a day of public thanksgiving for the abundant harvest.

5. In the week ending this day 18,441 passed through the Thames Tunnel, and paid 76*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

— It was stated, in a discussion at a meeting of the Mersey Dock Board, by Mr. Bushell, one of the members, that the docks at Liverpool now comprised 240 acres of water area, and 15 miles of lineal quay space. The docks at Birkenhead, when completed, would furnish a water area of 170 acres, and a lineal quay space of 9 miles, at a cost of 3,000,000*l.* The Liverpool Docks represent an amount of about 7,000,000*l.*

9. Eighteenth anniversary of the birthday of the Prince of Wales, after which he is eligible, should the emergency arise, to assume the sceptre. His sister, the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, with her husband, came to England to be present at the celebration of the Prince of Wales's birthday as well as her own, which occurs on November 21st.

— Overflowing meeting at Exeter Hall on occasion of a demonstration of a body of Teetotallers formed into Societies called Lodges, under the designation of the Sons of the Phoenix; the leading features of the organization being those of benefit societies. The assembly was addressed by working men, one from each Society or Lodge.

10. The centenary of the birth of the German poet Schiller celebrated in various parts of Germany, also in America, and in England. At the Crystal Palace upwards of 15,000 persons assembled, the majority of whom were Germans, who concluded the celebration with a torch-light procession; a novelty in England, which was both singular and effective.

12. A decree of the Sultan imposed a limit upon the luxury of the Turkish women of high position, and ordered certain changes in their costume.—The new Grand Vizier has originated certain measures of reform in financial matters, which have been acquiesced in by the other ministers.

— A county meeting, held in the Shire-hall, Worcester, 'to consider the best method of improving the system of hiring agricultural servants.' Lord Lyttelton, the Lord-Lieutenant of Worcestershire, presided, and the meeting was addressed by Sir J. Pakington; Mr. Bull, a tenant-farmer; Sir E. A. H. Lechmere; the Hon. F. Lygon, and other magistrates. Resolutions were adopted in condemnation of the system of hiring servants at statute fairs and 'mops,' and in favour of establishing a system of registration in districts, with a central office at Worcester.

— In the week ending this day, the visitors to the Museum of Patents, South Kensington, numbered 2,472, namely, mornings 1,043, evenings 1,433. The total number of visitors since the opening of the Museum free daily, May 12, 1858, is 161,308.

13. In accordance with a suggestion made by Dr. Miller, the rector of the parish of Birmingham, a general collection was made in the churches and chapels of all denominations in Birmingham and the vicinity, in order to relieve the General Hospital of the town from a debt of between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.*, which greatly crippled its usefulness. The result was very gratifying, the total amount of the collections being about 3,500*l.* The Jews held a special service for the object, when Dr. Baar, of Liverpool, preached, and 105*l.* was collected.

14. About this time numerous volunteer rifle corps were formed in various parts of the United Kingdom.

— At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Roderick Murchison in the Chair, Capt. McClintock read a memoir of his voyage on board the yacht Fox, in search of the survivors of the expedition of Sir John Franklin. The meeting is said to have been the largest, perhaps, ever held of the Members of the Royal Geographical Society. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Capt. McClintock for his memoir.

16. The tribunal of the Inquisition abolished by the Provisional Government of Tuscany.

XVIII.—NECROLOGICAL TABLE

OF LITERARY MEN, ARTISTS, ETC.

		Age.
1858.		
Dec.	1. Taylor, Richard, printer, editor of 'Philosophical Magazine'	77
	6. Raine, Rev. James, archæologist	67
	7. Evans, William, painter in water-colours	49
	9. MacFarlane, Charles, general literature	58
	16. Bright, Richard, physician	70
	20. Singer, Samuel Weller, works on printing, early playing cards, &c.	75
	21. Rigault, Hippolyte, French political writer	38
	27. Williams, Archdeacon John, philologist	66
1859.		
Jan.	7. Inman, Rev. James, mathematician	83
	21. Hallam, Henry, historian	83
	28. Prescott, William Henry, American historian	63
Feb.	1. Phillips, Charles, law and general literature	—
	14. Bindley, Charles, literature, under the name of 'Harry Hieover'	63
	17. Hervey, Thomas Kibble, general literature	60
	27. Broderip, William John, naturalist	71
March	1. Johnson, Manuel, astronomer	—
April	13. Morgan, Lady Sydney, novelist, &c.	76
	15. Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, founder of colleges and hospitals in the East Indies	76
	22. Ripplingille, E. V., artist	70
	29. Lardner, Dr. Dionysius, natural philosophy, &c.	66
May	2. Lee, Dr. John, principal of Edinburgh University	80
	5. Leslie, Charles, R.A., painter	64
	6. Humboldt, Baron Alexander von	92
	13. Olmstead, Professor, natural philosophy	68
June	5. Ollier, Charles, general literature	71
	7. Cox, David, landscape painter	76
	23. Rigaud, Dr. S. P. J., Bishop of Antigua,—astronomy, &c.. . . .	85
July	3. Maltby, Dr. E., Bishop of Durham	90
	24. Horsfield, Thomas, naturalist	66
August	1. St. John, Bayle, general literature	37
	10. Staunton, Sir George Thomas, Chinese literature	79
	28. Hunt, Leigh, poetry and general literature	75
Sept.	7. Henfrey, Arthur, professor of botany in King's College	—
	14. Stephen, Sir James, professor of history, Cambridge	71
	15. Brunel, Isambard Kingdom, engineer	54
	19. Nichol, Dr. J. P., astronomy, &c.	55
	22. Camidge, Dr., musician	78
	28. Ritter, Carl, geographer	81
Oct.	12. Stephenson, Robert, engineer	56
	16. Westmoreland, John Fane, Earl of, music composer	76
	22. Spohr, Ludwig, music composer	80
Nov.	14. De Grey, Thomas Philip, Earl, architect	78
	16. Ward, James, R.A., painter	91
	16. Spalding, Wm., Professor of Logic, &c., St. Andrew's Univ.	—

ADVERTISING SHEET
OF THE
BRITISH ALMANAC AND COMPANION.

ALLIANCE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1824.

(Branch Offices: Edinburgh, Ipswich, and Bury St. Edmunds.)

Capital, FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

President.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART.

Directors.

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq.
CHARLES G. BARNETT, Esq.
GEORGE H. BARNETT, Esq.
CHARLES BUXTON, Esq., M.P.
SIR GEORGE CARROLL.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq.
CHARLES GIBBS, Esq.
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq.
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P.

JAMES HELME, Esq.
JOHN IRVING, Esq.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq.
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq.
JOS. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq.
SIR A. N. DE ROTHSCHILD, Bart.
LIONEL N. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., M.P.
OSWALD SMITH, Esq.
THOMAS CHARLES SMITH, Esq.

Life Assurances are granted under an extensive variety of forms, and at moderate Premiums; the Rates for the Younger Ages being lower than those of many of the older and most respectable offices.

Participation of Profits. Four-fifths, or eighty per Cent. of the declared Profits will be divided quinquennially among those entitled to participation.

Non-participating Scales of Premium. Policies issued at minimum Rates without participation in profits.

The risk of actual service within the United Kingdom in Volunteer Rifle Corps, and in the Militia, is covered by the Company.

Life Policies are not liable to Forfeiture by the Lives Assured proceeding beyond the prescribed limits without the cognizance of the holders of such Policies.

Reduced Extra Rates for residence out of Europe.

No charge for Stamps or Medical Fees.

Fire Assurances, both at home and abroad, are accepted at very Moderate Premiums.

Losses by *Lightning* are made good; and the Company are liable for Losses by *Explosion*, except when occasioned by Gunpowder, or in cases specially provided for in the Policy.

Detailed Prospectuses will be furnished on application.

FRANCIS A. ENGELBACH,

Actuary and Secretary.

FIRE PROFITS TO THE ASSURED.

The Profits appropriated at the last Quinquennial Meeting to the *Assured in the Fire Branch* of the Company, in respect of such Policies as had then been in force five complete years, are in course of distribution.

ATLAS FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Established 1808,

And Empowered by Act of Parliament of the 54th Geo. III. c. 79.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN OLIVER HANSON, Esq., *Chairman.*

WILLIAM GEORGE PRESCOTT, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

SIR WILLIAM BAYNES, Bart.

ARTHUR EDWARD CAMPBELL, Esq.

THOMAS CHAPMAN, Esq., F.R.S.

BENJAMIN BUCK GREENE, Esq.

JOSEPH GROTE, Esq.

JOHN GEORGE MACLEAN, Esq.

SAMUEL EUSTACE MAGAN, Esq.

CAPT. ALEX. L. MONTGOMERY, R.N.

JOSEPH PULLEY, Esq.

ARTHUR AUGUSTUS RASCH, Esq.

Auditors.—JOHN OLIVER HANSON, Jun., Esq., and PHILIP AINSLIE WALKER, Esq.

Actuary.—CHARLES ANSELL, Esq., F.R.S.

Solicitor.—THOMAS BROWNING, Esq.

Bankers.—Messrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE, CAVE and CAVE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Accumulated Premiums are over £1,645,000. And the Annual Income exceeds £190,000.

Bonuses have been declared on Policies to an amount *greater than the sum originally assured.*

Premiums have been extinguished, where the parties assured have applied the bonus in reduction of the Annual Premium.

At the last valuation up to Christmas, 1854, there existed a *Surplus of £268,69'*, which had accrued during the five years ending at that period—the whole of which Surplus belonged to the Policy-holders.

The sum valuation will be made up to Christmas, 1859. Policies on the Participating Scale, in England or Ireland respectively, which may be effected before that date, will, if the parties be then alive, participate in the surplus in proportion to the time they may have been in force.

The sum of upwards of £3,200,000 has been paid during the existence of the Office for claims under Life Policies, of which amount a very considerable part was for Bonuses.

Persons Assuring in Great Britain have the option of *Participating Rates of Premium*, or of *Non-Participating Rates*.

The Directors beg to announce that the rates of Premium have been recently revised and re-adjusted in accordance with a long experience, and that

The New Scale will be found very advantageous to persons desiring to commence assuring early in life.

The Non-Participating Scale is particularly adapted to parties wishing to assure a fixed sum only, at a fixed rate of Premium, and on low terms.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-yearly, or by a *limited number* of Annual Payments. The last-named mode of Assurance originated with this Office in 1816.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Renewals should be paid within fifteen days after the respective Quarter-days when they become due.

The Company undertakes the assurance of Property in the Manufacturing, Agricultural, and other districts on favourable terms. Risks of extraordinary hazard on special agreement, upon survey.

An Allowance for the loss of Rent of Buildings rendered untenanted by Fire, is one of the advantages offered by the Company.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, and any information needful to effect Life or Fire Assurances, may be obtained on application to the Office, No. 92, Cheapside, London, or to any of the Company's Agents.

RICHARD RAY, *Secretary.*

ALBERT**Life Assurance and Guarantee Company.**

ESTABLISHED 1838.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 7, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, LONDON.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances, Annuities, and Endowments granted, and every provision for families arranged. Premiums on the half-credit system. Extension of limits for voyaging and residence at ordinary rates. Naval and Military Lives, not in active service, assured at ordinary rate. Facilities for revival of lapsed policies.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of persons filling or about to fill situations of trust; and when a life assurance is combined with such guarantee, a considerable reduction is made in the premium for the latter.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information obtained at the Offices of the Company, or by letter addressed to

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH,
Actuary and Secretary.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY,

3, CRESCENT, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

Trustees.

LORD BATEMAN.	RICH. HARMAN LLOYD, Esq.	Hon. E. T. YORKE, M.P.,
ROBERT CHEERE, Esq.	WM. JAMES MAXWELL, Esq.	And other Gentlemen.
CHAS. T. HOLCOMBE, Esq.	RALPH CHARLES PRICE, Esq.	
<i>Directors.</i>	CHARLES BISCHOFF, Esq., <i>Chairman.</i>	
	THOMAS BODDINGTON, Esq., <i>Deputy-Chairman.</i>	
JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq.	CHAS. THOS. HOLCOMBE, Esq.	RALPH CHARLES PRICE, Esq.
CHARLES CHATFIELD, Esq.	RICH. HARMAN LLOYD, Esq.	PHILIP ROSE, Esq.
THOMAS DEVAS, Esq.	JOSHUA LOCKWOOD, Esq.	GEORGE RUSSELL, Esq.
Sir JAS. B. EAST, Bart., M.P.	JAMES MURRAY, Esq.	THOS. G. SAMBROOKE, Esq.
NATHANIEL GOULD, Esq.	Sir W. G. OUSELEY, K.C.B.,	Captain L. S. TINDAL, R.N.
ROBERT A. GRAY, Esq.	D.C.L.	Right Hon. Sir JOHN YOUNG,
WM. AUGUSTUS GUY, M.D.	W. AND. PEACOCK, Esq.	Bart.

Auditors.—THOMAS ALLEN, Esq. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Jun., Esq.

Medical Officers.

SETH THOMPSON, M.D. | WILLIAM COOKE, Esq., M.D. | JAMES SANER, Esq., M.D.

Actuary and Secretary.—CHARLES JELLCOE, Esq.

The realized Assets of this Company amount to upwards of Two Millions sterling.

The Annual Income is about Three Hundred and Sixty-five Thousand Pounds.

The number of existing Policies is upwards of Fourteen Thousand.

The total Amount Assured exceeds Seven Millions.

The Divisions of Surplus are Quinquennial, and the whole surplus (less twenty per cent. only) is distributed amongst the Assured. At the Division of Surplus in 1857, about £208,000 was added to the sums assured under Participating Policies. The Premiums required, although moderate, entitle the Assured to 80 per cent. of the Quinquennial Surplus.

The Lives assured are permitted, in time of Peace, without extra charge, to reside in any country (Australia and California excepted) north of 33 degrees north latitude, or south of 33 degrees south latitude, or to pass by sea (not being seafaring persons by profession) between any places lying in the same hemisphere and beyond those limits.

All Policy Stamps and Medical Fees required on effecting Assurances are paid by the Company.

By recent enactments, persons are exempt, under certain restrictions, from Income Tax, as respects so much of their income as they may devote to Assurances on Lives.

The Annual Reports of the Company's state and progress, Prospectuses, and Forms, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Company's Agents.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

62, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

Directors.—{ THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq., Alderman, *Chairman.*
THOMAS BRIDGE SIMPSON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

JACOB GEORGE COPE, Esq.

WILLIAM DELF, Esq.

JOHN DIXON, Esq.

BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, Esq.

JOHN T. FLETCHER, Esq.

CHARLES JAMES HEATH, Esq.

GEORGE MEEK, Esq.

JAMES PILKINGTON, Esq., M.P.

The Rt. Hon. C. P. VILLIERS, M.P.

EDWARD WILSON, Esq.

Auditors.—WM. DEVENISH, Esq.; G. SCOTT FREEMAN, Esq.; WM. HUNTER, Esq.

Secretary.—THOMAS PRICE, LL.D.

Actuary.—DAVID OUGHTON, Esq.

Manager of Fire Department.—FRANCIS CUTHBERTSON, Esq.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Four-fifths of the Profits divisible by the Company's Deed of Settlement, amongst Assurers on the Participating Table.

The Policies of the Company are paid when the Renewal Premium is received within the THIRTY DAYS OF GRACE.

No charge for Stamps is made on Life Assurance Policies issued by the Company.

No extra premium required for service in Volunteer Rifle Corps.

All business relating to Life Insurances, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, transacted on liberal terms.

IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Houses, Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docks, Rent, Farming Stock, and other Risks, Insured at moderate Rates. Losses by Explosion of Gas made good by the Company.

LOANS are advanced on Personal Security, and the Deposit of a Life Policy.

A liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors.

Established A.D. 1844.

ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.

GREAT BRITAIN Mutual Life Assurance Society,

14, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON,

AND 42, JOHN DALTON STREET, MANCHESTER.

Directors.

W. H. DICKSON, Esq., *Chairman.*

T. R. DAVISON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

E. N. CLIFTON, Esq.

E. CROSLY, Esq.

F. HAWLEY, Esq.

E. B. HEWITT, Esq.

W. R. ROGERS, Esq. M.D.

This Society is established on the tried and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Policy-holders, under their own immediate superintendence and control. The Profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current premiums. Policy-holders participate in Profits after payment of Five Annual Premiums.

The Annual General Meeting was held on the 17th June last, when the Report of the affairs of the Institution was presented to the Members, who, being fully satisfied, resolved unanimously that a reduction of 32½ per cent. should be made in the current year's Premium payable by all Policy-holders now entitled to participate in the Profits.

Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

14, Waterloo Place, London.

C. L. LAWSON, *Secretary.*

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

Incorporated A.D. 1720,

FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

Head Office.—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, CORNHILL.

JOHN ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq., *Governor.*

JOHN ALEX. HANKEY, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*

BONAMY DOBREE, Jun., Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.
R. BAGGALLAY, Esq.
H. B. BAX, Esq.
J. BLYTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.
EDW. BURMESTER, Esq.
C. CRAWLEY, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.

J. ENTWISLE, Esq.
R. GILLESPIE, Jun., Esq.
H. G. GORDON, Esq.
E. GOWER, Esq.
S. GREGSON, Esq. M.P.
A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
E. HARNAGE, Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.

W. KING, Esq.
C. LYALL, Esq.
J. ORD, Esq.
CAPT. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
D. POWELL, Esq.
P. F. ROBERTSON, Esq.
A. TROTTER, Esq.
L. P. WILSON, Esq.

WEST END OFFICE, No. 7, PALL MALL.

Committee.—Two Members of the Court in rotation, and HENRY KINGSNOTE, Esq., and JOHN TIDD PRATT, Esq. *Superintendent.*—PHILIP SCOONES, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Actuary.—PETER HARDY, Esq., F.R.S.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY YEARS, having issued its first Policy on the 7th of June, 1721.

Two-thirds, or 66 per cent., of the entire Profits are given to the Assured.

Policies may be opened under any of the following plans, viz. :—

At a low rate of premium, without participation in profits, or at a somewhat higher rate, entitling the Assured, either after the first five years, to an annual abatement of premium for the remainder of life, or, after payment of the first premium, to a participation in the ensuing Quinquennial Bonus.

The high character which this ancient Corporation has maintained during NEARLY A CENTURY AND A HALF, secures to the public a full and faithful declaration of profits.

The Corporation bears the *whole expenses of Management*, thus giving to the Assured, conjoined with the protection afforded by its *Corporate Fund*, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance.

All Policies are issued FREE FROM STAMP DUTY, or from charge of any description whatever, beyond the Premium.

The Fees of *Medical Referees* are paid by the Corporation.

Annuities are granted by the Corporation, payable half-yearly.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Manager.—THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq.

Common Assurances, One Shilling and Sixpence per Cent.

Hazardous Assurances, Two Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.

Doubly Hazardous Assurances, Four Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.

Foreign and Special Assurances accepted at moderate Rates.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or personal application to the Actuary, the Manager of the Fire Department, or to the Superintendent of the West End Office,

JOHN LAURENCE, *Secretary.*

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Instituted 1820.

Directors.

GEORGE WILLIAM COTTAM, Esq., *Chairman.*
FREDERICK PATTISON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

THOMAS GEORGE BARCLAY, Esq.
JAMES C. C. BELL, Esq.
JAMES BRAND, Esq.
CHARLES CAVE, Esq.
GEORGE HENRY CUTLER, Esq.
HENRY DAVIDSON, Esq.
GEORGE FIELD, Esq.

GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq.
SAMUEL HIBBERT, Esq.
THOMAS NEWMAN HUNT, Esq.
JAMES GORDON MURDOCH, Esq.
WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, Esq.
MARTIN T. SMITH, Esq., M.P.
NEWMAN SMITH, Esq.

Security.—The assured are protected by a guarantee-fund of upwards of a million and a half sterling from the liabilities attaching to mutual assurance.

Profits.—Four-fifths, or eighty per cent. of the profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year. The assured are entitled to participate after payment of one premium.

Claims.—The Company has disbursed in payment of claims and additions upwards of 1,500,000*l.*

Proposals for Insurances may be made at the chief office, as above; at the branch office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the agents throughout the kingdom.

SAMUEL INGALL, *Actuary.*

Now Publishing,

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA,

A DICTIONARY OF

UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE.

A wish has been expressed by many Subscribers that the publication of the "ENCYCLOPÆDIA" should be accelerated so as to shorten the interval that must elapse before the work is finished. Messrs. Chambers hope to meet their wishes after the work has made some further progress, and will give due notice before any change in the mode of publication is made.

STEEL-PLATE MAPS.

Messrs. Chambers will issue Steel-Plate Maps, beautifully printed in colours, simultaneously with the publication of the last Monthly Part of each volume. These Maps, of which there will be about 40, price about 10*s.*, will illustrate the principal Countries mentioned in the volume to which they belong, and will be done up in a wrapper as a Supplementary part, price 2*s.* 6*d.*; optional on the part of Subscribers to purchase. Those who wish to possess good Maps, illustrative of the Geographical portion of the "Encyclopædia," may thus do so by a trifling extra outlay.

The Maps, illustrative of the principal countries treated of in Vol. I., will be issued with the last part of the volume.

Yearly Volumes will, in every case, include Steel-plate Maps of the principal Countries described within their pages.

In Weekly Numbers, 1½*d.*, Monthly Parts, 7*d.*

W. AND R. CHAMBERS, LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

POPULAR EDITIONS PUBLISHED BY MR. MURRAY.

Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers,
And the Investigation of Truth. Fifteenth Edition. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Abercrombie on the Philosophy of the Moral Feelings.
Twelfth Edition. 12mo. 4s.

Byron's Poetry.
Complete with Portrait. One Volume. Post 8vo. 9s.

Byron's Childe Harold.
Small 8vo. 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each.

Campbell's Lives of the British Poets.
Third Edition. Post 8vo. 6s.

Campbell's (Lord) Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England.
Fourth Edition. 10 vols. Post 8vo. 60s.

Coleridge's Table-Talk.
Fourth Edition. Portrait. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

Crabbe's Life and Poetical Works.
Plates. 8 vols. Fcap. 8vo. 24s.

Davy's Consolations in Travel.
Sixth Edition. Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

Davy's Salmonia.
Fourth Edition. Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

Hallam's Historical Works.
Eleventh Edition. Complete in 10 vols. Post 8vo. 6s. each.—1. History of England. 3 vols. 2. History of the Middle Ages. 3 vols. 3. Literary History of Europe. 4 vols.

Heber's Journals in India.
Ninth Edition. 2 vols. Post 8vo. 12s.

Jesse's Gleanings in Natural History.
Ninth Edition. Woodcuts. 12mo. 6s.

Jesse's Scenes and Tales of Country Life.
Third Edition. Woodcuts. 12mo. 6s.

Knight's Knowledge is Power;
Or, The Results of Labour, Capital, and Skill. Second Edition. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Layard's Popular Account of Nineveh.
Fifteenth Edition. Woodcuts. 12mo. 5s.

Leslie's Handbook for Young Painters.
Plates. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Lockhart's Ancient Spanish Ballads.
Fourth Edition. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Mahon's (Lord) History of England. 1718—1783.
Fifth Edition. 7 vols. Post 8vo. 35s.

Napier's Battles and Sieges of the Peninsular War.
Third Edition. Portrait. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Rennie's Insect Architecture.
Fifth Edition. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 5s.

Smiles' Story of the Life of George Stephenson.
Fifth Edition. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 6s.

Southey's Book of the Church.
Seventh Edition. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians.
Third Edition. Woodcuts. 2 vols. Post 8vo. 12s.

Wordsworth's Tour in Athens and Attica.
Third Edition. Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Wornum's History of Painting,
From the Earliest Ages to the Present Time. Fourth Edition. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 6s.

BRITISH ALMANAC ADVERTISING SHEET.

PRICE.
s. d.

HISTORY OF ROME; from A.D. 96, to the Fall of the Western Empire. By the Rev. R. W. Browne. Post 8vo. Cloth	5	0
HISTORY OF ENGLAND FOR YOUNG PERSONS (A). 12mo. Cloth	2	0
HOME TALES. By the Author of "Charlie Burton." Nos. 73 to 84	3	4
Vol. VII. 12mo. Cloth	1	0
ILLUSTRATIONS OF USEFUL ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, with 600 Engravings, and Descriptive Letterpress. By Charles Tomlinson, Esq. 4to. Limp cloth	4	0
LITTLE BY LITTLE. 18mo. Cloth boards	1	0
MARY MORTON AND HER SISTER. 18mo. Cloth boards	1	6
PARIS (Rambles Round). By the Rev. C. A. Johns. Imp. 16mo. Cloth	3	0
PICTURE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN—(ANIMALS). By the Rev. C. A. Johns. Nos. 1 to 12	per dozen	0 8
in an Ornamental Packet	0	8
in a Volume. Cloth.	1	6
PITCAIRN; the Island, the People, and the Pastor. By the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. Cloth	2	0
READING BOOKS FOR ADULTS. 12mo.:—		
No. 1.—The Alphabet, Lessons from the Liturgy, and the Book of Common Prayer	0	2
No. 2.—Easy Lessons from the Book of Psalms (Prayer-Book Version)	0	2
No. 3.—Lessons from the New Testament	0	2
No. 4.—Secular Reading	0	4
The above in a Volume, Canvas Boards	0	10
AN ENGLISH SPELLING BOOK. In Two Parts. 12mo.	each	0 8
The two Parts together. 12mo.	1	0
SHORT STORIES FOUNDED ON EUROPEAN HISTORY—(Switzerland). Square 16mo. Cloth	2	0
THE LAME BOY AND HIS FRIENDS. 18mo. Cloth	1	0
THREE CRIPPLES (The). 18mo. Cloth	1	0
TUNE BOOK, in Short Score, adapted to the Society's "Psalms and Hymns"	1	6
TWO FIRESIDES (The). A Tale. Fcap. 8vo. Cloth	2	0
WOOLBOROUGH MARKET-PLACE	1	0

PICTURE TICKETS AND CARDS, IN PACKETS, PRINTED IN COLOURS.

The Monthly Flower Garden	per packet	1 0
Miracles of our Lord	"	1 0

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1860,

Containing a View and Historical Notice of ST. ASAPH CATHEDRAL—References to the Lessons for each Day in the Year—Extracts from Writings of Divines—New Colonial Dioceses—Universities—Theological Colleges—Royal Birthdays—Sovereigns of Europe—List of Archbishops and Bishops—Her Majesty's Ministers—Houses of Lords and Commons—Courts of Law—Societies in connection with the Church—Statistics of Savings' Banks—Rates of Postage—Stamp and Legacy Duties—Assessed Taxes—London Bankers, &c., &c.

	Price s. d.		Price s. d.
On a large sheet	0 2	Royal 32mo., paper cover	0 1
roller, cloth back	1 4	interleaved for Ac-	
Small 8vo.	0 2	counts, cloth gilt	0 6
interleaved for Ac-		roan tuck	1 0
counts, cloth gilt	0 10	calf tuck	1 8
Royal 32mo.	0 0½		

Also,

THE CHILDREN'S ALMANACK,

With Colored Frontispiece,

Containing a Key to the Calendar; a passage from Scripture for each Sunday and Holy-day; Dates in History and Biography; and General Matter suited for Schools.

Price One Penny. In a Cover, interleaved, price Twopence.

DEPOSITORIES :

77, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS (W.C.) ;
16, HANOVER STREET, HANOVER SQUARE (W.) ; 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE
(E.C.), LONDON; AND BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

VALUABLE WORKS IN ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE,
MATHEMATICS, &c., &c.,

PUBLISHED BY

LOCKWOOD AND CO.,
STATIONERS' HALL COURT, E.C.

Three Vols., royal 8vo, upwards of 500 Engravings and Woodcuts, in extra cloth boards, and lettered, 4*l.* 10*s.*; or may be had in six separate parts, paper boards.

AIDE-MÉMOIRE TO THE MILITARY SCIENCES; framed from Contributions of Officers of the different Services, and edited by a Committee of the Corps of Royal Engineers. The work is now completed, forming a Complete Library of Military Studies.

In 8vo, with 28 fine Plates, 16*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

THE HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE. An Exposition of its Comparative Merits, and an Essay towards an Improved System of Construction, adapted especially to secure Safety and Economy. By DR. ERNST ALBAN, Practical Machine Maker, Plan, Mecklenberg. Translated from the German, with Notes, by WILLIAM POLE, C.E., F.R.A.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

Second Edition, imperial 8vo, price 12*s.* cloth.

A PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ESSAY ON OBLIQUE BRIDGES. With 13 large Folding Plates. By GEORGE WATSON BUCK, M. Inst. C.E. Second Edition, corrected by W. H. BARLOW, M. Inst. C.E.

In One large Vol. 4to, price 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

THE PRACTICAL RAILWAY ENGINEER. A concise Description of the Engineering and Mechanical Operations and Structures which are combined in the Formation of Railways for Public Traffic; embracing an Account of the Principal Works executed in the Construction of Railways to the present time; with Facts, Figures, and Data. By G. DRYSDALE DEMPSEY, Civil Engineer. Fourth Edition, revised and greatly extended. With 71 double quarto plates, 72 woodcuts, and Portrait of GEORGE STEPHENSON.

Third Edition, in 8vo, with 13 Plates, very neatly half-bound in morocco, 1*l.* 1*s.*

MATHEMATICS FOR PRACTICAL MEN; being a Common-Place Book of Pure and Mixed Mathematics, designed chiefly for the use of Civil Engineers, Architects, and Surveyors. By OLINTHUS GREGORY, LL.D., F.R.A.S.

Third Edition, revised and enlarged by HENRY LAW, C.E.

Second Edition, Atlas of Plates, with separate text, price 1*l.* 5*s.*

ON IRON SHIP-BUILDING; with Practical Examples and Details, in Twenty-four Plates, including three of the *Great Eastern*, together with Text containing Descriptions, Explanations, and General Remarks, for the use of Ship-owners and Ship-builders. By JOHN GRANTHAM, C.E., Consulting Engineer, and Naval Architect, Liverpool.

Fourth Edition, with 7 Plates and numerous Woodcuts, 8vo, 8*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

ATREATISE ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF LEVELLING. By FREDERICK W. SIMMS, F.G.S., M. Inst. C.E.

Fourth Edition, with the addition of Mr. Law's Practical Examples for setting out Railway Curves, and Mr. Trautwine's Field Practice of Laying out Circular Curves.

In Imperial 8vo, numerous Woodcuts and 16 Folding-Plates, 1*l.* 1*s.* cloth.

PRACTICAL TUNNELLING, as exemplified by the Particulars of Bletchingley and Saltwood Tunnels. By FREDERICK W. SIMMS, M. Inst. C.E. Second Edition, with Additions by W. DAVIS HASKOLL, C.E.

Seventeenth Edition. 12mo, cloth, 7*s.*

TABLES FOR THE PURCHASING OF ESTATES, Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold, Annuities, Advowsons, &c., and for the renewing of leases held under cathedral churches, colleges, or other corporate bodies, for terms of years certain, and for lives; also, for valuing reversionary estates, deferred annuities, next presentations, &c. By WILLIAM INWOOD, Architect.

Seventeenth Edition, with considerable additions, by Mons. FEDOR THOMAS, of the Société Crédit Mobilier, Paris.

LOCKWOOD & Co.'s LIST OF WORKS—continued.

In One Vol., 8vo, extra cloth, 9s.

THE STUDENT'S GUIDE TO THE PRACTICE OF DESIGNING, MEASURING, AND VALUING ARTIFICERS' WORKS; with Tables of Constants, and copious memoranda for the Valuation of Labour and Materials in the respective trades of Bricklayer and Slater, Carpenter and Joiner, Sawyer, Stonemason, Plasterer, Smith and Ironmonger, Plumber, Painter and Glazier, Paper-hanger. With 43 plates and woodcuts. Edited by EDWARD DOBSON, Architect and Surveyor.

Second Edition, with Additions on Design. By E. LACY GARBETT, Architect.

In One large thick Vol., 8vo, with numerous Engravings, 1l. 8s.

A GENERAL TEXT-BOOK, for the Constant Use and Reference of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, Solicitors, Auctioneers, Land Agents, and Stewards; and for the assistance and guidance of country gentlemen and others engaged in the Transfer, Management, or Improvement of Landed Property. By EDWARD RYDE, Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor; to which are added several chapters on Agriculture and Landed Property. By Professor DONALDSON.

In 12mo, price 5s., bound and lettered,

THE OPERATIVE MECHANICS' WORKSHOP COMPANION.

Comprising a great variety of the most useful Rules in Mechanical Science, divested of mathematical complexity; with numerous Tables of Practical Data and Calculated Results, for facilitating Mechanical and Commercial Transactions. By W. TEMPLETON, Author of "The Engineer's Common-Place Book," &c., &c. Sixth Edition, with eleven plates.

In one large Volume, 4to, 2l. 2s., in extra cloth.

THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF CARPENTRY. By THOMAS TREGOLD, Civil Engineer. Illustrated by fifty-three Engravings, a portrait of the author, and several Woodcuts. Fourth Edition, corrected and considerably enlarged. With an Appendix, containing specimens of various ancient and modern roofs.—Edited by PETER BARLOW, F.R.S.

A HANDY BOOK FOR ACTUARIES, BANKERS, INSURANCE OFFICES, &c.

In 12mo, cloth, price 5s.

THEORY OF COMPOUND INTEREST AND ANNUITIES, With TABLES of LOGARITHMS for the more difficult computations of Interest, Discount, Annuities, &c., in all their applications and uses for Mercantile and State purposes, with a full and elaborate introduction. By FEDOR THOMAN, of the Société Cr dit Mobilier, Paris.

With numerous Woodcuts. In 8vo, extra cloth, top edges gilt, 8s.

HINTS TO YOUNG ARCHITECTS; together with a Model Specification; involving a great variety of instructive and suggestive matter, calculated to facilitate their practical operations, and to direct them in their conduct as the responsible agents of their employers, and as the rightful judges of a contractor's duty. By GEORGE WIGHTWICK, Architect, Author of "The Palace of Architecture," &c.

With 8 Copper-plates, and numerous Woodcuts, in roan tuck, 6s.

THE ENGINEER'S, ARCHITECT'S AND CONTRACTOR'S POCKET BOOK (WEALE'S) for 1860. With DIARY OF EVENTS and DATA connected with Engineering, Architecture, and the kindred Sciences, professionally and otherwise revised. The present year's Volume is much improved by the addition of various useful articles.

Fourth Edition, in 12mo, cloth boards, lettered, 4s.

WEALE'S BUILDER'S AND CONTRACTOR'S PRICE BOOK. Published Annually. Containing the latest prices for work in all branches of the Building Trade, with items numbered for easy reference.

At prices varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d.

MR. WEALE'S SERIES OF RUDIMENTARY, SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATIONAL, AND CLASSICAL WORKS. This excellent and extraordinarily cheap series of books, now comprising nearly 200 different works, in almost every department of Science, Art, and Education, is strongly recommended to the notice of Mechanics' Institutions, Literary and Scientific or Book-hawking Associations, Free Libraries, Colleges, Schools, and Students generally, and also to Merchant-shippers, &c.

LONDON: LOCKWOOD AND CO.

PUBLISHERS AND WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BOOKSELLERS,
7, STATIONERS' HALL COURT, E.C.

CHARLES KNIGHT'S POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Publishing Monthly in Shilling Parts, with Steel and Woodcut Illustrations.

THE POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

By CHARLES KNIGHT.

THE FIVE VOLUMES of this HISTORY, which are now completed, having also been issued in Forty Monthly Parts—bring down the annals of our country from the Invasion of Cæsar to the Death of Queen Anne. It was the object of the author to close a volume at the period of the Accession of that Constitutional Dynasty, under which these realms have now flourished for nearly a century and a half. The remainder of his undertaking will form the

History of England under the House of Brunswick.

It is the author's intention to comprise this eventful era in THREE Volumes, which will complete the entire work.

. *The first portion of this important work, from the Earliest Times to the Revolution of 1688, is complete in Four Volumes, with a copious Index, price 36s.*

LONDON:—BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, BOUVERIE STREET, FLEET ST., E.C.

1860. FAIL NOT TO BEGIN THE NEW YEAR with one of LETTS'S DIARIES, which may be seen in above One Hundred varieties of Form and Size in every Bookseller's Window in the Kingdom. The price progresses from 6d. to 14s. each. Catalogues, fully descriptive of them and other Annual Publications, Gratis.

LETTS, SON, & CO., 8, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

NEW GENERAL ATLAS.

Now Publishing,

**KEITH JOHNSTON'S
ROYAL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.**

Exhibiting, in a collection of entirely Original and Authentic Maps, the Present Condition of Geographical Discovery and Research in the several Countries, Empires, and States of the World. With a Special Index to each Map, arranged so as to obviate the former inconvenient method of reference by degrees and minutes of longitude and latitude.

By ALEXANDER KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., ETC.

Geographer to the Queen for Scotland; author of the "Physical Atlas;" "Dictionary of Geography," &c., &c.; Honorary and Corresponding Member and Fellow of the Geographical Societies of London, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, and New York.

Size of the Maps, 20 by 13½ inches.

To be completed in Ten Parts, price 10s. 6d. each, to be published every two months till completed. Parts I. to IV. are published.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

DR. CORNWELL'S EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

GEOGRAPHY FOR BEGINNERS. Fourth Edition. 1s.

"This is one of a very useful series of Educational Works, of which Dr. Cornwell is author or editor. It is an admirable Introduction. There is vast difficulty in writing a good elementary book, and Dr. Cornwell has shown himself possessed of that rare combination of faculties which is required for the task."—*John Bull*.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. By JAMES CORNWELL, Ph. D. Twenty-seventh Edition, 3s. 6d.; or with Thirty Maps on Steel, 5s. 6d.

A SCHOOL ATLAS: Consisting of Thirty beautifully executed Maps on Steel. 2s. 6d. plain, 4s. coloured.

ALLEN AND CORNWELL'S GRAMMAR. With very Copious Exercises, and a Systematic View of the Formation and Derivation of Words, together with Anglo-Saxon, Latin, and Greek Lists, which explain the Etymology of above 7,000 English Words. Twenty-seventh Edition. 2s. red leather; 1s. 9d. cloth.

GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS. Thirty-fourth Edition. 1s. cloth; 9d. sewed.

THE YOUNG COMPOSER; or, Progressive Exercises in English Composition. By JAMES CORNWELL, Ph. D. Twenty-first Edition, price 1s. 6d. cloth.

A KEY TO THE YOUNG COMPOSER; with Hints as to the mode of using the Book. Price 3s.

SELECT ENGLISH POETRY. Edited by the late Dr. ALLEN. Tenth Edition, price 4s.

DR. ALLEN'S EUTROPIUS. With a Dictionary. New Edition, price 3s.

THE SCIENCE OF ARITHMETIC. A Systematic Course of Numerical Reasoning and Computation. By JAMES CORNWELL, Ph. D., and JOSHUA G. FITCH, M.A. Fifth Edition. 4s. 6d.

ARITHMETIC FOR BEGINNERS. Price 1s. 6d.

LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.; HAMILTON, ADAMS, & CO.;
EDINBURGH: OLIVER & BOYD.

DAILY BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS:

Being Original Readings for a Year on Subjects from Sacred History, Biography, Geography, Antiquities, and Theology.

By JOHN KITTO, D.D., F.S.A.

This work, which is dedicated by special permission to the Queen, is particularly designed for the Family Circle. It extends to Eight Volumes, foolscap 8vo., enriched with fine Frontispieces, Vignettes, and numerous Woodcuts. Each volume is complete in itself, price 6s.

Morning Series:—Vol. I. The Antediluvians and Patriarchs, Seventh Edition; Vol. II. Moses and the Judges, Sixth Edition; Vol. III. Samuel, Saul, and David, Sixth Edition; Vol. IV. Solomon and the Kings, Fifth Edition.

Evening Series:—Vol. I. Job and the Poetical Books; Vol. II. Isaiah and the Prophets; Vol. III. Life and Death of our Lord; Vol. IV. The Apostles and Early Church, Fifth Editions.

"I cannot lose this opportunity of recommending, in the strongest language and most emphatic manner I can command, this invaluable series of books. I believe for the elucidation of the historic parts of Scripture, there is nothing comparable with them in the English or any other language."—Rev. JOHN ANGELL JAMES.

FIFTH EDITION.

In four vols. foolscap 8vo., with Portrait, Frontispieces, and Vignettes, 14s. In half-morocco, 21s.; and in morocco antique, 17. 14s.

SACRED PHILOSOPHY OF THE SEASONS;

Illustrating the Perfections of God in the Phenomena of the Year.

By the late Rev. HENRY DUNCAN, D.D., of Ruthwell.

"There is one delightful production which we may mention with unmixed praise, and adapted for all classes, and full of the lessons both of science and religion. It is the Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons, by Rev. Henry Duncan, D.D. It is composed in the very spirit of Cowper. . . . There is little need of commending these admirable volumes, which have already reached several editions."—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, of New York.

EDINBURGH: W. OLIPHANT & CO. LONDON: HAMILTON & CO.

Just Published, Price 3s. 6d., bound,

THE MANUAL OF COMMERCE:

A Compendium of Mercantile Tables; British and Foreign Weights, Measures, and Exchanges; Foreign Exchange Tables; Interest, and Practice of Annuities, Reversions, &c.: With an extensive Collection of Commercial Forms; and a Glossary of Terms used in Trade and Finance. By W. WATERSTON, Accountant. *New Edition, Revised and greatly Enlarged.*

EDINBURGH: OLIVER & BOYD. LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

In 2 vols. royal 8vo., cloth boards, price £1. 5s. each,

THE

ROYAL PHRASEOLOGICAL FRENCH-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY.

BY J. C. TARVER, Late French Master, Eton College.

"Most readily do we acknowledge the flood of light which has been thrown on French phrases by M. Tarver. . . . His work is really a valuable addition to our Dictionary shelf—the most important shelf in every man's library. The nice skill with which he has compared and contrasted the *phrases* of the two most influential of modern tongues can hardly be over-praised. Such a book might well deserve a distinct notice; but we are happy to take this opportunity, meantime, of saying that one of the volumes has now been in constant use with us for five years, and we should be at a loss to name another recent one of its class which we have found more useful. The idea was happy, and the execution has been most laudably careful. We have been infinitely obliged to it in reading the lighter French literature of this day—so full of vocables fresh from the mint of camp or *guinguette*, and lively audacious turns, *φωναντα συνετοισιν*, undreamt of by 'the forty'—which would have puzzled Voltaire as much as Johnson."—*Quarterly Review*.

DULAU AND CO., SOHO SQUARE.

Just published, fcap. 8vo., with Illustrations, cloth, 15s.

Recommended by the Examiners in the School of Modern History at Oxford.

ANNALS OF ENGLAND:

An Epitome of English History. From Contemporary Writers, the Rolls of Parliament, and other Public Records.

Vol. I. From the Roman Era to the Deposition of Richard II. Cloth, 5s.

Vol. II. From the Accession of the House of Lancaster to Charles I. Cloth, 5s.

Vol. III. From the Commonwealth to the Death of Queen Anne. Cloth, 5s.

Each volume is sold separately.

"The book strikes us as being most useful as a handbook for teachers. It is just the sort of help for a tutor to have lying by him as a guide to his lecture. The main facts he will find marshalled in strict chronological order, and he will be assisted by references to the statute-book and the old chroniclers. The 'Annals' will, in short, supply the dry bones of an historical lecture, which each teacher must clothe for himself with life and spirit. But the work will also be highly useful to students, especially for the purpose of refreshing the memory and getting details into order, after the perusal of more regular narratives. We trust to see it extensively employed in the universities. At Oxford it may be especially serviceable. A reliable guide to the original authorities, and one which gives its proper prominence to the early history, may, if it falls into the hands of either students or teachers, do something to dispel the illusion that English history can be profitably studied by beginning at the momentary overthrow of English nationality, and that, after all the labours of Turner, Lingard, Palgrave, Kemble, Lapenberg, and Pauli, David Hume still remains the one correct, orthodox, and unapproachable text-book for its study."—*Saturday Review*.

OXFORD AND LONDON: JOHN HENRY AND JAMES PARKER.

USEFUL WORKS

PUBLISHED BY

ROBERT HARDWICKE,
192, PICCADILLY, W., *Opposite Sackville-street.*

Now ready.

Hardwicke's Shilling Peerage:

Containing an alphabetical list of the House of Lords, together with the date of the creation of each title; the birth, accession, and marriage of each peer; his heir apparent or presumptive, family name, political bias and patronage, as also a brief notice of the offices which he has hitherto held, his town address and country residences, &c. By EDWARD WALFORD, Esq., M.A., Balliol College, Oxford, Fellow of the Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain.

By the same Author,

Hardwicke's Shilling Baronetage:

Containing an alphabetical list of the Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Great Britain, and the date of the creation of each title; with a short biographical notice of the birth, succession, marriage, and family connections of each individual; the patronage at his disposal, the offices and appointments which he has hitherto held, and his address in town and country. A list of Baronetcies in order of precedence has been added.

Hardwicke's Shilling Knightage:

Containing an alphabetical list of all the Knights of the United Kingdom; and the date of creation of each title; with a short biographical notice of the birth, marriage, and family connections of each individual; the patronage at his disposal, the offices and appointments which he has hitherto held, and his address in town and country.

Hardwicke's Shilling House of Commons:

Containing an alphabetical list of the Members of Parliament, and of the places which they represent; with a short biographical notice of the birth, marriage, and family connections of each member; his political bias and patronage, a brief list of the offices and appointments which he has hitherto held, and his address in town and country. To which is added, a List of the late and present Ministry, and of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

Hardwicke's Electoral Representation of the United Kingdom:

From the Reform Bill down to the present time; arranged in Tabular Form, showing the state of the Representation of each County and Borough during the last twenty-four years. Royal 16mo., price 1s.

Hardwicke's County Families;

Or, Royal Manual of the Titled and Untitled Aristocracy of the United Kingdom, by E. WALFORD, Esq., M.A., Author of the 'Shilling Peerage,' 'Shilling Baronetage,' &c., containing a Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Landed Commoners of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, arranged under one alphabet. No work of so extensive a range has ever been attempted before. All the information has been gleaned by personal correspondence. The utmost reliance may therefore be placed on the accuracy of the work. In one handsome Volume, 8vo., price 1l. 5s.

Hardwicke's Titles of Courtesy:

Containing the Names, Addresses, and full particulars of all Members of Titled Families, whose Names, though bearing Courtesy and other Titles, do not fall within the range of the 'Shilling Peerage,' the 'Shilling Baronetage,' &c. Fcp. 8vo., cloth, price 2s. 6d.

Half-Hours with the Microscope:

A Popular Guide to the Use of the Microscope as a Means of Amusement and Instruction. With Drawings of 240 objects from Nature. By TUFFEN WEST. Contents:—Half an hour on the Structure—Half an hour in the Garden—Half an hour in the Country—Half an hour in Fresh Water—Half an hour at the Seaside—Half an hour Indoors—Appendix; the preparation and mounting of objects. Price 2s. 6d. profusely illustrated.

Just ready,

Graceful Riding:

A Pocket Manual for Equestrians. By J. C. S. WAITE, Esq., with Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo., cloth, price 2s. 6d.

LONDON: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, PICCADILLY.

MR. ISAAC TAYLOR.

In post 8vo., price 7s. 6d. cloth, a new edition revised and enlarged,
HISTORY OF THE TRANSMISSION OF ANCIENT BOOKS
 TO MODERN TIMES; together with THE PROCESS OF HISTORICAL PROOF; or,
 a Concise Account of the Means by which the Genuineness of Ancient Literature
 generally, and the authenticity of Historical Works especially, are ascertained; in-
 cluding Incidental Remarks upon the Relative Strength of the Evidence usually
 adduced in behalf of the Holy Scriptures. By ISAAC TAYLOR.

"The book is throughout ingenious and interesting."—*Saturday Review*.

By the same Author, in post 8vo., price 7s. 6d. cloth,

THE WORLD OF MIND: an Elementary Book.

"It is nowise inferior to his former works, either in vigour and originality of
 speculation, or in its terse, translucent style."—*Eclectic Review*.

In post 8vo., price 7s. 6d. cloth,

AGES OF CHRISTENDOM: before the Reformation. By JOHN
 STOUGHTON.

"We know not where to find, within so brief a space, so intelligent a clue to the
 labyrinth of Church History before the Reformation."—*British Quarterly Review*.

In small crown 8vo., price 3s. 6d. cloth.

POWER IN WEAKNESS: Memorials of the Rev. William Rhodes.

By the Rev. CHARLES STANFORD, of Camberwell.

"A remarkable book, because the memoir of a remarkable man.—The Memoir is
 well written.—We emphatically commend this volume."—*Homilist*.

In foolscap 8vo., price 2s. 6d. boards

JOHN HOWARD: A Memoir. By HEPWORTH DIXON. A cheap
 and Revised Edition, for general circulation.

"A work ably executed, and deserving of the wide circulation it has obtained."—
Examiner.

In post 8vo., price 7s. 6d. cloth.

PSYCHOLOGY AND THEOLOGY; or, Psychology Applied to
 the Investigation of Questions relating to Religion, Natural Theology, and Reve-
 lation. By RICHARD ALLIOTT, LL.D.

"The work is at once a valuable addition to our philosophical and theological
 thought."—*British Quarterly Review*.

In foolscap 8vo., price 1s. 6d. cloth limp.

ART, ITS SCOPE AND PURPOSE; or, a Brief Exposition of its
 Principles. By JOSEPH GILBERT.

"It is a lecture by an artist not technical,—all about oils and washes,—but on the
 catholic subject of the province and powers of Art, sometimes mistaken,—but always
 enthusiastic and vigorous."—*Athenæum*.

LONDON: JACKSON AND WALFORD, 18, ST. PAUL'S
 CHURCHYARD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THOMAS VARTY'S

**Approved Educational Works for Family
 Instruction and Schools.**

A Catalogue sent Free on application. Apply to Varty's Educational Depository.
 REMOVED to 3, Adelaide Street, Strand. Warehouse for every description of
 Stationery, Books, Prints, Maps, &c.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

S TATISTICS show that 50,000 Persons annually fall Victims to
 Pulmonary Disorders, including Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, and the Re-
 spiratory Organs. Prevention is at all times better than cure; be, therefore, prepared
 during the wet and wintry season with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,
 which possess the virtue of averting, as well as of curing, a Cough or Cold. They are
 good alike for the young or for the aged; they soothe bronchial irritation, and, for im-
 proving the voice, the Preacher, Statesman, Singer, and Actor, have long patronized them.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., each, by
 THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all
 Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S
 COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without
 which none are genuine.

Small Gas Apparatus, for Private Residences, with Freedom from Nuisance.

THE PATENT NATIONAL COAL GAS APPARATUS,

FOR
PRIVATE RESIDENCES, FARM BUILDINGS, CHURCHES,
CHAPELS, RAILWAY STATIONS,
AND ALL ISOLATED PLACES NOT YET LIGHTED WITH GAS.

The various parts are of the best materials and workmanship, are not liable to get out of order, and can be worked with a small degree of attention by a farm-servant or labourer without materially interfering with his other duties.

Prospectuses, with Testimonials, &c., may be had on application to the Proprietors and Manufacturers,

J. T. B. PORTER & CO., LINCOLN.

VALUABLE REMEDIES FOR THE AFFLICTED.

DR. ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT, (CALLED THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.)

Is confidently recommended to the Public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for Ulcerated Sore Legs, if of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbatic Eruptions and Pimples on the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, Cancerous Humours, &c. Sold in Pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each. Also, his

PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ,

confirmed by sixty years' experience to be, without exception, one of the best alterative medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood, and assisting Nature in all her operations. Hence they are used in Scrofulas, Scorbatic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the Neck, &c. They form a mild and superior Family Aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, BEACH & BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport; and by the London houses. Retail by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom.

ROBERT COCKS & CO.'S CHORISTER'S HANDBOOK (Anthems, &c., in vocal score, with accompaniment), in Numbers, 2d. and 4d.; Volumes, each 8s. Complete Books of Words of Handel's Messiah and Israel in Egypt (with music of all the airs, recitatives, &c.) each, 6d.; Robert Cocks & Co.'s Handbook of Glees, &c., in Numbers, 2d. and 4d.; Volumes, each 8s. Tallis's Choral Responses, 3d.; Litany, 6d. Clarke's Catechism of the Rudiments of Music, 58th edition, 1s. Hamilton's Dictionary of 3,500 terms, 59th edition, 1s. "We have received a batch of music from Messrs. Robert Cocks & Co., whose enterprise and prescience have gained for them the distinction of being music publishers to their Majesties Queen Victoria and the Emperor of the French. The whole of these publications are remarkable, no less for the cheap rate at which they are able to be issued, than for the beauty and finish of execution, and accuracy of text and notation."—*Salford Weekly News*, Sept. 24.

FOR NEW MUSIC consult **ROBERT COCKS & CO.'S CATALOGUES**, which are daily enriched by the new productions—Vocal, Instrumental, and Theoretical—of the most eminent authors of the day, besides embracing the most comprehensive collection of the established classical works, sacred and secular, of every age, and in every department of the art. These Catalogues and periodical lists of new publications can be had on application, gratis and postage free, and should be in the possession of every musical person.

MUSIC.—Authors about to publish are invited to place their MSS. in the hands of **ROBERT COCKS & CO.** Every assistance is supplied in the way of revision and correction, and works are produced with elegance and despatch on moderate terms, and with the advantage of being announced in the widely-circulated catalogues of the firm. Estimates, with specimens of style of engraving, paper, &c. forwarded gratis and postage free.

A NEW CATALOGUE of **DRAWING-ROOM MUSIC**, for the pianoforte and the voice, just published, may be had, gratis and postage free, by addressing as under. Note.—This catalogue is intended for the drawing-room table, embracing a choice selection of the most elegant and fashionable novelties recently published. Also, just issued, 233rd edition of Hamilton's Modern Instructions for the Piano, 4s., and his Dictionary of 3,500 Musical Terms, 1s.

LONDON: **ROBERT COCKS & CO., NEW BURLINGTON STREET, W.**

[FOUNDED, 1824.]

Royal National Life-boat Institution.

APPEAL.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT have to state that, during the past year (1856), the INSTITUTION has incurred the following expenses, on either additional new Life-boat Stations, or the replacing of old boats, transporting-carriages, and houses, by new ones:—Cromer, 276*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*; Mundesley, 223*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; Bacton, 377*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*; Palling, 272*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Winterton, 400*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; Yarmouth (two boats), 859*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*; Lowestoft, 153*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; Southwold, 127*l.* 19*s.*; Berwick, 73*l.*; Boulmer, 73*l.*; Alnmouth, 41*l.*; Whitburn, 247*l.* 1*s.*; Hornsea, 44*l.* 12*s.*; Exmouth, 140*l.* 1*s.*; Appledore, 44*l.* 12*s.*; Aberdovey, 138*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; Rhyl, 52*l.* 17*s.*; Penmon, 72*l.* 15*s.*; Fleetwood, 140*l.* 1*s.*; Fraserburgh, 255*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; Lossiemouth, 140*l.* 1*s.*; Newcastle, County Down, 282*l.* 7*s.*; Dundalk, 191*l.* 1*s.*; Kilmore, 140*l.* 1*s.*; Carnsore, 187*l.* 8*s.*; Tramore, 322*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; Dungarvan, 191*l.* 1*s.*; and Ardmore, 81*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*. The Institution has also expended on the repairs, stores, alterations, and inspection of its numerous Life-boats, Boat-houses, and Transporting-carriages, 2,500*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, and 1,203*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* for exercising the Crews of its Life-boats, making altogether a total of 9,255*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

It has also granted, during the same period, 952*l.* as awards for saving 427 persons from 64 wrecks on our coasts. A most satisfactory result, and clearly showing how much has been accomplished by the well-directed efforts which the Life-boat Institution has brought to bear on this humane cause. This great and national work has, however, only been accomplished by the Society incurring further liabilities to the extent of 3,047*l.*

With so sacred an object in view as the rescue of our fellow-creatures from an appalling death by Shipwreck, it might be supposed that the NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION had claims which would come home to the heart of every one in this great maritime country. Such we may hope will be the case as its operations become more generally known, and thus an abundant harvest, not only of popular sympathy but, of general pecuniary support, will be the permanent result.

The Committee of this Institution do not, therefore, hesitate to solicit most earnestly of all persons that support which they may be enabled to render. That help was never more needed than at the present time, when, through the extraordinary exertions the Society has made within the past few years, it has now Eighty-six Life-boats under its management, for the maintenance of which, in a state of thorough efficiency, a large permanent annual income is absolutely needed, if its humane mission is to be perpetuated.

THOMAS BARING, *Chairman.*

THOMAS CHAPMAN, *Deputy Chairman.*

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the following additional Contributions:—

Birch, J. W. Newell, Esq.	don.	£10	0	0
Blair, Capt., R.N.	don.	50	0	0
Botfield, Beriah, Esq., M.P.	don.	10	10	0
Buxton, Charles, Esq., M.P.	2nd don.	31	10	0
Carmichael, Sir William Gibson, Bart.	annual	2	0	0
Carmichael, Lady Gibson.	annual	2	0	0
Chapman, Thomas, Esq., F.R.S., Deputy-Chairman.	2nd don.	10	10	0
Cholmondeley, Lord Henry	annual	2	2	0
Currie, William, Esq., Cornhill	don.	20	0	0
Dilke, C. Wentworth, Esq.	2nd don.	10	10	0
Egerton, Capt., R.N.	annual	5	0	0
Ellice, Wm., Esq., Upper Brook-street	don.	10	0	0
Family of V.	annual	3	3	0
Fanshawe, Vice-Admiral Arthur, C.B.	don.	10	0	0
Hall, Mrs. Marshall	don.	1	1	0
Heywood, Edward, S., Esq., Manchester	don.	10	10	0
Ditto	annual	2	2	0
Jacomb and Son, Messrs., Basinghall-street.	don.	10	0	0
Linton, Colonel	3rd don.	5	0	0
Luard, Capt. W. G., R.N.	don.	5	5	0
Mackenzie, H., Esq., Cornwell-terrace	5th don.	5	0	0
Malcolm, W. E., Esq., Burnfoot	don.	2	0	0
Ditto	annual	1	0	0
Martin, Sir Henry, Bart.	5th don.	10	0	0
Mitchell, Capt. R.N., and Mrs. Mitchell	annual	1	1	0
Morris, Miss, Counaught-place	2nd don.	21	0	0
Ruskin, J. J., Esq., Denmark-hill.	annual	5	0	0
Stanley, Lord, M.P.	don.	10	10	0
Widow's Mite, A., Bath	3rd don.	0	10	0

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs. Willis, Percival, & Co., 76, Lombard Street; Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, & Co., 16, St. James's Street; Messrs. Coutts & Co., 59, Strand; by all the London and Country bankers, and by the Secretary, at the office of the Institution, 14, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

King's Priced General Catalogue of Important Reports, Evidence, and Papers, printed by order of the Houses of Lords and Commons. Postage free, 4d.

LONDON: P. S. KING, 34, PARLIAMENT STREET, S.W.

Bennett's
WATCHES
65 Cheapside.

GOLD FROM £12-12-0
FROM SILVER £4-4-0

SAFE & FREE BY POST
TIMED & GUARANTEED

Every Watch in the latest Style, and most carefully Finished.

GOLD CASES AND JEWELLED.		QUALITY.			SILVER CASES AND JEWELLED.		QUALITY.		
		A	B	C			A	B	C
GENTLEMEN'S.		<i>Gs.</i>	<i>Gs.</i>	<i>Gs.</i>	GENTLEMEN'S.		<i>Gs.</i>	<i>Gs.</i>	<i>Gs.</i>
Horizontal Construction .		10	8	6	Horizontal Construction .		5	4	3
Ditto, gold dial		12	10	7	Superior Lever (Geneva)		7	6	5
Bennett's London-made					Bennett's London-made				
Lever.		17	14	12	Lever.		8	6	5
LADIES'.					LADIES'.				
Horizontal Construction,					Horizontal Construction .		5	4	3
gold dial		10	8	6	Superior Geneva Lever .		6	5	4
Patent Lever (Geneva) .		12	10	8	Small London-made Levers		7	6	5
Ditto (English).		16	14	12					

Every Watch skilfully Examined, Timed, and its Performance Guaranteed.

Post Office Orders, payable as under, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN BENNETT, 65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

TRY PARR'S LIFE PILLS.



They stimulate and so discipline the system, that vigorous health is the certain result. PARR'S PILLS may be relied on as the best medicine for Indigestion, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Bilious Complaints, Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, &c.

Although powerful in conquering disease, Parr's Life Pills are mild and pleasant in their action, and they may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health—viz., good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and in Family Packets, 11s. each. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors. Sole proprietors, T. ROBERTS and Co., 8, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

Sixty Years of Success has proved beyond question that **ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL**

Possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth and improving and beautifying the human Hair. It prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens *Weak Hair*, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it *beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy*. In the growth of

THE BEARD, WHISKERS, AND MUSTACHIOS

it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. For **CHILDREN** it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a *beautiful head of hair*.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. ; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d. ; and double that size, 21s.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, **AN ORIENTAL BOTANICAL PREPARATION FOR** **IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION AND SKIN.**

This Royally-patronized and Ladies-esteemed Specific exerts the most soothing cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, eradicates *Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discoloration* and other *Cutaneous Visitations*, and renders the *Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming*.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

White and Sound Teeth

Are indispensable to **PERSONAL ATTRACTION**, and to Health and Longevity by the proper Mastication of Food.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, **OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,**

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in *Improving and Beautifying the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath Pure and Fragrant*. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a *Pearl-like Whiteness*.—Price 2s. 9d. per box.

SOLD BY A. ROWLAND & SONS,
20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON ; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

*** BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!!!

Under Royal Patronage.

Perfect Freedom from Coughs in 10 Minutes,
AND INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF
ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,
And all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs,
ARE INSURED BY

Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

*** Small books, containing many hundreds of properly-authenticated Testimonials may be had from every Agent.

Cure of 29 Years' Asthmatic Cough.

Middleton, near Manchester.

Sir.—I am now forty-four years of age, and I have been afflicted with an asthmatic cough since I was a boy of fifteen years of age ; during that time I have resorted to every means in my power to remove it, but in vain, until last Sunday, when I sent for a small box of Dr. Locock's Wafers. I have taken two boxes since, and from the effects they have had upon me, I feel no doubt of a speedy recovery.

G. STRINGER.

Witness, M. LYNCH, Chemist, Market-street.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.—*They have a pleasant taste.*

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, Apothecaries, and Druggists, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each.

CAUTION.—Every box of the **GENUINE** medicine has the words "**DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS**" in *white letters on a red ground* in the Government Stamp, and without which words *all are counterfeits and an imposition.*



